THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1941 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1941—VOL. XXXIII, NO. 291

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 16 and 18.

Underpass in Hub Opened; Moscow Advance Halted? U. S. Volunteers Missing

The World's Day—November 6, 1941

New England: Boston Opens Traffic Underpass

Boston's new WPA-built underpass separating traffic at Huntington and Massachusetts Avenues was officially opened today. [Page 2]

Bakery workers were given wage increases up to $3 weekly in State Board settlement of strike. [Page 2.]

Will Mayor Tobin's second term bring dramatic reforms? [Latest reports on recounts: Page 5.]

In Russia: Moscow Advance Claimed Halted

Russians claimed that the German advance against Moscow had been halted at all points. In some places, both on the Moscow front and in the Donets sector German forces were said to be in retreat. [Page 9.]

In the Crimea Germans claimed to be pushing on, occupying the southern coast from Feodosiya to Yalta.

Possibility that Sevastopol might hold out indefinitely was set forth by British experts.

Premier Joseph Stalin told the Soviet nation that it was fighting "a war of liberation" alone, and that it was "handicapped by the lack of a second front" against the Germans. [Page 1.]

Washington: 17 Americans Missing at Sea

Seventeen American volunteers in the British Civilian Technical Corps, along with two Canadians, are reported missing from a ship presumed sunk on the journey to England.

Administration leaders decided to hold Congress in session indefinitely because of the crisis in Japanese-American relations.

The Supply Priorities and Allocations Board ruled finally and definitely against the granting of priorities on 66,000 tons of steel for construction of the proposed $80,000,000 national defense pipeline from Texas oil fields to the New York area.

Maxim M. Litvinoff, former Soviet Foreign Minister, was reported in diplomatic circles to have been selected to succeed Constantine Oumansky as Russian Ambasador to Washington. [Page 1.]

Price Administrator Leon Henderson asked manufacturers of stoves and radios not to raise the prices above those recently prevailing, pending determination of the effect on the two industries of production curtailments.

The Navy Department published seven corrections in its list of men reported lost on the torpedoed destroyer Reuben James, raising from 97 to 98 the number of the crew lost.

Legislation to raise the minimum base pay of enlisted men in the Nation's armed forces to $42 a month was endorsed by Secretary of War Stimson in a letter presented to a Senate Military Affairs Subcommittee.

National: Railroad Union Chairmen Summoned

Chicago (AP)—Leaders of the 14 non-operating railroad unions issued a call for all general chairmen to meet here Nov. 12 to consider an emergency fact-finding board's recommendation for temporary wage increases which fell short of their demands.

Air and Sea: Antiaircraft Defenses Increased

Intensified antiaircraft protection in both Britain and Germany was seen in London as possibly presaging a drop in effectiveness of all-night bombing. [Page 10.]

Twenty-nine ships carried American Red Cross supplies to Britain in October without a single loss, it was announced in London.

Germany has sunk 112 British destroyers, DNB claimed. The British have acknowledged loss of 57.

Orient: Cutting Off Burma Road Hinted

Japan Times and Advertiser, organ of the Foreign Office, hinted strongly that Japan's next military move might be an overland expedition to cut off the Burma Road and force the United States to stem its flow of supplies to China.

Japanese press appraised the trip of Saburo Kurusu to the United States as Japan's final diplomatic effort to improve Pacific relations by removing a deadlock in conferences at Washington. [Page 7.]

Japanese Steamship Kehi Maru sank in the Sea of Japan—a loss attributed in a prompt official protest to a drifting Russian mine —and 143 passengers and crewmen were unaccounted for.

In Europe: Churchill Statement Soon

Prime Minister Churchill was expected to make a statement shortly, possibly touching on Russia's request that Britain declare war on Finland, Hungary and Rumania.

W. Averell Harriman was reported scheduled to return to London next week to resume duties as United States supervisor of the Lend-Lease program.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Thursday, November 6, 1941

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5	The Home Forum	14
Christian Science Shortwave Programs	11	The Rending of the Veil [With German Translation]	
Connecticut Letter	4	Women's Club Activities	4
Daily Features Page	25	Wonders of Research	12
Editorials	26		
Entertainment Timetable	18		
Financial Pages	19-21		
For Young People	13		
Local Arts and Theater Page	18		
Radiocast Programs of Christian Science	4		
Radio Timetable	4		
Sports Pages	16, 17		

Weather Predictions

FAIR RAIN WARMER CLOUDY
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARM COOLER RAIN FAIR

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

The World at Your Fireside

On page 6 today: Are the Balkans on the Side of Hitler?

Balkan Freedom Depends on Outside Powers

Now running in The Christian Science Monitor: "The World at Your Fireside"—a daily page elucidating and amplifying the news of major current events — which you and your friends should not miss

British Air Force Arrives in Australia

By the Associated Press

Canberra, Australia, Nov. 6

British Beaufighter planes and RAF pilots to teach Australians how to use them have arrived here, it is announced.

The announcement connected their arrival with the tense situation in the Far East and it is learned that the number is considered sufficient to deal with any attempt at air-borne landings.

N. E. Jewelry Plants Seek 'Distress' Aid

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Designation of a part of New England as a near "distressed area" was proposed as an emergency aid for the jewelry industry by the Office of Production Management today. This action would save thousands of workers from being left jobless and was viewed here today by officials as probably the most effective resource available.

Hitherto the jewelry manufacturers of this region, who principally make low-cost costume jewelry and cannot get sufficient brass and copper to go ahead normally, have put up a spirited struggle with little result.

The newest expedient hit on makes a step toward special consideration by the Government, though not going as far as certification as a distressed area. Several one-industry towns in the Middle West which promised to be flattened out by priorities cutting down production of washing machines, etc., have been certified as distressed areas by OPM.

Lay-offs in Prospect

New England jewelry is not in as bad a fix, because other industry is scattered among most of the jewelry centers. But the 247 jewelry factories of Rhode Island report that one fifth of their 17,000 employees may be laid off in November and half made idle in three months if their metals cannot be obtained and more defense orders fail to come in. Massachusetts with its 10,000 has a similar problem.

Some supply of metal plus priority on machinery for defense contracts is sought by the Regional Labor Supply Committee of OPM. This request was made yesterday afternoon by Arthur C. Gernes, acting chairman of the committee. He wired Arthur S. Fleming, Chief of the Labor Supply Branch of the Labor Division of OPM, at Washington.

This is the first action of the kind that the OPM Regional Committee has taken in New England.

The plan in substance asks the Government to give special con-

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Men Over 65 Flock Back To Former Jobs

Relinquish age insurance benefits at rate of 2,500 monthly to aid defense, Boston office reports.

Some 2,500 men of over 65 years are every month relinquishing their old age insurance benefits under the Social Security Board in the United States to return to their former trades, Clarence N. Gray, manager of the Board's field office here, reported today.

Locally, the number of the veterans of industry who give up their federal checks to help the defense drive and win the better pay coming from their renewed labor is substantial, Mr. Gray added.

He credited to this cause the limited list of old age insurance beneficiaries here, which embraces 3,532 persons receiving monthly payments of $70,898.

Whenever a man over 65 who has quit work and begun to draw Government insurance decides to take an opening offered in his old craft or any other job that pays him more than $14.99 a month, he has to notify the Social Security Board.

Where Count Now Comes

It is these notices that are now accumulating at the rate of around 2,500 a month.

Also a number of men above 65 who previously could not show enough work done since the start of the Social Security system in 1935 to establish a credit with the Board are now going back into industry.

Their new jobs are giving them the wages that will now make them eligible. When they eventually retire a second time, they will then be in line for monthly insurance payments from the Federal Government.

Due to Co-operation

Mr. Gray's comment on the current restoration of many oldtimers to their jobs with its consequent bearings on their social insurance was drawn out by today bringing the fifth anniversary of the Boston Field Office of the Social Security Board.

In congratulating the field office, John F. Hardy, Regional Director of the Board, noted that successful operation had been due primarily to the co-operation of employers and employees in covered industry.

It was noted, however, that local welfare records in Boston show a steady trend of increase in the number receiving old age assistance.

At one of the low points of the depression—December, 1931—some 4,320 were receiving such aid in the city. Today more than 15,000 are listed.

Improved Defense Changes Picture of Night Air Raids

LONDON, Nov. 6 (AP)—The Air Ministry today admitted loss of eight British planes—four bombers and four fighters—during attacks on German shipping last night on a broad sea front.

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 6 — Disclosure that the RAF bomber command alone has dropped 10,000 tons of bombs on Germany and German-occupied territory in the past three months and 20,000 tons in the past six months is made today just when the confidence of many people in Britain's basic air policy of bombarding Nazi production centers was weakening.

The impression is growing, however, that anti-aircraft defense of fixed targets has so improved on both sides that night bombing may prove to have lost a great deal of its value. That explains the paradoxical fact of the anxiety that has been expressed here at the British success in bringing down six of the relatively few German bombers which carried out scattered raids over this country Nov. 1.

It is felt that if the British can deal thus drastically with lone planes offering the most difficult type of target, the Germans likely will be able to perform likewise against the British.

Bombs Must Be Dropped

Critics point out that it is no good having the "boys in back room" make "beautiful bombs" as Lord Beaverbrook, British Minister of Supply, said they had done, if the boys in the bombers cannot drop them in large quantities at the right places. And these places have been harder and harder to attack as the Nazi territorial expansion has permitted the dispersal of their industrial plants throughout the length and breadth of the major part of the European continent.

It is not suggested that the British night and day bombing attacks and fighter sweeps of the past four months have not slowed up German production, impeded communications, and detained a

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

Roosevelt Pledges Free World; Stalin's Plea: A Second Front; Litvinoff New Envoy to U. S.

Praises assistance by Britain and U. S.—Puts German losses at 4,500,000.

LONDON, Nov. 6 (AP) — Russia, fighting "a war of liberation alone against Germany," and its allies, is handicapped by lack of a second European front, but "the assistance given by Great Britain and the United States is of great importance and growing continually," Premier Joseph Stalin declared today in an address over the Moscow radio.

[In Bern, Switzerland, listeners heard Mr. Stalin say lack of a second front was one cause of "the temporary retreat" of the Soviet armies and, in an apparent appeal to Britain, "appearance of a second front would greatly facilitate our task."]

German losses since the invasion of Russia last June 22 have reached 4,500,000 men, killed, wounded and captured, Mr. Stalin said, and "if the Germans want a war of destruction, they will certainly get it."

Nazi 'Plunder Policy'

Speaking on the eve of the 24th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, Mr. Stalin said slaughter and plunder were the Hitler policy, and therefore "the policy of the Red Army is to destroy the Germans to the very last man."

Mentioning in passing that the French Government had sold out to Hitler for fear of a revolution, Mr. Stalin said, "only the Hitlerlite madmen can think they can build a new order under the present conditions in Europe.

"The new order is ready to collapse at any moment and bury Hitler in its ruins."

Russian Losses

Mr. Stalin said Soviet Russia's losses were 350,000 killed and 1,358,000 casualties, presumably meaning wounded.

He said the Soviet rear never had been so strong as at this moment and that Red Army morale was infinitely higher than that of the German Army.

The German Army has been forced to construct new bases on unfriendly territory, whereas "our army is fighting on its own territory," the Russian Premier asserted, "with our people exerting every effort to keep it supplied.

"It is unnecessary to add that the blitzkrieg has failed.

[Informed London sources said today that the German Air Force was withdrawing most of its planes from the Moscow and northern fronts, leaving the land forces to cary on the winter campaign.

The reported withdrawal of German air strength, coupled with British and Russian reports that the latest German offensive against Moscow had been stopped, was taken as an indication that the Germans had given up hope of capturing either Moscow or Leningrad this winter.

"It has become apparent recently that the Germans have left only small holding air forces on the Leningrad and northern fronts," one source said. "Our latest information indicates that the Luftwaffe withdrawal has been extended to the Moscow front."]

Mr. Stalin continued, "feeling assured that they would not be attacked on the western front, the Germans are throwing in the bulk of their forces in the east.

"Our country is carrying on a war of liberation alone against the Germans, Hungarians, and Italians."

Tank Shortage

He declared that "another reason for the temporary Red Army setbacks is the shortage of tanks.

"It cannot be said that our tank industry is not working well; it is working very well for its size, but the Germans can, throw in more

Continued on Page 10, Column 6

Wide World

When No Words Are Needed

A sergeant pilot of the Royal Air Force fighter command, now on duty with the Soviet Air Force, and a Russian sailor overcome the difficulty of not speaking the same language by looking at pictures in a British airplane magazine. Passed by the British censor.

Closer Soviet-U. S. Ties Seen in Litvinoff Return

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 — Still closer collaboration between the United States and the Soviet Union in the face of Axis threats and aggression was foreseen today with word that Maxim Litvinoff, former Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, had been named Ambassador to Washington.

The leading Russian advocate of co-operation with the democracies and opposition to Naziism, Mr. Litvinoff replaces Constantine A. Oumansky, who is now in Russia.

Frankly pleased with Mr. Litvinoff's selection, American officials noted that he is coming to this country at the very moment when the Japanese Government is making a "final" attempt to negotiate a settlement of Far Eastern difficulties with the United States. Mr. Litvinoff's presence here will emphasize to Japan the increasing unity of the anti-Axis front, it is felt.

Important Assignment

The Litvinoff appointment also is seen as evidence of the importance which the Soviet Government attaches to American aid at this time. It will be Mr. Litvinoff's task both to foster closer Russo-American relations and to convince officials here that prodigies of production must be performed if Hitler is to be stopped on the Russian steppes once and for all.

The new envoy's task will be greatly facilitated by his favorable reputation here among Government officials who remember his efforts in behalf of collective security in the League of Nations and the leading part he played in organizing sanctions against Italy during the Fascist attack upon Ethiopia.

Mr. Litvinoff also is remembered as the man who, with President Roosevelt, negotiated the resumption of Soviet-American relations in 1933. It is safe to say that Joseph Stalin would have found it difficult to appoint an ambassador more readily acceptable to this Government.

The unofficial pleasure expressed at the Litvinoff appointment stood in strong contrast to the non-committal attitude being taken at the State Department toward the forthcoming visit of Saburo Kurusu whose trip is described in the Japanese press as a last-ditch effort to compose American-Japanese differences in regard to the Far East.

American Stand Clear

Although Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, has refused any comment on Mr. Kurusu's mission, other officials have made it clear that Japan can expect no settlement with this country at the expense of China or which would free Japan for an attack upon Siberia or British and Netherlands possessions in Southeastern Asia.

Not only has this country given categorical assurances to the Chinese Government that there will be no "sell out" of Chinese interests, it also has maintained a strict embargo on trade with Japan.

While drawing no conclusions from Tokyo's decision to send Mr. Kurusu to his country, diplomatic observers here saw it as evidence that the Japanese hope to avoid a definite break in American-Japanese conversations and that a considerable part of Japan's recent braggadocio has been whistling in the dark.

Reports that Mr. Kurusu is the bearer of a new compromise proposal for the adjustment of the Far Eastern question has received no confirmation at the State Department. Secretary Hull said Nov. 5 that he had heard of no such Japanese proposals.

With American policy apparently firmly fixed along the line of no appeasement, any concessions would have to come from Japan and there is no indication that Tokyo, with a militaristic Cabinet

Continued on Page 10, Column 4

President tells I. L. O. U. S. and Britain already are planning for postwar era.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 — President Roosevelt today climaxed the world conference of the International Labor Organization when he addressed its 250 delegates from 33 nations at a special session in the East Room of the White House and pledged to them:

1. The "unlimited commitment" of the American people that "there shall be a free world."

2. The assurance of the United States Government that this war will not be fought in vain, that Washington and London are planning now "the better world we aim to build."

3. The warning that the liberty and safety of no nation can be assured "in a world which is three fourths slave and one fourth free."

Broadcast over all the major radio networks and rebroadcast by short wave to most of the countries of the world, the President's address touched a dramatic peak when Mr. Roosevelt, singling out particularly those delegates from the "despoiled lands" over which Hitler's armies have temporarily run, slowly and solemnly affrmed that "the United States sends your people this message: "You have not been forgotten; you will not be forgotten."

Extends Hand of Courage

The President had just said that he "extended the hand of courage to the delegates of those labor organizations whose leaders are today languishing in concentration camps for having dared to stand up for the ideals without which no civilization can live," and there was no doubt that the White House was directing its message of friendship and support to the mounting resistance to Naziism in all the conquered countries.

The very scheduling of the concluding of this final meeting of the I. L. O. conference at the White House was deliberately symbolic. It vividly illustrated the role which the United States is promising to play in international co-operation after the war.

Mr. Roosevelt was introduced by his Cabinet colleague, Miss Frances Perkins, Chairman of the convention. Present also was Clement R. Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister of Great Britain, who first read to the world the terms of the Atlantic Charter which Mr. Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill drafted at their famous meeting at sea.

The President took this significant occasion to implement with more details the promises of a better world which he and the British Prime Minister drafted as democracy's ultimate peace aims.

Stressing particularly the need for seeing beyond the horizon of the war into the peace which must be created, the President declared that this war, like the last war, "will produce nothing but destruction unless we prepare for the future now."

Permanent Remedies

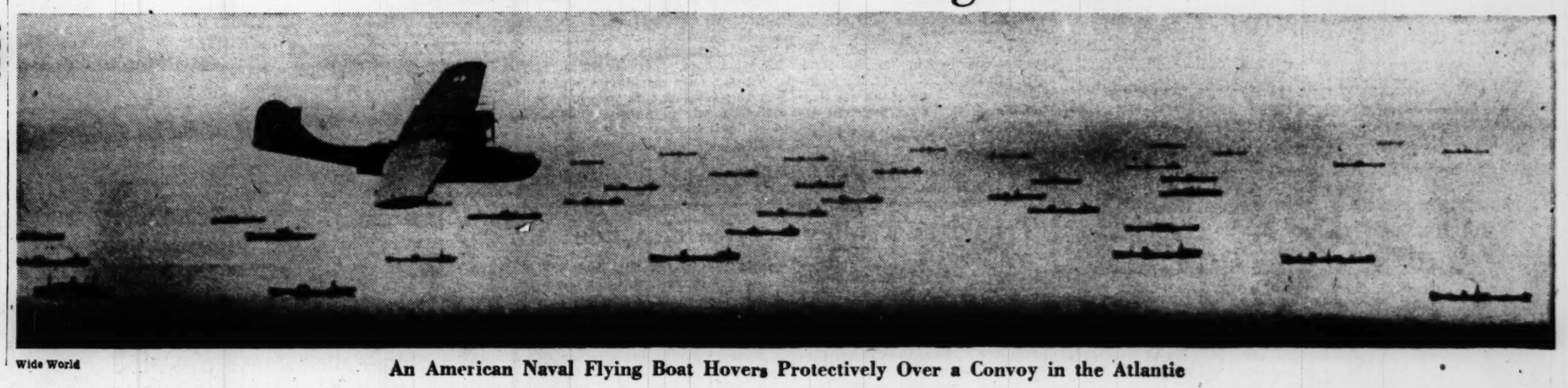
He emphasized that the United States already is engaged in surveying immediate postwar requirements of a world whose economies have been disrupted

"We are planning," he old the I. L. O. representatives, 'not to provide temporary remedies for the ills of a stricken world; we are planning to achieve permanent cures—to help establish a sounder life"

Text of President's address: Page 11.

I. L. O. acts to insure steps to objectives: Page 3.

Above Its Brood the Eagle Soars



Wide World

An American Naval Flying Boat Hovers Protectively Over a Convoy in the Atlantic

New Vehicular Underpass at Huntington and Massachusetts Avenues Opened

Plan E Men in 9 Top Places As Cambridge Vote Is Counted

Prospects of an exciting finish to the race for control of Cambridge's first "P. R. Council" emerged today when four Democratic candidates, all City Hall incumbents, and five Plan E endorsed men, most of them running for their first public office, won the top nine places in a complete unofficial tabulation of first choice ballots.

Commenting on the success of Plan E men, which placed seven endorsed candidates in the first 12 places, James M. Landis, Dean of the Harvard Law School and Chairman of the Plan E Committee, said he foresaw "a new era of good government for Cambridge."

Acting Mayor Francis J. Sennott went over the top in the first count, which was completed at 11:30 this morning in Harvard's Memorial Hall.

The Acting Mayor headed a long list of 83 candidates, nine of whom are to be elected, when he amassed the grand total of 3,991 votes.

Quota necessary for election is unofficially set at 3,535 votes. The total cost was 35,338, with a surprisingly small percentage—only 1.5 per cent—invalid.

The percentage of invalid ballots in ordinary elections under systems other than proportional representation is said to be eight per cent of the total. The Cambridge accomplishment is expected to set a new record for all elections including others under "P. R."

Official confirmation of this early unofficial tabulation will be available late this afternoon or early tomorrow, election commissioners estimated. The complete returns may be announced in a week or ten days.

Close on the heels of Mr. Sennott in the morning count were three Plan E endorsed men, John D. Lynch, former Mayor of Cambridge, with 3,279; John H. Corcoran, Central Square merchant, with 1,673; and Marcus Morton, Jr., with 1,566.

Thomas M. McNamara with 1,489, and Michael A. Sullivan with 1,229, both incumbents running for re-election without political party endorsements, were fifth and sixth.

Seventh and eighth places were other Plan E endorsed candidates and in ninth place was a fourth man endorsed by the Democratic Ward-City Committee.

Nearly complete collapse of the candidates indorsed by the Republican Ward-City Committee and not by the Plan E Committee was a feature of the early counting. Not a single such candidate was included among the first 15.

Early tomorrow morning official tabulation will begin again in a Memorial Hall completely changed in its physical aspects.

Workers were busy this afternoon removing the bins into which first choice ballots were placed and substituting in their place 83 tables, one for each candidate.

Following is the list of the first 15 candidates and their vote totals:

Francis J. Sennott (D), 3,991.
John C. Lynch (Plan E), 3,279.
John H. Corcoran (Plan E), 1,673
Marcus Morton, Jr. (Plan E and R), 1,566.
Thomas M. McNamara (Ind), 1,489.
Michael A. Sullivan (Ind), 1,339.
Russell Gerould (Plan E and R), 1,332.
Edward A. Crane (Plan E), 1,183.
William M. Hogan, Jr. (D), 1,037.
Francis J. Roche (D), 991.
A. Frank Reel (Plan E), 991.
A. John Serino (Plan E and R), 958.
Hyman Pill (D), 922.
William D. Hillis (Ind), 815.
Howard E. Whiting (Plan E and R), 757.
John J. Toomey (D), 673.

By a Staff Photographer

Boston's New Underpass Is Opened

Upper—Mrs. Maurice J. Tobin (left) and Mrs. Charles H. Innes (right) get ready to cut the red, white, and blue ribbon and thus open officially the WPA-built vehicular underpass at the intersection of Huntington Avenue and Massachusetts Avenue. In the center is Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, who spoke briefly. The project will be known as the Charles H. Innes underpass.

Lower—The first car drives through the underpass. In it are Mrs. Tobin and Mrs. Innes. The uniformed officer at the right is Deputy Superintendent of Police John T. O'Dea.

Bakery Union Pleased With Wage Increases

Officials of the bakery union today expressed satisfaction over the substantial wage increases up to $3 a week which have been granted to Boston bakery drivers, helpers, salesmen, and garage employees in settlement of the bakery workers' strike in July.

Negotiations among the workers, bakery operators, and the Massachusetts State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration have been in process since July 27, when the men went back to work.

The union men were looking forward to collecting back wages to July 27, the date to which the increases have been made retroactive. Practically all classes of bakery workers are included in the new scale.

Union men anticipate that the new Boston agreement will result in a higher scale throughout the State, since other cities are accustomed to basing their rates upon the Boston averages.

All bakery workers received at least a $2 increase, and some got $3. Wholesale drivers will now receive $19 a week, with 8 per cent on every dollar's worth they sell, and a guarantee of $34 a week. It is estimated that this will bring the average wage up to about $43.

Retail drivers will receive a guarantee of $31 a week, compared with $30 formerly, with a commission of 22 per cent on all monies collected up to $150 a week. When sales are consistently more than $150 a week, they will be entitled to a commission of 22½ per cent.

The union also gained concessions in the matter of seniority ranking in appointments or promotion when vacancies occur.

Mrs. Tobin and Mrs. Innes Cut Ribbon Opening New Pass

One of Boston's most troublesome sources of traffic snarls suddenly disappeared into thin air today when City officials and several hundred Back Bay residents witnessed opening of the new vehicular underpass at the junction of Huntington and Massachusetts Avenues.

The red, white and blue ribbon at the Norway end of the structure was cut by Mrs. Maurice J. Tobin, wife of the Mayor, and Mrs. Charles H. Innes, wife of the Republican leader who was prominent so long in the affairs of the Back Bay.

The $700,000 project to separate traffic on the two busy Back Bay arteries will be known as the "Charles H. Innes underpass."

At least 14,000 cars will use the Huntington Avenue underpass in a 12-hour day at the very beginning, and in a year's time normal usage should increase to a total of 17,000 cars, City Traffic Engineer Philip T. Desmond estimated today. Traffic on Massachusetts Avenue will also be speeded up but the increase is expected to be less great because of other traffic bottlenecks along the Avenue.

Covered with tightly-laid red brick—a new wrinkle in underpass construction according to Transit Department engineers—the project is about 850 feet long and extends from Norway Street to Gainsborough Street. It passes by the park on Huntington Avenue opposite The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, in opening the new improvement, described it as "only a forerunner of many such improvements" that will be made by the City of Boston under his administration.

He is confident, he went on, that the new traffic improvement will double the traffic using Huntington Avenue and thus bring "a period of real prosperity" to the businessmen of the district.

Paying tribute to the Work Projects Administration employees who built the underpass and the Huntington Avenue subway project which accompanied it, the Mayor described the work as a "fine job" of which Boston can be proud.

Four lanes for traffic—two each way—are provided in the underpass, which is 43 feet wide and has a clearance of 15 feet. There is a 3-foot lane separation in the center, and the two traffic lanes on each side are marked off by a line of yellow brick.

Defense Jobs Thinning Civil Service Lists

High wages paid by defense industries are attracting so many workers that the Massachusetts Civil Service Director reported today he was having difficulty filling vacancies on the State pay roll.

"Ordinarily," said Ulysses J. Lupien, the State Director, "we have had little difficulty in obtaining desired appointees within the first half-dozen eligibles on Civil Service lists. With private industry drawing off enormous numbers of public employees, however, we have been confronted with a real problem."

Mr. Lupien added that only recently he had to go down a list to number 250 before finding an applicant willing to take the job.

"Where we have full lists, we are sending appointing authorities far more eligibles than they request, for we know the trouble they will have in getting satisfactory employees. Also, we are urging appointing authorities, where eligibles will not accept jobs, to draw from the list of qualified substitutes. This saves the expense of an examination."

That the State is experiencing difficulty in retaining employees attracted by higher wages has been evident over the last few months in reports from Dr. Clifton T. Perkins, State Commissioner of Mental Health, who states that there are hundreds of vacancies in the State Hospitals.

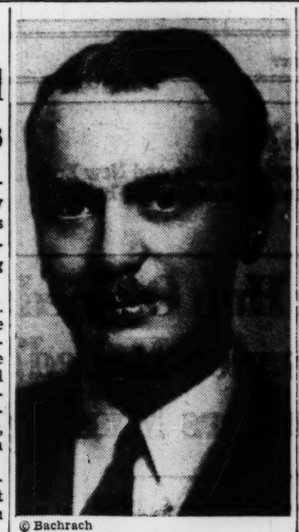
Imports of Wool Continue Heavy

Imports of wool at Boston continue to be heavy, it was disclosed by figures made public today.

Last week there were 3,500,200 pounds of wool brought into the port of Boston from overseas, according to the United States Department of Agriculture's Marketing Service Office in Boston.

This brings the total since July 1—start of the Federal fiscal year—up to 126,634,600 pounds, compared with 41,755,846 pounds for a corresponding period a year ago.

The bulk of this wool came from South America and Australia, with some brought in from South Africa.



© Bachrach

Eric H. Hansen

Newly appointed Executive Vice-President of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the American Humane Education Society.

SPCA Names An Executive Vice-President

The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals announced today the appointment of Eric H. Hansen as its Executive Vice-President.

Mr. Hansen, who is at present General Manager of the American Humane Association, with headquarters in Albany, N. Y., will take over his new duties in Boston on Jan. 1, 1942.

He will assume the greater part of the direction and management of the joint organizations of the M. S. P. C. A., and the American Humane Education Society, it was stated at the Longwood Avenue offices. Dr. Francis H. Rowley, President of the Society for the past 32 years, has asked to be retired from office, but was persuaded by the Board of Directors to retain the presidency for the time being.

Mr. Hansen, it is expected, will eventually succeed Dr. Rowley.

Pan-American Group Begins Spanish Talks

Spanish conversation classes began today under sponsorship of the Pan American Society of Massachusetts, in another practical step to strengthen the bonds of understanding between North and South America.

English is also being taught to Latin-American students and visitors three times a week at Harvard. The new Spanish course will be held each Thursday, under direction of Dr. Gustavo de Aragon, in the auditorium of the Museum of Natural History, Berkeley Street. Dr. de Aragon is a former President of the Havana State College, now a professor of Spanish at Boston University.

At 4 o'clock, the Thursday sessions open with a Spanish-speaking tea open to the public. at five, those enrolled in the Spanish course begin their hour of study. The course is open to members of the Pan American Society.

With a seminar on Mexico next Monday, the Society opens a series under the direction of Dr. Edith F. Helman, authority on Spanish literature who teaches at Simmons College. The seminars will be open to the public. At two-week intervals, four will deal with Mexico, and later ones with Argentina and Brazil.

Dr. Alfred M. Tozzer, Curator of Mexican Archaeology of the Peabody Museum, will open the seminar Monday with an illustrated lecture on the Aztec civilization of Mexico.

In announcing these forward steps, Mrs. George Cheever Shattuck, President of the Pan American Society, reported steady progress since this work began in Boston last April.

Storm With Wind On Way for N. E.

Storm warnings were issued by the United States Weather Bureau today, which sent out the following instructions:

Hoist northeast storm warnings at 10.30 a. m., from Eastport, Maine to Block Island, R. I. Storm centered this morning over the Ohio Valley moving East, northeastward, and a developing secondary disturbance off the Delaware Coast, moving northeastward in conjunction with a high pressure system over northern New England will cause increasing east and northeast winds this afternoon south of Portsmouth, N. H., becoming 25 to 35 miles an hour tonight and increasing northeastward, becoming 25 to 30 miles an hour late tonight and early Friday, north of Portsmouth to Eastport, Maine.

Wesleyan's Finances Improve

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 7—In sharp contrast to the reports of financial difficulties emanating from other colleges, including Harvard, Wesleyan University came through the fiscal year ended last June with flying colors—showing increases in investment income, student income, and money gifts, Harry A. Ingraham, Treasurer, reported today.

When 1,792 alumni contributed $30,893 to the Alumni Fund, new high records were set for both the number of contributors and the amount received, he said.

Operating expenses exceeded budgetary income by $7,114, the Treasurer said, but this deficit was met by transfers from unappropriated gifts, leaving a balance of $73,858 in that account.

The University's assets increased approximately $40,000 during the year, he said, and even the rate of income from investments—grim specter of vanishing cash to other colleges—rose from 4.21 per cent to 4.43 per cent.

Quincy Exchange Of Mayflower On Phones Next Year

Quincy, the only City where two American Presidents were born, will find its traditional telephone exchanges of Granite and President, supplemented by the historical designation of "Mayflower" when dial service goes into effect next summer.

The new name is making its appearance on some of the dial telephones being installed throughout the City. Telephone officials announced that the extraordinary growth of Quincy, requiring nearly 2,000 additional telephones in the last two years, has necessitated the adoption of an additional exchange.

Patriarca Rejects Pleas of Guilty

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 6 (AP)—Raymond L. S. Patriarca, Providence gunman, whose pardon from State Prison was one of the events leading up to the impeachment of Councillor Daniel H. Coakley, declined in Superior Court today to plead guilty to two indictments returned recently on charges which had been nol prossed by District Attorney Owen A. Hoban in 1938.

The new indictments, like the old, charged Mr. Patriarca and his pal, Benjamin H. Tilley, with carrying revolvers and possessing burglar tools when they broke into the United Optical Company in Webster on Feb. 17, 1937. On the charge of breaking and entering, both were sentenced to three to five years. Mr. Patriarca was pardoned; Mr. Tilley is still serving the sentence.

The new indictments were obtained after Mr. Coakley was removed from the Governor's Council by the State Senate. Mr Hoban said they were obtained on the basis of new evidence.

Today's proceedings were based on motions filed by Mr. Patriarca to quash the indictments. His counsel, Herbert S. Callahan of Boston, Frank G. Volpe, assistant attorney general, Mr. Hoban and Judge James C. Donnelly conferred for three hours this morning and announced they would resume after lunch.

Jewelry Plants Seek Aid

Continued from Page 1

sideration to the jewelry industry to overcome its handicaps in getting into defense production, so as to keep as many of its employees in work as possible. Thus community as well as individual dislocations would tend to be relieved.

Because of the lightness of its product, the jewelry industry in this section has not been well adapted to defense work, and has obtained few contracts. Rhode Island reported only 16 per cent of its jewelry concerns doing defense work and in many of these the percentage was very small.

New machinery will be needed by most jewelry factories, as with many other types of industry, for conversion to the making of war products. Such machinery is very hard to obtain.

Also as costs of production may be higher than in many industries which lend themselves to defense output, the special consideration asked may make allowance in government consideration of bids for defense orders.

Without new machinery, which only the Government can grant, or materials, which likewise wait on priorities dispensation, the industry will be hard put, and firms which can obtain neither will face great difficulties, it is forecast, unless they can work in substitutes for metals, which as yet has had its obstacles.

On the other hand the industry has been booming thanks to the buying power produced by the defense program, and jewelry employment has been running a third above normal, which has intensified the question of readjustment.

Yarnell Holds U. S. Justified In Using Force Against Japan

That the United States would be justified in using force against Japan, if necessary, was the declaration of Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, U. S. N., retired, who has been called back to active service, and is inspecting private shipyards in this vicinity today.

Admiral Yarnell had command of the American Asiatic fleet for some time before his retirement. He is now a member of the Special Board of Awards of the Navy Department, inaugurating a nation-wide competition among the 147 shipyards of the country that are engaged in Navy and Maritime Commission contracts.

Accompanied by Commander Thomas P. Wynkoop, Jr., U. S. N., and Secretary of the Board of Awards, the Adimral inspected the Portsmouth and Boston Navy Yards yesterday, and shipyards at Bath, Maine, and Ipswich, Mass. Today they visited the Fore River Shipyards, and the Quincy Adams Yacht Yard, both in Quincy, and the George Lawley & Sons Yard, at Neponset.

Becoming Worse

The situation in the Far East, he commented, is gradually becoming worse. If neither side modifies its position, trouble is ahead, he said. The United States looks for the open-door policy. Japan's army won't abandon its power in Government, even if it means war, and they cannot withdraw now without losing face, he said.

It has been a most remarkable situation, he said, with the United States for four years, voicing deep sympathy with China and offering help of various kinds, while at the same time selling Japan all the goods it wanted to make war with.

A naval program is a relative matter, depending on what the other fellow has, he pointed out. We may be stronger today than we will be in 1946 when the Two-Ocean Navy is completed, by virtue of the possibility that Germany might use all Europe for building up a navy and get it more rapidly than we would. At present, we are the strongest navy in the world, he said.

The Atlantic situation is the most serious one at present, in the opinion of Admiral Yarnell. Ships are being sunk faster than replaced. More convoys and aircraft patrols are needed at once. Continued and uninterrupted supply lines to Britain will assure the eventual defeat of Germany.

China Holding Out

Turning again to the Orient, Admiral Yarnell said that China had lasted four years longer than any of the experts had forecast. The Chinese Army lacks aircraft and artillery to campaign against Japan with any force, yet it is doubtful if Japan can win over China, if the United States extends any material help to China, he said. The Chinese soldier, rightly equipped, is a better soldier than the Japanese, and the Chinese are more intelligent and have a sense of humor which the Japanese lack.

Regarding the ship-building program, Admiral Yarnell said that we are building all our ships—both naval and commercial—faster than was originally estimated in Washington, and all yards are at capacity activity. There are 325,000 shipworkers engaged in this vital program, he said.

Keels of Navy ships are now being laid at the rate of one a day During October keels were laid for 33 Naval vessels; 22 Navy vessels were launched, and 17 were commissioned. The present goal is a two-ocean Navy of more than 700 ships, the most powerful in the world. During the current year, American shipyards will turn out also more than 130 merchant vessels. During the next two years, the Maritime Commission has plans for production of more than 13,000,000 tons of shipping, or on the average about two ships a day

Visits Boston Navy Yard

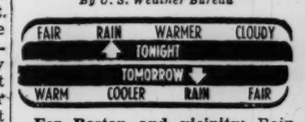
Wide World

Rear Admiral Harry Yarnell

As a representative of the Board of Awards, Admiral Yarnell is on a tour of inspection of yards in Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. He is shown here talking with Leon W. Axman, a worker at the yard.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



For Boston and vicinity: Rain this afternoon and tonight becoming occasionally moderate tonight, continued cool; Friday rain ending and followed by clearing and colder in the afternoon; increasing northeast winds becoming 25-30 miles per hour tonight and early Friday, backing to fresh northwest Friday; lowest temperature tonight will be about 48 degrees.

For Maine: Rain tonight and Friday ending over southwest portion and changing to snow over extreme north portion Friday afternoon; colder late Friday, increasing northeast winds tonight becoming fresh late tonight along the coast and backing to moderate north or northwest Friday.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Rain tonight and Friday ending and becoming colder Friday afternoon; increasing northeast winds tonight, becoming moderate to fresh and becoming north and northwest on Friday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight and Friday ending and followed by clearing and colder Friday afternoon; increasing east and northeast winds becoming fresh and occasionally strong on the coast tonight, backing to moderate northwest Friday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Northeast winds 25 to 35 miles per hour tonight from Portsmouth south and increasing northeast winds becoming 25 to 35 miles per hour north of Portsmouth tonight, backing to fresh northwest on Friday; weather overcast with rain, light fog and fair visibility tonight and Friday, rain ending and visibility becoming good south of Bar Harbor Friday afternoon.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	52	50	New Orleans	53	52
Chicago	42	42	New York	57	55
Denver	39	37	Norfolk	65	48
Kansas City	32	32	Philadelphia	58	50
Los Angeles	69	67	St. Louis	41	41
Miami	70	70	San Francisco	55	54
Minneapolis	29	29	Washington	57	55

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., November 6.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 12:24 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Friday, 0:54 a. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:02 p. m.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture entitled "Ireland Beautiful" by William L. Nolan. The lecture will be illustrated with colored slides. At the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library, 8 p. m.

Friday

"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" will be presented by the Clare Tree Major Children's Theater of New York, and will be sponsored by the Women's International League. At Jordan Hall, 10:15 a. m. Open free to the public.

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff will discuss the "Homer Exhibition." Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 18
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Now! A brand new
ICE CREAM CREATION!

4 for 38¢

Sealtest
ICE CREAM
RED RASPBERRY TARTS

Here are raspberry tarts, such as even Mother never made. Crusts of real Sealtest Vanilla Ice Cream. Filling of ripe red raspberries. Decorations of frozen whipped cream. Each tart is an individual serving—dainty, delicious. Surprise your family—delight your guests—with this latest, this smartest of frozen desserts—November's Sealtest Dessert-of-the-Month.

FRO-JOY

Sealtest ICE CREAM

Sealtest, Inc. and this company are under the same ownership

Don't miss Rudy Vallee, with John Barrymore—Sealtest Program, Thursdays, 10 P. M. NBC Red Network

Trackless Trolley Service Expands

Beginning Saturday, trackless trolley service will be substituted for streetcar service on the Highland Avenue and Somerville Avenue lines running between Clarendon Hill, Somerville, and Lechmere station, the Boston Elevated announced today.

Thirty-five new trackless trolleys, seating 44 passengers, the largest capacity trackless trolleys, have been provided for the line.

Expectations are that the time for the round trip between Clarendon Hill and Lechmere station will be reduced by seven minutes. On weekdays there will be an increase of 22 per cent in the number of round trips and of 12 per cent in total seating capacity. The increased service and seating capacity occur chiefly during the morning and afternoon rush hours.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Campaign Against Waste Called For by Mrs. Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 6—A campaign against waste in the home, Nation and world was called for by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in an address opening the 1941-'42 lecture season of Town Hall here yesterday and repeated today. Envisaging an intensified Country-wide preparedness movement, Mrs. Roosevelt said that first efforts to enlist the American public behind the antiwaste drive would be made next week, which has been set aside as Defense Week, when all consumers will be requested to sign a conservation pledge. It will read, Mrs. Roosevelt said, "As a consumer, I will buy carefully and wisely; I will not waste materials and will conserve as much as I possibly can." The signer will also be asked to enroll in nutrition courses for instruction in eating "properly but not too much."

The drive, Mrs. Roosevelt said, was a program to meet the challenge and burden of reconstruction in an organized undertaking that would enable the American people to be "mentally, morally and physically prepared for the sacrifices and suffering entailed in that task."

"Whatever we do today," she continued, "we are doing because it is in our own interest to do it and not because we are charitably inclined toward other nations."

Addressing herself to the post-war problems, Mrs. Roosevelt stressed that the world must be so organized from an economic standpoint "that every nation will have access to raw materials." She held that the United States would probably have to bear the greatest responsibility in the establishment of any world-wide police force that might be set up after the war.

"We are going to have to carry the major responsibility of reconstruction, not because we have an altruistic interests in the rest of the world, but because it is better for us to have other nations strong enough to pull themselves up by their own bootstraps," Mrs. Roosevelt declared. "Otherwise we will be pulled down to their level."

Akron's Mayor Friend of Labor

AKRON, Ohio, Nov. 6 (AP) — George J. Harter, Democratic State Legislator who entered politics after becoming blind 10 years ago, has ousted Lee D. Schroy, three-term Republican Mayor, thereby upseting most experts' predictions.

Electors in this heavily unionized "rubber captial," many of them remembering Mr. Harter's consistent support of labor- indorsed measures in the Legislature, gave him 34,185 votes to Schroy's 28,702 in Tuesday's election.

His wife has read him legislative bills and the newspapers, and guided him. When he takes the oath of office Jan. 1 this constant companioship will end. A secretary will read for him and guide him around City Hall.

Son of a Lutheran minister, Mr. Harter left school after the eighth grade and started working in the composing room of the old Akron Daily Democrat. He was first elected to the State Legislature in 1932, a year after he became blind.

Advance in Plowing in a Hundred Years

Wisconsin's Champion U. S. Contour Plowman

On tractor (left) is William S. Moy of Mondovi, Wis., who won his national honors at the Dairyland Contour Plowing Match at La Crosse, Wis. At right is William Ward of Wisconsin Dells, and oxen with which he displayed plowing methods of long ago.

Mexican Workers Ask to Quit Siesta

By the Associated Press

Mexico City, D. F., Nov. 6

The Mexico City Chamber of Commerce called upon workers yesterday to arise—from their traditional afternoon siesta.

The Chamber asked department store clerks to abandon the siesta, which keeps even the largest establishments closed from 1 p. m. to 3 p. m. Instead, the stores would like to close for the night at 6 p. m., two hours earlier than the present schedule.

The clerks' representatives have not arisen so far.

Wisconsin Farmer U. S. Best In Contour-Plowing Contest

LA CROSSE, Wis. — Farmers used to snicker when they saw a neighbor plowing a "crooked furrow" on the contour, or level, to control erosion.

The La Crosse County Soil Conservation District, an organization of farmers, recently held a tri-state Dairyland Contour Plowing Match to see who could do the best job of plowing across the slope on the level.

Thus contour tillage has taken a respected place among the modern methods of producing the Nation's food and raw materials, according to William S. Moy, farmer from Mondovi, Wis.

Mr. Moy should know because he won the match, and as a result becomes the Nation's first contour plowing champion.

He won in the tractor division over five other district champions from Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa. District meets also were sponsored by soil conservation districts, legal subdivisions of state government organized and run by farmers under state enabling acts to provide a means whereby farmers may co-operate in the control of erosion and bring the assistance of state and Federal agricultural agencies to their aid.

George H. Schmitz of La Crosse won first in the class for drivers of horse-drawn plows.

Reversing the traditional standards on which plowing has been judged, this contest placed a premium on curving contour furrows instead of straight furrows and on jagged ends of the plowed land instead of smooth, even ends.

Contour tillage is one of the easiest methods of erosion control which farmers are adopting, said Mr. Moy. Other practices which go to make up a complete program of soil conservation include crop rotations with sufficient legumes and grasses to conserve soil and maintain fertility, pasture improvement, strip cropping, terracing, gully dams, grassed waterways in natural drainage ways through sloping fields, and tree planting.

Contour tillage is still new, just as the cotton gin and the steamboat and the airplane were once new, but Mr. Moy says it helps tie the soil in place, increases the farmer's yields and income, and assures the consumer a more stable and cheaper supply of bread and T-bone steaks.

Panama Is Disturbed By Spanish Minister

PANAMA City, Panama, Nov. 6 (AP)—A disparaging remark said to have been made by the Spanish Minister to Panama about relations between this Republic and the United States has caused a furore in Panama, and informed circles indicated he might be asked to leave.

It was learned the Foreign Office would begin an investigation today.

The newspaper Panama American, under the headline "Panamanian Circles Indignant at Insult Voiced by Spanish Minister Here," reported the Minister, Conde de Bailen, declared in a raised voice Sunday at the Union Club celebration of Panama's Independence Day that he 'did not see why this country celebrates its independence now under the Yankee boot.'"

Music Fills the Air at Army Camps And Miami Clubs Share in Honors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—The music clubs of Miami were among the first to organize the new department known as "Music in Defense" after the idea was launched at a recent biennial convention of the National Federation of Music Clubs held in Los Angeles.

Under the direction of Mrs. LeRoy Smith, chairman, and Mrs. Homer Dickson, co-chairman of the organization for Dade County, more than 500 records and five victrolas have been donated to the Opa Locka Naval Base, Dade County, since Aug. 11. One victrola and a hundred records have been sent to Camp Blanding, near Jacksonville, in response to an urgent request for music at the center. To Fort Knox, Kentucky, 18 song books have been donated by the Miami School of Applied Arts. A large number of small radios and a victrola with records, to the Aviation Training Division at University of Miami.

Three free community concerts have been given each week in different localities, at which community singing is featured. Two concerts a week have been given at the Opa Locka Naval Base. The City of Miami and Dade County Recreation Divisions have co-operated with the WPA orchestra in making these concerts possible.

According to a report just made by Mrs. Dickson there is a continual and generous response to the request of the committee for records, music, victrolas, and radios given for the enjoyment of the men in service.

Local radio shops have been most co-operative in repairing radios and victrolas free of charge when repairs have been necessary. Local music clubs have a box displayed at meetings into which members are asked to drop as much change as possible, the money to be used for incidental expenses of the committee, song sheets, and for repairs of instruments which run into too much money for the dealers to give without remuneration.

Mrs. Vincent Ober, national chairman of the committee on defense of the National Federation of Music Clubs, has written the Miami group that their "inspiring reports" have given her ideas that have been carried out in several other communities throughout the country.

Rubber-Steel Span For U. S. Is Unique

CHESTER, S. C., Nov. 6 (AP)—A rubber and steel bridge—unique among armies of the world—will be used by the Second Armored Division during maneuvers with the First Army late this month.

The bridge, four times as long as the heavy pontoon structure now carried by the 17th Engineer Battalion of the Division, consists of rigidly-locking steel treadways riding on huge inflated floats of rubberized fabric. The floats can be laid four times as fast as the older type of timber and aluminum pontoon bridge.

A convoy of the 17th now is on its way from a factory in Wisconsin with 16 special-type-six-trucks on which the new bridge equipment will be carried. Each truck carries its own three-legged crane for loading and unloading and setting the equipment in place. Each also has a compressor for inflating the floats, which are divided into cells.

The heaviest vehicles in the Second Armored, including the latest model 28-ton medium tanks, can be supported by the bridge. Its treadways have actually supported 56 tons in a test.

Unshatterable Plastic 'Glass' For Stratoplanes Nearly Ready

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6 (AP)—Chemical engineers have practically perfected a plastic to meet a demand by the United States armed services for shatter-proof warplane windshields to permit air fighting in pressurized cockpits in the stratosphere.

"We have been asked," Dr. Willard F. Bartoe, physicist of the Rohm & Haas Company of Philadelphia, said last night, "to produce transparent materials for aircraft flying at altitudes of 40,000 feet and above."

He did not elaborate on what plans the Army and Navy have in mind for fighting and bombing operations in the stratosphere.

Addressing a sectional meeting of the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences, he told of the company's research work in plastics—made from coal or petroleum and water—chiled with dry ice to 70 degrees below zero, the temperature fliers will encounter at extreme altitudes.

Some of the work has been concluded only in the last six weeks.

Machine gun bullets fired through curved plastic sections from one-half to three-quarters of an inch thick failed to shatter it, said Dr. Bartoe, even when put under air pressure to simulate pressure-cockpit conditions

The windshield problem for single-seater fighting planes, and that of plastic gun-stations for pressurized bombers has not, however been completely whipped because plastics, like cheap window panes, tend to distort things for the eye.

Dr. Bartoe conceded that natural scientists do not understand, as yet, everything they know about the transparent plastics under study. Flat sections of it under pressure, chilled and drilled with bullets, shattered. When the same sheets were bent into domes the bullets made clean holes of extremely small diameter, and in some instances the holes were self-healing.

The plastics are commonly known as resins.

"If I had the proper equipment here," Dr. Bartoe told his audience, "I could make a transparent plastic from a piece of coal and some dirty Delaware River water.

I. L. O. Acts to Insure Steps to Objectives

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 6—Winding up ten days of solid achievement, delegates from 35 nations to the International Labor Organization convention here moved on to Washington today for a concluding session at the White House after taking final steps to insure that their newly-adopted objectives would be borne out by concrete action.

To enable the holding of emergency meetings on either side of the Atlantic as exigency may require, the I. L, O. Governing Council voted to reconstitute its emergency committee formed two years ago, representation on this body going to the United States, Britain, India, Canada, the Netherlands, and Mexico, the latter two rotating with other countries in sending delegates.

Simultaneously Edward J. Phelan, Acting Director of the International Labor Office, assured delegates that the permanent secretariat would give full heed to wishes and desires expressed at the conference, both in extending present I. L. O. services and in formulating measures to postwar achievements.

As the entire conference—Cabinet members, other Government officials, labor leaders and employers' delegates from the United States, Britain and the British Commonwealth of Nations, the European nations-in-exile, and the largest-ever attendance of Latin-American nations—prepared to entrain for Washington this morning, a final summary of conference accomplishments included:

1. Delegates from all participating nations except Vichy France showed complete accord in naming, as the first and foremost I. L. O. task, the defeat of Hitlerism with its threats to free labor institutions the world over. Delegates united in stressing that this meant labor's all-out co-operation with employers and government in winning the world-wide battle of production against the Nazis.

2. The I. L. O. was set to work on a second immediate task, that of alleviating, wherever possible, wartime dislocations. A resolution addressed to one phase, the closing of Latin American markets by the war, was adopted yesterday urging establishment of a special I. L. O. commission to promote the exchange of goods between North and South America.

3. Delegates in speech and resolution stressed the necessity for immediate postwar aid to devastated countries, assistance which in the first instance would take the form of shipments of foodstuffs for the feeding of hungry peoples.

4. A United States resolution was passed unanimously providing for the immediate drafting of I. L. O. plans for carrying out postwar feeding together with such other aids as resettlement of workers, reopening of trade channels, and re-basing labor standards. The full weight of the United States Government stands marshaled behind this program, as an implementation of the Atlantic Charter.

5. The convention found firm agreement on the revolutionary proposition that, not merely national governments, but delegations of workers and employers as well, should be represented at the postwar peace conference, thus assuring that nationalism and special privilege would not wreck the chance for far-reaching improvements in world organization. The I. L. O. with its tri-partite representation of employers, employees, and government, was declared especially suitable for effecting this representation.

6. The need for extension of I. L. O. ministrations to the teeming Asiatic countries, notably India and China, and in greater measure to the Latin-American nations, was recognized and first steps to this end were provided.

7. While no broad-scale postwar world plan such as for a federation of nations was evolved, delegates from Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia, and Greece signed a declaration announcing their intention to form an Eastern European economic and customs unit at the war's close.

8. The broad question of whether the postwar world would see still greater government controls to assure larger benefits to labor, or whether the free enterprise system would prevail was discussed by delegates but no conclusion reached.

The workers' view as to the job ahead was summed up by John W. Bruce, labor delegate from Canada, who recalled the economic promises of the Atlantic Charter and declared:

"We must work with a purpose; that the vision of a new and better world, as envisaged by the workers, shall not be dimmed by the failure of governments to implement their promises. Having found the means during the war period for the effective employment of men and women, it would be intolerable to have again to experience mass unemployment with its attendant misery and poverty when we secure a final victory and peace."

Two-Thirds of States to Observe Thanksgiving Day on Nov. 20

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—President Roosevelt's annual Thanksgiving Day proclamation, expected in a week or so, will designate Thursday, Nov. 20, for this year's observance. But beginning in 1942, the President has stated the traditional fourth Thursday in November will be proclaimed by him.

The week-earlier observance, adopted to bring about a longer shopping period between Thanksgiving and the Christmas holidays, was found not to have produced anticipated results. The President, therefore, last May announced an end of the new custom adopted three years ago.

Congress, too, took a hand to restore the traditional later November date. Legislation has passed the House to make the fourth Thursday of November hereafter a legal holiday known as Thanksgiving Day.

Executives of two-thirds of the States and the District of Columbia have indicated their intention of proclaiming the President's Nov. 20 date as their State's Thanksgiving Day this year. In 16 other States the Governors have declared they will stick to the traditional date, which this year is Nov. 27.

States to observe Nov. 20: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, and the District of Columbia.

States to observe Nov. 27: Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and Vermont.

Western Milling Co.
Montana Spring Wheat Patent
Bluestem—Patent
Finest Soft Winter Wheat Patent
Capacity 1200 Bbls.
PENDLETON, ORE.

GRISTEDE'S "BON VOYAGE" SHOP
Place orders now for Christmas Food Parcels for Great Britain
$3.50 and up
Delivery Guaranteed
Send for Circular
43rd ST. & VANDERBILT AVE., N. Y. C.
Formerly Charles & Co. MU. 2-8900
Consult Phone Directory for Your Local Gristede Store
*Trade Mark Reg.

CRYSTAL Domino TABLETS
MADE BY THE EXCLUSIVE ADANT PROCESS
For hot drinks
PURE SUGAR CANE SUGARS
Crystal Domino Cane Sugar Tablets

DUCKY DRAKE SAYS
YOU BET I'LL HURRY HOME, HONEY--FOR SOME OF THAT LUSCIOUS-GOOD DRAKE'S LAYER CAKE!
DRAKE'S CAKES
GUARANTEED FRESH

SCHNEIDER'S Grand Prize BEVERAGES
17 FINE FLAVORS
10¢ PLUS DEP. LARGE BOTTLE
AT STORES IN BROOKLYN, LONG ISLAND and STATEN ISLAND
GEO. SCHNEIDER & CO. 171-85 STOCKHOLM ST. BROOKLYN, N.Y.

ACCORDING TO YOUR STANDARDS
Cocomalt
MALTED FOOD DRINK
FORTIFIED WITH VITAMINS A, B, AND IRON, CALCIUM, PHOSPHORUS
R. B. DAVIS COMPANY
HOBOKEN, N. J.

HERE'S THAT FAMOUS CRANBERRY ORANGE RELISH
CRANBERRY-ORANGE RELISH
1 pound (4 cups) Eatmor Cranberries
2 oranges
2 cups sugar
Put cranberries through food chopper. Quarter whole oranges, remove seeds and put through chopper. Add sugar and mix well. Chill in refrigerator a few hours before serving. Makes 1 quart relish. Keeps well—and tastes so good with chicken, turkey, fish or meat that you'll want to have it often in cranberry time!
NEW..FREE... Cranberry Recipe Book! Write Eatmor Cranberries, Department 22, 90 West Broadway, New York City.
Eatmor Cranberries

YOUR FRUIT CAKE IS EXTRA DELICIOUS
When Made With These
Golden Rule Products
Citron, Currants, Seeded Raisins, Mace, Salt, Nutmeg, Cinnamon, Soda, Barbados Molasses
You are assured best quality ingredients—and a finer tasting cake—when you use Golden Rule Products. Check up now to see that you are well supplied with foods for the holidays.
A postcard with your name and address will bring our representative in your locality.
The Citizens' Wholesale Supply Co.
Columbus, Ohio

AS THEY EAT 'EM IN NEW ENGLAND
Actually baked in New England, B & M Brick-Oven Baked Beans bring you an old-fashioned treat at its best. More flavorful, more digestible, because slow-baked in open pots in brick-ovens! Ask your grocer, also, for B & M Brown Bread and B & M Maine Corn Relish. Burnham & Morrill Co., Portland, Maine.
B&M Brick Oven BAKED BEANS
B&M NEW ENGLAND Brick Oven BAKED BEANS WITH PORK AND SAUCE
BAKED IN OPEN POTS

Slade's It's much stronger . . . so you need less. NUTMEG

TURKEY TIME!
And time to get Bell's. It has "made" the feast since 1867. FREE recipes. Write, Wm. G. Bell Co., Dept. 32, 189 State St., Boston, Mass.
BELL'S SEASONING

NEW MILK WINS NEW YORK!
• A great new milk with cream in every drop is "going to town."
• It's Borden's new Golden Crest Homogenized Milk.
• TASTES BETTER—Cream is spread evenly throughout the milk—not just on top.
• EASIER TO DIGEST—every cream drop split into 200 tiny digestible particles.
• See your Borden man or call WALker 5-7300.
ELSIE, THE BORDEN COW, SAYS: IF IT'S Borden's IT'S GOT TO BE GOOD
Borden's Homogenized Milk
THE CREAM'S IN EVERY DROP!
ENRICHED WITH VITAMIN D
Copyright 1941—The Borden Company

IN A CLASS BY ITSELF
RUMFORD BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM
THEREFORE LEAVES NO BITTER TASTE
RUMFORD BAKING POWDER
FREE
Send for NEW booklet, containing dozens of bright ideas to improve your baking . . . Address: Rumford Baking Powder, Box 8W, Rumford, Rhode Island.

. . . Britain delivers the Goods
For Brilliant Flavor . . . try HARTLEY'S IMPORTED ORANGE MARMALADE
—the golden luxury that adds sparkle to your breakfast table! Tangy . . . not too sweet!
BY THE MAKERS OF HARTLEY'S JAMS
Endorsed by Alfred W. McCann, Jr.
At All Grocer's
FULL POUND NET

FLUFF Topping Hint for HOT OR COLD DRINKS
Ready to Serve
22 K. GOLD-PLATED AVIATION PIN
GIVEN to Boys and Girls
Get your "Wings of the Air" . . . be a Junior Flying Ace. Send 10c in coin to cover cost of mailing (no stamps) and 2 small Fluff labels (or one large label). Address DURKEE-MOWER, Inc., Dept. 29, Lynn, Mass.
MARSHMALLOW fluff
New England-made-Delicious-Economical

Saltier Salt
—AND NO WONDER!
TRY Worcester Salt once and you will never be content with any other. For Worcester Salt is "quadruple vacuum evaporated." The bitter impurities are "refined out." That's why Worcester is so pure and snowy, dissolves so swiftly, tastes so deliciously "salty." No wonder Worcester Salt has been the choice of America's finest families and greatest chefs for generations. It takes the best to taste the best.
Worcester Salt Co., New York, U.S.A. Refiners of Quality Salt for Generations
Copr. 1941
WORCESTER IVORY SALT ALWAYS FLOWS FREELY
Worcester Salt

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Club Institute Confers Over Scholarships

By Jessie Ash Arndt

New England Women's Club Editor, The Christian Science Monitor

Scholarships and defense were two of the major projects of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs discussed at conference meetings held in connection with the Club Institute this morning.

Dean Lucy Jenkins Franklin of Boston University addressed the conference on scholarships. Mrs. Wilson H. Roads, this season's chairman, presided assisted by Mrs. Burr J. Merriam of Framingham, who served as chairman last year.

Throughout the State 122 clubs give scholarships to boys and girls, helping them to pursue college educations. There are 91 gift and 39 loan scholarships available. Referring to these scholarships, Dean Franklin said she felt that all scholarship aid should be given on the basis of willingness to work, rather than strictly on the basis of grades, for when a young person of the proper type and background is relieved of the necessity to work to earn tuition, high grades almost invariably result.

In the Federation there are also three memorial funds held at institutions. These include one at Massachusetts State College at Amherst in memory of Miss Helen A. Whittier, fourth President of the Federation; one at Simmons College in memory of Mrs. May Alden Ward, third President of the Federation, and one at the MacDowell Colony in memory of Mrs. Marion Chase Baker, President of the Federation between 1919 and 1922.

According to last year's scholarship committee's report $24,368 was awarded to 219 students during the year.

The Lynn Outlook Club was the first in the State to award a scholarship in the year 1890. Mrs. Joseph C. Devlin, the present chairman of its scholarship committee, attended this morning's meeting.

One hundred dollars is the popular amount in most clubs. The largest is given by the Brookline club, which makes a $300 award.

Mrs. Edgar Tregoning of Attleboro presided at the conference of department chairmen called by her committee to discuss the streamlining of all Federation committee work for defense in the State of Massachusetts, following the General Federation plan outlined by Mrs. John L. Whitehurst of Baltimore, General Federation President.

It was announced that the Wollaston Woman's Club last week voted to invest $3,000 of its clubhouse building fund in defense bonds, which at the time of maturity will have earned for the fund an additional $2,000. The purchase of defense stamps and bonds is being emphasized by all departments in the Federation.

Mrs. W. O. B. Little, adviser to the defense committee, was present and urged that the women give attention not only to physical defense but to spiritual defense.

Mrs. Harold R. Moulton presided at the general sessions of the Institute in the absence of Mrs. Joseph H. Burnett, the Chairman. Reports on department activities were given by Mrs. Wesley C. Ahlgren, Chairman of Conservation and Gardens; Mrs. Guy C. Holbrook, Chairman of Co-operation with Disabled War Veterans; Mrs. Fred Y. Marshall, American Home; Mrs. William J. McDonald, Advertising Director of the Topics Staff; and a report of Mrs. Walter H. Woods, War Relief Chairman, was read.

Others on the program were Mrs. Raymond Calpin, who spoke on parliamentary procedure; and Thomas H. Buckley of the Internal Revenue Service, who explained the tax on admissions provided under the Internal Revenue Code.

A forum on radio and press was conducted, with Mrs. Carl H. Whitney, Radio Chairman, and Miss Estelle G. Marsh, Press Chairman of the Federation, in charge. Representatives from the radio stations were Miss Priscilla Fortescue of WEEI, whose subject was "Behind the Mike"; and Mrs. Margaret Kimball Herlihy of WESX, who discussed the planning of a radio program.

Club editors from the newspapers also spoke, Mrs. Frances Blanchard of the Boston Herald on "How to Write Copy"; Miss Mary Mahoney of the Boston Globe on "Choosing a Press Chairman"; Miss Jessie Ash Arndt of The Christian Science Monitor on "Why Club News"; and Miss Mary Sullivan of the Boston American on "The Value of Publicity to a Club."

Enna Jetticks

ARE SUCH A COMFORT TO ACTIVE WOMEN

OTHER STYLES $5 TO $6.50

Jessica $5.50

CURTIS Shoe Store

45 Winter St., Boston

Open Wed. Eve. till 9 P. M.

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Dawn Mills Stephens

Mrs. Stephens, former Art Chairman of the Wellesley Hills Woman's Club and of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, is shown with some of her pottery exhibited at the Club's first meeting this season.

Art Work Holds High Place With Wellesley Hills Club

The work of the Art Department which won the Wellesley Hills Woman's Club one of the State Federation's Penny Art Fund awards, last year, promises to continue to hold an outstanding place in the Club's program this season.

Yesterday, at the opening meeting, Mrs. Robert Dean, immediate Past Chairman of the Department, presented to the Club the water color—a pastoral scene by Richard Ellery of Danvers—awarded to her by the State Federation, and Mrs. James Arrington, this year's Chairman, displayed an exhibit of art and handicraft, illustrating the classes open to club members now. Miss Elissa Landi, who was introduced by Mrs. Richard H. Davis, President, was the speaker.

Mrs. Arrington expects that sufficient interest will be evidenced by the members to warrant classes in pottery, flower arrangement, weaving, metal work, block printing, and sketching. Last year there were small classes in pottery making, block printing, and tray and furniture painting, and a class of about 30 in flower arrangement.

However, Mrs. Arrington said, defense work is now making so many demands on women's time that arts and crafts classes may be smaller as a result.

Mrs. Dawn Mills Stephens, former Art Chairman of both the Wellesley Hills Club and the Massachusetts State Federation, will teach pottery making. Mrs. Dean, this year as last, will teach the class in block printing. Mrs. Harvey Hoshour of Wellesley Hills, a member of the Club, will teach flower arrangement. Metal work will be taught by Kenneth Hight of the Ken Kaye Studio in West Newton, weaving by Mrs. C. E. Vernon Jenson of Westwood.

At each fortnightly meeting through the year, the Club will exhibit similar collections of its members' work.

Cambridge Women Plan Relief Work

Cambridge women are mobilizing for a winter of war relief work and scores of additional volunteers have been called for by Michael T. Kelleher, Chairman of the Cambridge Red Cross chapter, with headquarters at 18 Brattle Street.

The Cambridge chapter is working on 22,000 sweaters, dresses and other garments for foreign relief. Nearly 2,000 knitters now turn out in an average week 80 children's sweaters, 20 women's sweaters, 10 men's sweaters, 20 pairs of children's socks, 25 boys' suits, 25 beanies and five toddler suits. Yet the quota in each case is from two to four times higher than these schedules.

Another type of volunteer work opened this week with the beginning of a canteen training course. On Tuesdays and Thursdays nutrition and cooking classes are being conducted at which women will learn to set up and operate mobile canteens for use in case of emergency of any kind. During recent air raid maneuvers a canteen squad headed by Mrs. Murray E. Harwood, chairman of the training course, set up its outfit and was ready to serve coffee and doughnuts within 15 minutes after being summoned.

Radcliffe 'Grad' Chapter to Meet

Sunday, Nov. 16, the Graduate Chapter of the Radcliffe Alumnae Association, comprising women who have done graduate work at Radcliffe College, will have the first of a series of four meetings it holds through the year with Dorothy Adlow, art critic of The Christian Science Monitor, as guest speaker.

The meeting will be in charge of Miss Alice Maginnis, instructor at the Museum of Fine Arts, and chairman of fine arts for the Chapter. Each of the programs will represent a different field of interest. Miss Adlow's talk, which will be at 8 p. m. in Bertram Hall, Cambridge, will be on "The Artist in the Modern World."

Sunday evening, Jan. 11, Mrs. Hyman B. Ullian will be in charge of a program on economics; Friday, March 13, Miss Dorrit Hoffleit will be in charge of a program devoted to the subject of astronomy and, Saturday, April 25, from 4 to 6 p. m., Mrs. Bernice Brown Cronkhite will be chairman of a program on education. This will be on the subject of "Woman's Place in the Modern World."

Buffet suppers will be served preceding the evening meetings.

Members of the graduate Chapter of whom there are 225, represent many parts of the world. Some have returned to their native countries and lost contact with the group. Others have been able to maintain contact. The Chapter was formed in May, 1937, and brings together many with interests in common who value keeping up their association and discussing work in their various fields.

Club to Observe Literature Day

Literature Day will be observed by the Brookline Woman's Club at its next regular meeting on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at Whitney Hall.

Mrs. Francis T. Watson, chairman of the day, will present Mrs. Welthy Honsinger Fisher, who has recently returned from a year in the Orient. Her subject will be: "An American Woman Looks at Her World."

Following will be the usual social hour with Mrs. Elinor J. Porter as tea hostess, and Mrs. Stanford L. Gabriel, Mrs. Stanley J. Hinch, Mrs. Alexander Laird and Mrs. Edelbert L. Smith as pourers.

Preparations for the club's annual "Big Day" to be held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel Nov. 12 are well under way with Miss Mary G. Pulsifer, the President, as General Chairman. The luncheon, in charge of Mrs. Francis A. Niccolls, will be served from 12 to 2 o'clock, followed by a card party in charge of Mrs. James W. Tonra and her committee and a fashion show under the chairmanship of Miss Elsie Winsor Bird.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 268 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—First and third Thursdays, 5 p. m., WICC, 600kc.

Bridgeport—Sundays, 3:45 p. m., WNAB, 1450kc.

Hartford—Mondays, 8:30 a. m., WNBC, 1410kc.

New Haven—Fridays, 8 a. m., WELI, 960kc.

New London—Second and fourth Sundays, 2:45 p. m., WNLC, 1490kc.

Waterbury—Third Sundays, 2 p. m., WATR, 1320kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m., Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc.

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WRUL (shortwave), 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m).

Boston—Third Sundays 5:00 p. m., WRUL (shortwave), 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).

Holyoke—Monday through Friday, Nov. 10 to 14, inclusive, 9:15 a. m., WHYN, 1400kc.

New Bedford—First Thursdays, 9:15 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.

Pittsfield—Week Nov. 10 to 15, inc., 9 a. m., WBRK, 1340kc.

Springfield—Week of Dec. 15 to 20, inc., 8:30 a. m., WMAS, 1450kc.

West Yarmouth — First and third Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.

Worcester—Second Fridays, 4 p. m., WORC, 1310kc.

Worcester—Sunday, Nov. 9, 4 p. m., WTAG, 580kc.

New Hampshire

Keene—Tuesdays, 8 p. m., WKNE, 1290kc.

Laconia — Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1340kc.

Rhode Island

Providence — Saturday, 12 noon, WJAR, 920kc.

Vermont

Waterbury—Thursdays, 11:15 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., WRUL and WRUW (shortwave), 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WRUL and WRUW, 11.79mc (25.4m) and 15.35mc (19.5m).

Republic of Panama

Colon — Third Tuesdays of each month, 7:15 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).

Panama City—First Tuesdays, 8 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc (25.64m).

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—Sundays, 4 p. m., CJRO, 6.15mc (49m).

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recording.

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.

7:00 p. m.—Brazilian World News (in Portuguese).

7:15 p. m.—Inter-American Good-will Program arranged for Latin-American Listeners.

9:30 p. m.—The World Literature.

10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc)

4:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Here Comes the Band; Rhythmic Rhapsodies; Music.

5:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.

6:00 p. m.—News in English; stocks; WBOS Sport Page; Three Suns Trio.

7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Viennese Ensemble Intermezzo.

8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Salon Music; Dance Concert.

9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Tune Time; Vincent Lopez Orchestra.

10:00 p. m.—News in English: "Two Men and a Girl"; Music: Raymond Scott's Orchestra; Carmen Carvallero's Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Music. VLQ7, 11.88meg, 25.2m.

London—5:55 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.

Berlin—6 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg, 25.4m; DZD, 10.54meg, 28.5m.

London—6 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.

Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English. RNE, 12meg, 25m.

London—7 p. m.—London Calling! GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Radio Orchestra Concert. HAT4, 9.12meg, 32.8m.

London—7:45 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English. JLG4, 15.10meg, 19.8m; JZJ, 11.80meg, 25.4m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg, 25.4m; DZD, 10.54meg, 28.5m; DXP, 6.03meg, 49.7m.

London—9 p. m.—Headline News and Views and Flashback. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.

Moscow—9:30 p. m.—English Period. RV96, 15.18meg, 19.7m.

Berlin—9:45 p. m.—Musical Entertainment. DJD, 11.77meg, 25.4m; DZD, 10.54meg, 28.5m; DXP, 6.03meg, 49.7m.

Guatemala—10 p. m.—Concert by the Academy of Maestro Emelio Arturo Paniagua. TGWA, 9.68meg, 31.3m.

London—10:15 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg, 25.4m; DZD, 10.54meg, 28.5m; DXP, 6.03meg, 49.7m.

Rome—10:30 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81meg, 25.4m; 2RO6, 15.30meg, 19.6m; 2RO8, 17.82meg, 16.8m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Flower Show Offers Color —And Color

Let's take a walk through the Fall Flower Show:

While it may seem a little dark outside, there is no lack of color in Horticultural Hall. This fortieth annual national show of the Chrysanthemum Society of America, held this year in conjunction with the 112th annual Autumn Flower Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, abounds in cheerful colors. Sunny yellows, glinting bronzes, soft pinks, frosty whtes—all these and many more are to be seen throughout this, the biggest fall show ever staged in New England.

On entering the hall the visitor is first greeted by four large, fan-shaped chrysanthemum plants in alternate yellow and white. Then, turning to the right, one sees the unusual display of the New England Carnation Growers' Association. This is a huge cornucopia with squash and pumpkins tumbling out and the outer ones are used as containers for the loveliest carnations grown in New England.

Also there are Thanksgiving arrangements in other novel containers. Russell Parker of Wakefield, who set up the display, has tried to include ideas that might be helpful to homemakers who like different flower arrangements.

Native Holly Shown

Through the door ahead, one comes to two more very interesting displays. The first is the exhibit of native holly in its many forms as set up by Wilfred Wheeler of Hatchville. He has shown these plants in their native habitat.

Next are the orchids. Edwin L. Webster of Chestnut Hill and Butterworth's of Framingham, have brought in examples of these rare tropical flowers.

There are many of the more unusual cymbidiums and cypripediums as well as the "common" cattleyas. The rest of the lecture hall is filled with some of the chrysanthemum classes, where the best growers from all over the United States compete for the awards for the "best bloom." These small exhibits combine the gayest colors and the highest quality obtainable.

Large "Mum" Exhibit

Leading up to the temple garden is the central bed of the Gardeners and Florists Club of Boston. This is a double border of yellow, orange and white chrysanthemums banked in the midst of clear, green lawns.

On either side of the hall are the other large exhibits, starting with that of Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Crowninshield, of Marblehead, on the right. This exhibit is built around two Oriental statues.

The next display on the right is the large mum exhibit set up by Mr. Webster. It has mostly the darker shades of orange and red and contains a very inviting little summerhouse in brown wood.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Nov. 7

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

Christian Science Program For Friday, Nov. 7

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

3:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW (11.79mc) (25.4) and (15.35mc) (19.5m), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recording.

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.

7:00 p. m.—Brazilian World News (in Portuguese).

7:15 p. m.—Inter-American Good-will Program arranged for Latin-American Listeners.

9:30 p. m.—The World Literature.

10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc)

4:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Here Comes the Band; Rhythmic Rhapsodies; Music.

5:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.

6:00 p. m.—News in English; stocks; WBOS Sport Page; Three Suns Trio.

7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Viennese Ensemble Intermezzo.

8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Salon Music; Dance Concert.

9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Tune Time; Vincent Lopez Orchestra.

10:00 p. m.—News in English: "Two Men and a Girl"; Music: Raymond Scott's Orchestra; Carmen Carvallero's Orchestra.

By a Staff Photographer

Fall Garden Gate at Flower Show

Mrs. Margaret Peters of Medfield admires the display of Edward D. Brandegee of Brookline, which contains an interesting bamboo fence and a number of lovely chrysanthemums arranged in a fall border. Yellows and whites predominate.

Opposite the Crowninshield display is a really Oriental group set up by Mrs. Edward W. Forbes, of Cambridge. She has used a bamboo fence as a background and white stones on the floor to set off the very unusual ragged-edged mums in her group. William Walke, of Salem, has a display on either side of the door leading into the small hall. He has used pink and white mums on one side and yellow and orange on the other side.

The entire small hall is taken up by the rustic display of Yoder Brothers, of Barberton, Ohio. They have banked masses of their loveliest blooms against a background of autumn leaves and have a rustic fence in front. There are many other displays on the other floors of the Hall, including the Christmas greens downstairs and the gourds on the mezzanine floor. On the upper floor are the flower arrangement classes and some other overflow groups from the main floor.

The show will remain open through Sunday night, from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Harvard First to Have Course For Training Air Raid Wardens

America's first college course in "A. R. P." work will make air raid wardens of many Harvard professors, students, and employees, the University announced today.

To be given between Nov. 13 and the College's Christmas vacation, the course will make Harvard a self-sufficient unit in case bombs are dropped on the Yard, the sponsoring Committee on Civilian Defense explained.

Secondarily, the series of lectures and first aid instruction will send students back to their homes in every part of the Country prepared to take part in home defense work, Harvard officials pointed out.

Given in co-operation with the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, the course will entitle its students to the Federal Air Warden insignia.

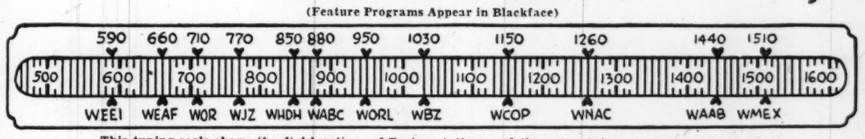
Prof. Julian L. Coolidge, who served in France during the World War with American, French, and Polish forces, will be in charge of the course. It will be open for voluntary enrollment to all members and employees of the University.

The course, according to Donald Scott, Co-ordinator of Defense Committees at Harvard, will teach prospective wardens elementary measures for protection from gas, the technique of demolishing buildings, and correct action to take when incendiary bombs are dropped.

A Harvard report center will be established, Mr. Scott said, to which all wardens' reports would be sent in any emergency, and at which first aid would be organized.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	**President Roosevelt**	**President Roosevelt**	**President Roosevelt**	**President Roosevelt**	Sports and music
3:15	**President;** Songs	**President;** Music	**President Roosevelt**	**President;** M. I. T.-H. C.	Sports and music
3:30	News; "Snapshots",	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Debate, "Training for	Sports and music
3:45	Don Artiste	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	College Degree"	Sports and music
4:00	Studio Speakers	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk....	Dr. Liev Kreyberg	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	The Music Box	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Around the Hub	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"The Johnson Family",	John Kiley, organ
4:45	Defense Program	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries";	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"; sk.	Two Men and a Girl	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	News Service
6:00	News; comment	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15	Football Previews	Lum 'n' Abner	"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Pete Herman's Orch.
6:30	Studio Talk	Sports Digest; Music	**President Roosevelt**	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	**President Roosevelt**	Sports and Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	Five Star News; Talk
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	Political talk	"Who's News"
7:30	"Maudie's Diary";	Cugat Rumba Revue	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Confidentiaiy Yours"	The Quintones
7:45	dramatic sketch	Cugat Rumba Revue	Musical Program	"Inside of Sports"	"Fireside Time"
8:00	'Death Valley Days'	**March of Time**	Frank Morgan, Fanny	**President Roosevelt**	Victor Herbert's Music;
8:15	'Death Valley Days'	**March of Time**	Brice, guests, orchestra	**President Roosevelt**	recordings
8:30	"Archie"; comedy;	"Service With a Smile";	The Aldrich Family;	"For Your Information"	Dance Music
8:45	solos; or.: E. Davis	Army, Navy, Marines	dramatic sketch	Political Talk	Financial Talk
9:00	Major Bowes' Amateur Hour	News, Here and Abroad. **America's Town Meeting: "Must We Fight Japan?"**	**Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Connie Boswell; Don Ameche; J. Lester; Music Maids; guests; orch.**	Gabriel Heatter, News	"Pages From the Classical Album"; records
9:15				Eddie Duchin's Orch.	
9:30	Major Bowes' Amateur Hour			News Service	"Pages From the Classical Album"; records
9:45				Stars Over Manhattan	
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	**Town Meeting**	**Rudy Valley Show: John Barrymore guests**	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News
10:15	**W. Averell Harrim'n**	First Piano Quartet		Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30	Boy, Girl, Song	Committee to Defend	Frank Fay; Bob Hannon,	**America Preferred: E. Feurmann, Cellist; Or.**	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45	News; Sports	America; speakers	songs; orchestra		"Alpineers"; orchestra
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	National Defense Talk	Dance Orchestra
11:15	"Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather	Dance Orchestra	Dance Orchestra
11:30	Music"; network	Want"	"Joe and Mabel"; com-	Jimmie Fidler	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Dance music	Music You Want	edy sketch	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Day's End"; news

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	Musical Clock	
7:15	Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News comment	Musical Clock	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Clock	"George and Dixie"	Headline News	
7:45	News; weather	News; Weather	Musical Clock	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**The World Today**	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15	Shopping talk	Morning Toast; music	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"; talk	Post Exchange
8:30	Carl Moore's Rowdy	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Post Exchange
8:45	Revue; music	Toast; music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Lone Star Ranch Girls
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	News; talk; music	Dramatized news	Colonial News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	School of the Air	"Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	of the Americas	"Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio Program
9:45	"The Virginians"	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00	Betty Crocker	"Millwheel"; music	"Bess Johnson"	'New England Cupboard'	Homespun Harmonies
10:15	"Myrt and Marge",	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Choir Loft; organ	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Stepmother"	Musical Program	"Help Mate"; drama	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Food Fair"	"Two Men and a Girl"	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Popular music	Mildred Carlson, talk	"Story of Mary Marlin"	News comment	Franz Lehar's Melodies
11:15	"Man I Married";	Mildred Carlson, talk	"Pepper Young's Family"	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Letter Quest"
11:30	"Bright Horizons";	"Hum and Strum"	"Bud Barton"; sketch	Melody Strings	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Cowboy songs	"David Harum"; sketch	News Reporter	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Music	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, News	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	"Judy and Jane"	"Musical Roundup"	Agriculture talk	Popular Music
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Singin' Sam"	Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; Washington	Radio Playhouse	Italian Melodies	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	news; guests; orchestra	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox" with
1:15	Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News.	"As the World Is Brent"	Government Girl	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	Ralph Screnade	"Salon Orchestra	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Front Page Farrell"	David Ballentine, tenor
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way"	"Whols Sophisticates"
2:00	Serial drama	**NBC Music Appreciation Hour. Direction Dr. Walter Damrosch Music Appreciation Hour**	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, News	Lud Gluskin's Orchestra
2:15	Serial drama		"The Mystery Man"	Sports Comments	Jean Harper, songs
2:30	Fletcher Wiley		"Valiant Lady"; drama	**Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor**	Victor Arden's Orchestra
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"		"Grimm's Daughter"		News Service
3:00	Studio speakers	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"		Sports and Music
3:15	The Music Box	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		Sports and Music
3:30	News; "Snapshots",	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"		Sports and Music
3:45	Astronomy Program	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch		Sports and Music
4:00	Concert Orchestra	Studio Talk	"Backstage Wife"	**Philadelphia Orchestra**	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Concert Orchestra	Studio Talk	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	National Youth Administration	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"The Johnson Family",	"Melody Mirror"
4:45		Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	"Superman"	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"; drama	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	Musical Roundup	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Rodeo Cowboys
6:15	Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Alpineers"; orchestra
6:30	Treasury of Song	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Peet Herman's Orchestra
6:45	**The World of Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Touchdown Tips"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	Dramatization
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"This Man's Army"	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"	News
7:30	Al Pearce and His	Grand Central Station	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Lone Ranger";	The Brass Hats
7:45	Gang; songs; orch.	Grand Central Station	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	PM Reporter
8:00	**Kate Smith; Lou Holtz, J. Burke, guests; Glee Club; orchestra; E. Davis**	**"Ask the Children"** Raymond Scott's Orch. Raymond Scott's Orch.	**Lucille Manners; Ross Graham; orchestra "Information, Please!" Clifton Fadiman, m. c.**	"Sizing Up the News" J. Crowley's Press Conf. "The Green Hornet"; drama	WMEX Lyric Theater WMEX Lyric Theater Dance Music Jerry Sears' Orchestra
9:00	"Playhouse," with	Dramatic sketch	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	Ray Bloch's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service	"Classical Album"
9:30	"First Nighter";	"Michael and Kitty";	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Milton Berle; C. Laughton; Shirley Ross; orch.	"Classical Album"
9:45	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch; News	House"; variety		"Classical Album"
10:00	"Hollywood Premiere"; drama	Rochester Civic Orch. G. F. Harrison, cond.	"Wings of Destiny"; dramatic sketch	Cedric Foster, News Eddie Duchin's Orchestra	Five Star News George Harris's Orch.
10:15					
10:30	Sen. Clyde Herring.	Network Sports	Variety Show: Ralph	David Cheskin's Orch.;	Dance Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Network Sports	Dumke & Budd Hulick	soloists	Dance Orchestra
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Charlie Barnett's Orch.
11:15	Master Works of	Weather; Music	Local news; Weather	Senator Arthur Capper	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
11:30	Music; Howard	"Music You Want"	Ruby Newman's Orch.	BBC News; Benny Goodman's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Jones' Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Ruby Newman's Orch.		"Day's End"; News

Hartford Hits At Criticism Over Housing

The Week in Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 6—An article in a national magazine says that Hartford is unconcerned about its migrant labor problem, and now Hartford is showing serious concern about the magazine article.

Blair Bolles, writing in the October issue of Harpers Magazine, made the charge now denied indignantly in the Hartford Courant and the weekly East Hartford Gazette. Hartford has not solved its housing problem, the editors are willing to admit, but they vehemently deny that Hartford is not trying.

Mr. Bolles, surveying defense housing conditions in New England, said that "no state . . . suffers as does Connecticut and in Connecticut the chief sufferers are Hartford and Bridgeport." The editors agree with that and so does Mayor T. J. Spellacy of Hartford. Housing, says the Mayor, is the chief problem for his office, with 35,000 new residents moved into Hartford within a year.

Mr. Bolles went on, however, "In this changing time," he wrote, Hartford does not want to change. And then . . . "Hartford is unwilling to admit that a problem exists."

The Hartford Housing Authority, not answering Mr. Bolles directly but in a release timed to contribute to the discussion, reports 4,000 dwelling units added during the past year in Hartford and the 12 towns that it considers are in the Hartford defense housing area. Based on building permits issued up to Aug. 30, the figures show just under 2,000 homes privately built or under construction, and just over 2,000 financed by public funds. These are net gains, after deducting the number of houses demolished in the same time. West Hartford led the 13 communities with Manchester second and East Hartford third. Hartford was in fourth place, and a large part of the Hartford construction was in a single low-cost housing development. The private building is mainly in the suburbs.

Representative LeRoy D. Downs (D) of Connecticut, Chairman of a House s

Talk of Reforms in Boston Government Revived With Tobin Victory at Polls

Speculation Rife as to What Mayor Will Do in Coming Term

Up and Down Beacon Hill

With only the remotest possibility of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's electoral victory being overturned by the Curley recount, Bostonians today were speculating as to what kind of government their Mayor will give them during the next four years. Will his new administration bring startling, imaginative, thoroughgoing reform, or will it bring slow, colorless progress?

Mayor Tobin today is virtually a free agent. He is not obligated to concrete; deep-seated reforms. In contrast to his position four years ago—when he faced his new job burdened by multitudinous promises of specific reform—he faces his second term with no definite pledges except the maintenance of honest and orderly government.

His 1941 campaign speeches defended his record in office. They attacked his opponents. But they made few concrete promises to voters.

Half Completed

The Mayor has only half completed the program of changes he advanced during his 1937 campaign. Yet there is little practical hope for accomplishment of all the rest of these reforms during the next four years.

There is decidedly less impetus for reform today than there was four years ago. Bitter memories of inefficiency and scandals in earlier times have faded. The pressure of economic stress has eased somewhat making drastic action less imperative. Public opinion is busy with the war and not with local problems. There is no powerful demand for reform.

Those acquainted with the Mayor and his advisers do not doubt he will conscientiously endeavor to give honest government, to improve Boston's still critical fiscal situation, and to promote efficiency. They do not, however, expect strokes which would deeply disturb the status quo and those having a vested interest in it.

City Hall Procedure

For example they assume the Mayor will improve City Hall procedures where he can, and will urge City employees to be efficient and courteous. But they do not expect any major reorganization of the many disjointed departments or any major mechanical improvements which would seriously disturb workers who have spent a career doing things a certain way.

Mayor Tobin might be expected to install machine methods of bookkeeping where the way is easy, but experienced observers do not expect him to do so in any cases involving curtailment of personnel.

There appears little hope of a consolidation of departments. Mayor Tobin finds the present system administratively practical, and the men now in key positions desirable. It works well despite the rickety structural set-up and Mayor Tobin is unlikely to change it. Reform groups might admit this is all right under Mr. Tobin, but that a less efficient City leadership in the future might find the present setup cumbersome.

There appears little hope of a reorganization of the City budget system so that a mayor is required to present a full year's budget to the City Council in advance. Under the present system a budget is not usually put into effect until many weeks after the fiscal year begins.

Informal System

In lieu of real budget reform the Mayor and Budget Commissioner have worked out an informal system of allowances which, under their direction, works to their satisfaction.

There have been other improvements, notably establishment of the Municipal Survey Committee and a lowering of the City debt, but there has been—and probably will be—little advance toward a real streamlining of Boston's government.

Political observers wonder if Mayor Tobin, thoroughly versed in the political factors in Boston, will encourage legislation to establish stricter control over the spending of county departments. He has unsuccessfully sought legislation to force Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop to pay part of Suffolk County costs.

The Tobin administration now holds the view that City expenditures have already been cut to the "irreducible minimum." Further reductions seem rather unlikely, especially in view of the rising cost of everything the City must buy.

If Mayor Tobin's record is any criterion, the taxpayers can expect reliable, conservative, decent government. But they can't expect dramatic, daring reforms.

Curley Surge—Why did former Mayor James M. Curley, thrice defeated in major contests, manage to poll nearly 50 per cent more votes this year than he did in 1937, and come within 10,000 ballots of defeating Mayor Tobin? His huge total of 116,472 votes was the sensation of the election.

Certain shrewd observers in the Tobin camp believe that candidate Joseph Lee's campaign of newspaper advertisements violently attacking Mayor Tobin as the "banker's agent" began to "catch on" during the final week of the campaign. Many voters who had taken Mr. Curley's talk of the "banker's agent at City Hall" with a grain of salt, according to this theory, began to believe it when they saw it in print. But instead of turning to Joseph Lee, they decided to vote for Mr. Curley.

De Witt H. John

Three of Losers For Hub Council May Ask Recounts

Recounts of ballots in three City contests in Boston loomed today, in addition to a recount of the entire 270,673 votes cast in the mayoralty election asked by former Mayor James M. Curley, runner-up.

McGeorge Bundy, candidate for the Council in Ward 5, who lost to A. Frank Foster by 183 votes, according to official returns, took out papers for a recount. His defeat came as a distinct blow to political observers and to Back Bay Republican leaders, including retiring Councilor Henry L. Shattuck, who had indorsed him.

Over in the stormy political battleground on Noddle's Island, Peter E. DiSessa, narrowly defeated by Councilor James S. Coffey for the East Boston post in the Council, said he would demand a recount.

Although he was defeated by 5,316 votes, Harry L. Silva of Ward 14 took out papers for a recount in his contest against Councilor Joseph J. Gottlieb.

Councilor William J. Galvin of Charlestown, whose defeat was one of the surprises of the election, said today he had not decided whether to ask a recount of the votes in his contest with Representative Michael Leo Kinsella, who won in the official tabulation by a margin of 187 votes.

Petitions for recounts must be filed with the Election Commission before Friday at 5 p. m.

Kearny Street

New Britain named the principal street in its new housing project Kearny Street to honor the men killed aboard the destroyer "Kearny," torpedoed in the north Atlantic.

Morgan's Crew, Newsmen, Too, Didn't Just Ride

By Frank E. Carey

ABOARD THE WHALESHIP CHARLES W. MORGAN AT SEA, Nov. 6 (AP)—It's no picnic when you cruise as a member of a whaleship crew, even though the vessel is the last sailing whaler in the world making the final voyage that closes a stirring era of American history.

There were 12 of us manning the Charles W. Morgan in an 85-mile all-night voyage from the old whaling port of New Bedford, Mass., toward Mystic, Conn., where the century-old whaler is to be honored as a museum ship.

As we neared journey's end, the three-masted full rigger that had been beached for 16 years near New Bedford was riding easily on a kicking sea with her battered old seams almost as tight as a drum.

Although we were a polygot crew, ranging from real sailing men to a couple of newspapermen and a marine artist who thought at first they had just come along for the ride, no one just sat around and twiddled his thumbs.

The sailless Morgan was towed by the Coast Guard cutter General Greene—but there was activity aboard.

Three of us were officially listed in the log as "boatsteerers," which means a fellow who is top man in one of the small boats used for rounding up whales, but we were given no assignments of that order.

However, all of us took our turns at the ancient wheel. We manned the pumps to rid the holds of the water we drew.

And we carried wood for the pot-bellied stove in the galley that provided our only heat.

But there were many compensations for having your name written in the log of this vessel which once chased whales in polar waters and in climes where the rays of the sun started the pitch in her seams.

Your shoulders ached from tugging at the wheel so as to keep dead on the stern light of the General Greene, but the sound of water swirling around your rudder was sweet.

Your legs got bruised from the "shin breaker" wheel stage that swung with every swell, but the thought that this 350-ton hull was your baby for the moment was antidote enough.

You got fairly wall-eyed from staring straight ahead — first through bright moonlight. Later a dreary mist, and finally through rain which began to fall at dawn on a white-capped sea. But, when a crew-mate spelled you, there was eye-rest aplenty from the sight of naked spars and shrouds etched against the sky.

Only one incident marred the early part of the voyage. Although the Morgan cruised along nicely at seven knots once she was under way, she seemed reluctant to leave the port which so often welcomed her when she sailed up Buzzards Bay, her holds laden with reeking casks.

She promptly ran onto a mud bank 100 yards from shore, and there she remained like a fussbudget until the rising tide swung her free.

Brookline Plans Advance Buying

The traditional thrifty prudence of New England communities has prompted the Brookline Board of Selectmen to unanimously approve the proposal of the School Committee that funds be advanced for 1942 to enable municipal departments to purchase needed supplies and equipment. The action gained headway as war prices began to soar. The Selectmen will make appropriations in advance of budgetary appropriations for next year.

By a Staff Photographer

Curfew Time at Wellesley College

Marjorie Rogge, Washington, D. C., warns Sue Hoover of Ossining, N. Y. (center) and Mary Elwell, Riverton, N. J. (right) that it's nearly 10 o'clock, the hour for all good members of the Ten O'Clock Club to be in bed. The club was started by a dozen Shafer Hall sophomores who discovered that all work and play and no sleep made Jill a very dull girl. Under club rules, each member must be in bed by 10 o'clock, with lights out and windows open, at least one night a week. The reward—a gold star for the most frequent 10 o'clockers and red and blue stars for runners-up. And for those who miss 10 o'clock curfew for more than a week—summary expulsion from the club. The idea caught on quickly and now the club has nearly 50 members.

Hitler's Fall Is Held Cheap At Any Price

Declaring that the theories of Hitler and the Nazi regime in Germany present a deadly threat to those who believe in the goal of our growing democracy, Representative Foster Stearns (R), of New Hampshire, last night addressed the annual meeting of the New Hampshire Association of Tax Officials at Manchester, N. H.

"With those theories there can be no compromise—no appeasement," Mr. Stearns added. "Whatever it costs to preserve our liberties, we can afford it. If there are those who are afraid of the cost, or do not believe that we can muster the power and the wealth to defeat Hitler, let them remember that in the darkest hour of the American Revolution it was Benedict Arnold who was the defeatist."

Representative Stearns, who is a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and formerly attached to United States Embassies in Belgium, Turkey, and France, said that "we stand today at one of the great turning-points of world history. On the decisions that we now make, and the actions that we now take," he added, "depends whether or not the entire course of future civilization must be altered to suit the whims of a neurotic megalomaniac."

In discussing the Administration's foreign policy, Mr. Stearns expressed the belief that, "if we had followed it more wholeheartedly from the beginning, we should be further away from the war than we are today."

Exhibit of Prints At Marblehead

Marblehead Arts Association will open an exhibition of sporting prints by William J. Schaldach of West Hartford, Vermont, on Sunday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock at the King Hooper Mansion. There will be a talk followed by refreshments at four o'clock, hostess for which is Mrs. Richard M. Cook.

Pourers will be Mrs. Charles T. Davis and Mrs. Frank Butler; assisted by Mrs. Lewis Doane, Mrs. William F. Bragdon, Mrs. Edward B. Botsford and Mrs. John L. Brothers.

The Music Group of the Association is holding its first "Sunday Evening" on Nov. 9, with Mendelssohn as the featured composer. Refreshments and a social half-hour will precede the music and talk scheduled for 7:30. Mrs. George W. Sprague will give a biographical sketch of the composer and the following program will be offered: three Songs With Words, with Mrs. Alice Winston at the piano; First E minor Concerto for Violin, Bertram Collins and Mrs. Winston; two duets, "On, Wert Thou in the Cauld Blast" and "I Would that My Love," Mrs. Ernest T. Clough and Mrs. Clifton A. Sibley; Rondo Capriccioso, Mrs. Lorraine Harty.

Women's City Club To Show Films

"The Battle of France" and "The Coming of de Gaulle," two French films, will be shown at the Women's City Club on Sunday, at 8 p. m.

Prof. Hans Kohn will continue his analysis of "The International Situation" on Thursday morning, Nov. 13, at 11 a. m. Refreshments will be served from 10:30 to 11 a. m.

A country dance, with Boy Aylward as master of ceremonies, will be given on Friday, Nov. 14, at 8 p. m.

Twentieth Century Group To Hear Canadian Editor

An attempt to reconcile Canada's traditional position as an aloof member State of the British Commonwealth with its newly developed interest in Latin-American affairs will be made by C. Frederick Fraser, Editor of the Halifax Chronicle and Daily Star, who will speak at the luncheon meeting of the Twentieth Century Association on Saturday, Nov. 8.

Prior to his affiliation with the Halifax papers, Mr. Fraser served two years as a member of Canada's diplomatic service, being stationed at Ottawa, as Third Secretary, and as member of the legal branch of the Department of External Affairs.

Son of Sir Frederick Fraser, he has traveled widely in Europe and the United States. When at Harvard Law School he received the Sheldon Traveling Fellowship, the first to be awarded this highest academic award conferred by Harvard University upon a member of its student body.

On Saturday, Mr. Fraser will deal with the more recent aspects of Canada's foreign relations, with especial reference to its attitude toward Latin America.

Colonel Doniat to Take Over Chief of Staff Office in March

Defense News in Brief

New Chief of Staff—Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, Commanding General of First Corps Area, announced today the arrival of Col. Francis A. Doniat who will succeed Col. Benjamin F. Miller as Chief of Staff when the latter goes on retirement next March. Colonel Doniat has been assigned as Deputy Chief of Staff, Boston Army Base, and will take over Colonel Miller's assignment on his departure.

Colonel Doniat graduated from West Point in the class of 1909. He graduated from Ordnance School of Application in 1913, the Ordnance School of Technology, 1916, and was a Distinguished graduate School of the Line in 1922. He is also a graduate of the General Staff School and the Army War College.

New England Negro Aviator—Lemuel R. Custis of Hartford, Conn, one of six negro aviators to learn flying under Army supervision, has completed the primary phase of instruction at the Air Corps Training Detachment at Tuskegee, Ala., and is preparing to enter the Basic Flying School and the second 10 weeks of training under jurisdiction of the Southeast Air Corps Training Center. Cadet Custis and his five companions were enrolled with Tuskegee's first class of 13 which started primary training last July. In the primary school under direction of Capt. Noel F. Parrish, they have been taught by civilian instructors. They will get their next 20 weeks' training at the Air Corps Basic and Advanced Flying School at Tuskegee under Air Corps instructors. Negro cadet graduates will be commissioned second lieutenants in the Air Corps Reserve and will constitute the 99th Pursuit Squadron to be based at Tuskegee.

Cars for Soldiers—Members of the 114th Corps Area Service Unit at Camp Edwards will be allowed to keep automobiles on the post, it has been announced by Lieut. Col. Paul Murray, Camp Commander. Camp Edwards license plates must be obtained by the soldiers from Maj. John F. Downing, Camp Provost Marshal.

U. S. O. Club Opens—Formal opening of the U. S. O.-Y. W. C. A. Service Club in Falmouth will be held tomorrow with a tea for nurses of the Camp Edwards Station Hospital and women of Falmouth. Camp Edwards will be represented by Mrs. Paul Murray, wife of the Camp Commander; Mrs. Raymond B. Lang, wife of Lieut. Col. Raymond B. Lang, Camp Protestant Chaplain, and Miss Katherine Riley. Mrs. George A. Hough, associate editor of the Falmouth Enterprise; Mrs. Maurice Watson, head of the Junior Volunteers group, and Mrs. Lester Walters comprise the committee of Falmouth women.

Willkie Marvels On First Visit To An Eastern Plant

EAST HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 6 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie inspected two divisions of the United Aircraft Corporation yesterday and then said that if Adolf Hitler could have seen what he did "it would make him quit sooner than he now thinks he is going to."

In his first visit to an eastern defense plant, the 1940 Republican presidential nominee went through United's Pratt & Whitney division, turning out 1,800,000 horsepower of airplane engines each month, and the Hamilton Standard Propellers division, where 75 per cent of the propellers produced in the United States are made. Much of the output of both divisions is destined for Britain's use.

Mr. Willkie termed it "one of the greatest production jobs on engines and propellers in the Nation."

After announcing that he intended soon to visit other defense plants in New England, Mr. Willkie declared:

"While there are problems in the co-ordination of our defense activities, the production job of the defense industries is being well done, and when some of the other problems we have are licked we'll be well on the way to accomplishing our big purpose."

Somerville Club Members To Hear Halifax Editor

Frederick Fraser, Editor of the Halifax Chronicle, will address the Heptorean Club of Somerville Monday at its November meeting at Unitarian Hall on "Canada and the New World Order."

The meeting wil be under the direction of the Executive Board of the club and members of the Somerville Council will be guests.

Pursuing the Even Tenor of Their Way

By a Staff Photographer

The Tobin Children Enjoy Their Midday Lunch

The spotlight may fall on the home of the Maurice J. Tobins in Jamaica Plain . . . telegrams and flowers may arrive from admirers congratulating Mayor Tobin upon his re-election . . . messengers and secretaries may come and go. But for the Tobin children, Carol Ann, Helen Louise, and Maurice J., Jr. (left to right) life goes on as usual—except for ubiquitous newspaper photographers. Here the Tobin youngsters enjoy their lunch in the middle of a school day a few hours after their Daddy's victory and co-operate, meanwhile, with the cameraman.

Friends
you may never meet

All around you they are at work . . . doing things that greatly influence your life. Yet seldom do you note their presence . . . never, perhaps, consider their real significance.

They are telephone people.

The lineman aloft in all weather. The cable-splicer matching thousands of circuits in his underground workshop. Emergency crews driving hurriedly through the night. Young women expertly linking voice to voice and friend to friend. Engineers, draftsmen, installers, office workers . . . nearly 21,000 people in this New England telephone company alone.

A million miles of wire would mean nothing . . . a hundred thousand telephone poles would be just so much lumber . . . without these *people* to infuse the spark of life, performance, service.

Fifteen years they have been with us, on the average. *Forty* years is not exceptional. They devote their lives to the telephone business . . . move gradually ahead in experience and skill and responsibility . . . make the vast telephone "plant" respond to human needs and wishes.

Those among them who have not actually put on uniforms may nevertheless take pride in the service they are now rendering to New England and America. Essential indeed is their contribution. At the same time they are serving your personal interests with unabated zeal and efficiency. It's quite a job . . . though really not so different from telephone work of the past. A *bigger* job . . . a greater opportunity . . . the way telephone people look at it!

New England Telephone & Telegraph Company

The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

(Thirty-fourth in a series of 36 pages.)

Are Balkans on the Side of Hitler?

Little news is permitted to filter through from the Balkans. When it does, it tells of revolt against the Nazi enslavers, of the stirrings of freedom. What is the position in the Balkans today? That question is the subject of discussion before our adult education group.

Question: Why are the Rumanians fighting on the side of Hitler against Russia? After all the humiliation they have suffered from him, why do they keep on helping him?

Answer: The Rumanians aren't trying to help Hitler. From their point of view Hitler is helping them get Bessarabia back from the Russians.

Question: But what good does Bessarabia do them? Aren't they all slaves of Hitler, anyway?

Answer: Yes, but even slaves enjoy getting the best of someone, when such rare opportunities come.

Question: Are the Rumanians a servile people used to such subordination?

Answer: No. It would be unjust to say that. As a matter of fact, they won freedom from their former Turkish masters, earlier than some of their neighbors did. They have a beautiful, liquid language, a sparkling literature, an exquisite folk art, and a warm religious nature. Also, they are very hardy. But they are not among the best politicians, soldiers, and state builders. They were barely emerging from a long period of confusion and humiliation when Hitler threw them into new chaos and degradation.

Question: What was that "long period of confusion and humiliation"?

Answer: Politically, most of the Rumanians were long dominated by Moslem Turks. During much of that epoch, their business was conducted by Greeks, their church was directed by Slavs and their very language was written in foreign letters. Another part of the nation was under bondage to the Hungarians for almost a millennium. Another was constantly subjected to Russians. The Rumanians, largely inexperienced, extremely poor, almost completely illiterate, overcame at last all their oppressors and were adjusting themselves to self-government when a new conqueror enslaved them.

Question: Don't they have their own government?

Answer: Strictly speaking, no. Their government, army, education, business, press, though nominally Rumanian, are all absolutely dependent on Adolf Hitler. It is a literal fact that the Rumanians are more completely subject to Berlin than they were to Istanbul during a part of the period when Sultans mastered them.

Question: Are the other Balkan people in a similar situation?

Answer: Somewhat similar. In several cases the situation is much worse.

Question: Aren't all those little Balkan states a hopeless jumble, anyhow?

Answer: Oh, no. That rather impatient question is not based on adequate knowledge. The Balkan states and peoples are in a situation not unlike that of the American colonies in 1770 and even later. You remember how jealous the colonists were of one another, how poor and ignorant the masses were, what bitter dissatisfaction existed among the farmers, what grotesquely overlapping claims were held by the various states and how the money of one state was not valid in another. Great social transitions are often like that. The Balkan states have been passing through a period of change.

Question: From what to what?

Answer: Like the American colonies, they passed from subjugation into liberty, meaning from the domination of Turks and Hapsburgs to their own self-government. They had to find nationhood, to establish states and lay out boundaries. It is not strange that claims overlapped. But in spite of that, the Balkan people made very creditable progress toward self-government, social equilibrium and international understanding, until they were submerged by Hitlerism.

Question: Has Hitler laid hands upon them all?

Answer: On every one except the Turks. But by two different methods. Two of the Balkan states—Bulgaria and Rumania—succumbed to Hitler's slavery without resistance, two bravely opposed it—Yugoslavia and Greece—and are still trying to fight. The fifth, Albania, very weakly opposed foreign domination.

Question: Well, which was the better method, to resist or to accept the irresistible? Which is in a better position today, Bulgaria or Yugoslavia?

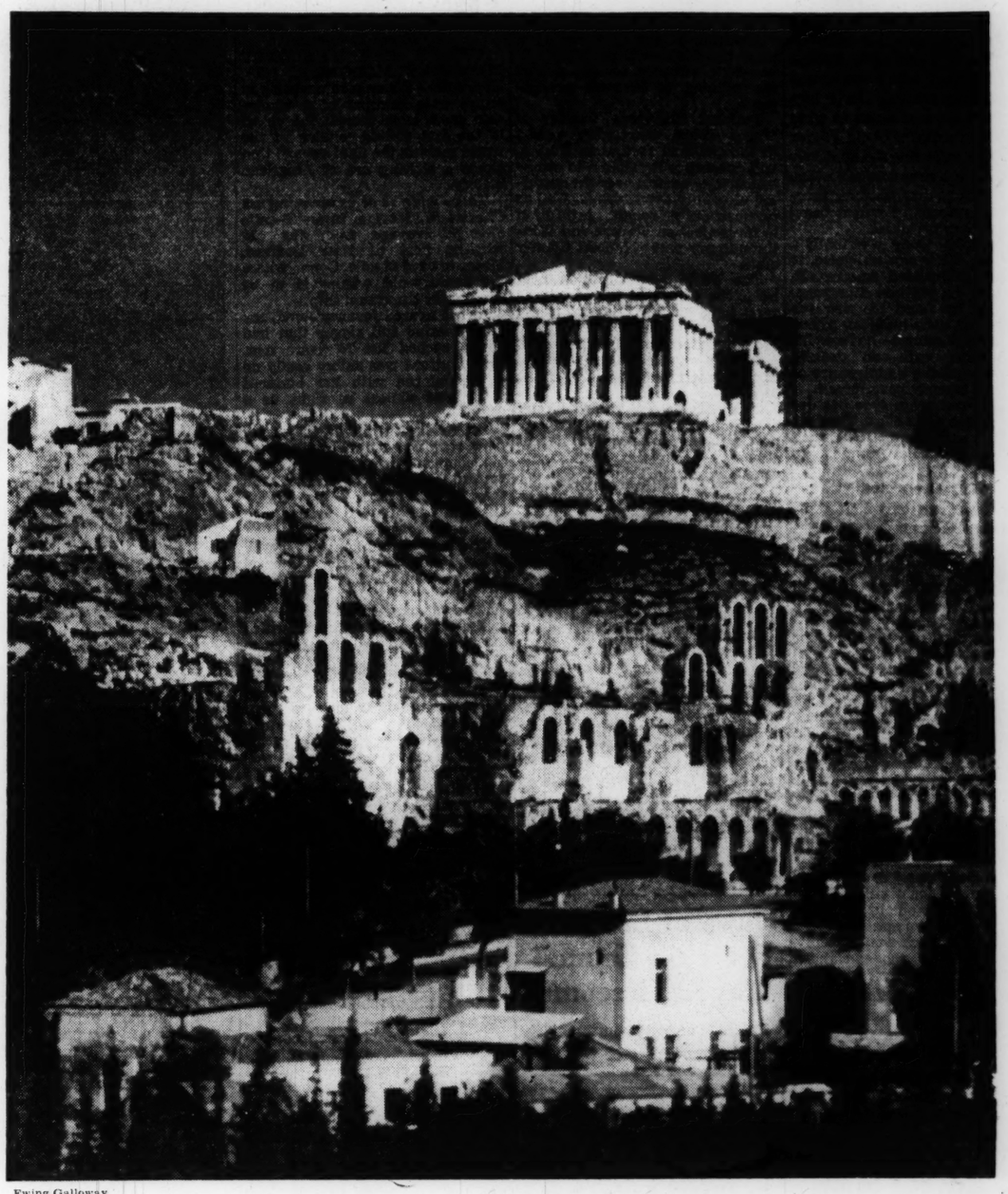
Answer: The answer to that question depends on the answerer. Also, on the future. Patrick Henry and George Washington might say Yugoslavia was wiser; Quisling would say Bulgaria. Leonidas, who defied Persian despots at Thermopylae and was killed, would probably have said that Greece was wise to defy Hitler. So, in all probability, would John Huss. Just now we are at the Valley Forge of this war. During that winter, most of the world probably thought Washington and the other American revolutionists were unwise. Now the world thinks differently.

But whatever may be the outcome of this war, even if Yugoslavia and Greece suffer the fate of John Huss, most persons who give their supreme devotion to freedom, right, and honor, cannot but approve of resistance to despotism. Yugoslavia and Greece are on the right side and at whatever cost are helping freedom. Bulgaria and Rumania are on the wrong side and are helping despotism.

Question: At any rate the storm of war has passed from the Balkans, hasn't it?

Answer: One dare not say. The world is waiting for strong military action in the Middle East. The Balkans are the doorway to the Middle East. Hitler took them as a preparation for further action. Their war travail may be far from finished.

Symbol of Greek Culture Through the Ages



Ewing Galloway

View of the Acropolis, overlooking Athens. The Parthenon, crowning the hill, again witnesses the struggle for freedom which the Greeks of earlier days fought for and won.

Cut on this line — Cut on this line — Cut on this line

Struggle for Liberty Goes On in Balkans

The continent of Europe is a peninsula, made up of peninsulas. One of the largest of these is named after the Balkan Mountain range, which dominates it. The Balkan Peninsula lies among five contiguous seas, covers 315,000 square miles of territory, and is inhabited by 52,000,000 people, divided before Hitler's invasion, among six states and a score of nationality groups.

The Balkans are very mountainous and for the most part are not well endowed either with mineral or agricultural resources. Rumania is an exception; it has much excellent farm land, large oil deposits and extensive forests.

Four-fifths of the Balkan people are peasants. A majority of these own their own small farms; all are rather primitive; most are very poor.

In spite of their heterogeneity the Balkans have been essentially one, during most of their history. The whole area was once dominated by Romans, later it was overrun by Slavs, then most of it passed under Byzantine influence and later was subjugated by Turkey.

Greece Holds Light High

The oldest, most famous and most inspiring of the Balkan peoples are the Greeks. To no other nation in history, excepting the Hebrews, does humanity owe so much as to these agile, versatile, restless, dark-eyed men and women, tending gnarled olive trees, watching sheep on brown hillsides and directing ships through the seven seas.

Already at the beginning of the Christian era, the Greek nation was old. It had reached the zenith of its power nearly half a millennium earlier and for centuries already had been traded from conqueror to conqueror as loose change to fill out imperial bargains.

More than 2,000 years, thereafter Greece lay prostrate. Schools vanished, books disappeared, temples were turned into forts and held by foreigners; in theaters wild animals dug their caves; cities became villages, and harbors, idle beaches.

And finally Greece became free again in a struggle that lasted a hundred years. It was not the grand and splendid freedoom of the foremost nation in the

By a Staff Artist

By a Staff Artist

world, such as Socrates's Athens had enjoyed, but it was a very joyful liberation after one of the longest periods of bondage in the annals of men.

Greece up to 1940 embraced a territory about the size of Alabama and had a population of 6,204,684 people. Among them were 1,500,000 refugees brought from ancestral homes in Turkey and placed in little, newly-built white houses in newly-established villages in upper Greece, where they courageously set out to restore their fortunes.

Most of the nation, inhabiting as it did a poor land, was poor, the administration was defective, and politics left much to be desired. Nevertheless, the Greeks were slowly advancing along a zigzag path and were moving to their rightful place in the world.

Mussolini, a tyrant having at his disposal the armed forces of a nation seven times as large as Greece, tried to snatch the land that Darius once reached out to seize, but he, like the Persian despot, was thrown back. Greece again placed itself at the head of freedom's ranks. Then a more terrible tyrant than Mussolini or Darius swept down, crushed Greece, and turned it over to despoilers. Turkish times have come again.

Greek territory has been greatly reduced. Many people have been massacred. Many of those newly-settled refugees have been driven out into another wilderness, and they can find no new place of refuge. The commerce on which millions of Greeks lived is gone. Industry's wheels are stopping. There is a dire scarcity of food, for Greece is far from self-sustaining and foreign conquerors have seized many of her stores.

The government, that has been improvised, is an agent of foreign despots. Confusion prevails and uncertainty weighs upon the land.

Winter is coming, the darkness is deepening. But indomitable, imperishable Greece shines through it as a beacon.

Invincible Serbs

The Serbs were the dominant element in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. They lived in the heart of the Balkans, north of the Greeks, and west of the Bulgarians. When Yugoslavia was invaded and crushed, during the spring of this year, it was about the size of Wyoming and had a population of 16,000,000. Half of them were Serbs.

The Serbs were the first in all the Balkans to offer resistance to Adolf Hitler.

That aroused the despot's implacable ire. He has made Serbs suffer as no other of his victims, except the Poles and Jews. Their state was destroyed, their capital filled with ruins, large areas of their land snatched away, their churches desecrated, their people massacred by the thousands.

From east and west and north and south the Axis has thrown its forces upon the almost defenseless Serbs. Whole villages have been burned, whole communities sent as outlaws to the mountains. One Axis agent and executioner threatened to wipe out 1,500,000 Serbs in Croatia.

Almost the whole Serbian intelligentsia is left without livelihood. A systematic effort is being made to reduce the Serbs to an inarticulate leaderless mass of destitute peasants.

But they have not given up. They are even now fighting their tyrannical conquerors more fiercely than any other subjugated nation.

The Serbs are above theories and doctrines, above empires and trade routes; they are the embodiment of the will that despots cannot crush.

Bulgarians Under Yoke

The Bulgarians are a nation of hard-working peasants, inhabiting a state the size of Ohio, lying east of Serbia. In all there are about as many Bulgarians as Serbs.

Faced by the same Hitler menace as the Serbs and Greeks, the Bulgarians bowed their heads. As a reward, they were allowed to pillage prostrate Greece and Serbia. They even added massacre to pillage. They shared with Hitler his stolen goods and became fellow conspirators.

By such acts, the Sofia Government has removed Bulgaria's name from the list of independent, self-respecting peoples, and desecrated its whole modern history.

The Bulgarian Government has taken its people back "under the yoke," and is shouting Heil to the yoke makers.

By a Staff Artist

Balkan Freedom Depends on Outside Powers

By R. H. Markham

The most famous Bulgarian novel ever written is entitled, "Pod Igoto." It describes the hardships which the Bulgarians—as the other Balkan peoples—endured "under the yoke" of the Turks, and the efforts they made to free themselves.

That first servitude, of half a millennium's duration, was a period of intense darkness. Each nation was completely deprived of leaders and reduced to the position of peasants or shepherds. Most Balkan lands had no cities, almost no roads and no schools. People dwelt with animals and worshipped in dugouts or remote chapels hidden in the woods.

The new yoke of 1941, resembles in many respects, the old. One city after another is being annihilated. A large part of the intelligentsia in several Balkan lands is being exterminated. An independent student class will not be permitted. There is no genuine native press, merely a Nazi press, written by suborned natives.

Industry and all sources of industrial raw material or power are passing into German possession or control.

Foreign trade is practically a German monopoly and is almost entirely in the hands of Germans or their agents.

When medieval Turkey conquered the Balkan lands there was a very extensive confiscation of property. The whole ruling class of Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece, and Serbia was wiped out and their estates turned over to favorites of the Sultans. The same thing is taking place now and natural resources, by one process or another, are again being confiscated by foreigners.

In Turkish times, each Balkan province was governed by a Pasha, an all-powerful Turkish lord, responsible only to the Sultan or his "Sublime Porte." These governors were provincial despots. Courts, administration, tax-collecting, public order were exclusively in their hands and the native people were completely at their mercy.

Each Pasha had his little army, and he also encouraged from time to time the raids of irregular Moslem bandits, called "Bashi-Bazouks." At any time of day or night such regular or irregular agents of the Pashas might appear in a village and carry off live stock, cheese, grain, and youth.

At the present time, the Nazis have their brown Pashas in every Balkan land and their agents have carried off many millions of dollars worth of food and clothing. That plundering still continues.

In Turkish times some native Christians became Moslems. They went over to the Turks. The Bulgarian apostates were called "Pomaks." There were Serbian apostates in Bosnia, Montenegrin Moslems in Montenegro. Many Albanians became Mohammedans. These renegades were the most ferocious, rapacious, and dangerous "Turks" in the whole of the Balkans. They terrorized their native brothers who remained true to their faith and nationality, much more fiercely than did the Turks themselves.

Now again all Balkan lands have their apostates, their brown renegades who have gone over to Hitler. They are in power in each land and are responsible for terrible persecutions.

When the Balkans were "under the yoke," the more prosperous persons in each subjugated nation took on protective coloring. They wore fezzes, and Turkish costumes; they bowed low, used Turkish words of greeting, and sat about, cross-legged. Now thousands of natives are again taking on protective coloring. They are becoming brown, as the Nazis. They wear Nazi fezzes, goose-step about, and shout "Heil Hitler."

But during all the centuries heroes continued to live in the Balkans who never donned the fez or bowed the head. They fled to the mountains, sang songs of freedom, retained their old religion and prayed for the day of liberation.

They also shouldered their guns and fought for freedom. The lullaby songs of mothers were about "little haidouks," who were going to be revolutionary heroes. Girls gathered garlands for "haidouks." Boys bid sweethearts goodby and fled to the mountains to become "haidouks," and they sang in the forest fastness, "My rifle is my bride."

Now again men have gone to the mountains as rebels. Among them are schoolteachers, lawyers, engineers.

Banal ambitions have disappeared. All ordinary opportunities have vanished. Each dawn ushers in a new day of struggle. Fifteen generations of Balkans felt the horrible burden of yokes. This generation refuses to accept another without a titanic fight.

What the outcome of this fight will be, depends on outside forces. No Balkan state can possibly deliver itself. None ever has delivered itself.

Not even Hungary or Austria delivered their people from Turkish bondage by their own power. A great Christian coalition had to come to their aid. Vienna was freed from the Turkish besiegers by a French prince, a Polish king and Polish soldiers.

Each day at noon the bells of a large part of Christendom still ring to commemorate the liberation of Budapest from the Turks; but not the Hungarians alone delivered their land from bondage.

Likewise, foreigners came to help Serbia in its fight; foreigners aided Greek revolutionists; foreigners brought success to Rumania's revolutionary fighters; foreigners effected Bulgaria's liberation.

No fighters in history have surpassed in heroism some of the Balkanese during this autumn of 1941, but the issue of this fight depends on outside powers. When the Balkans succumbed to the Turks, darkness came over much of Europe. If the Balkan fires of freedom are again extinguished, the whole world will be much darker.

Ethiopia Grows Restive; Whither British Rule?

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who was attached to the British Middle East Command during the final phases of the Ethiopian campaign.

There is growing impatience in Ethiopian quarters over long delay in defining the relations between the Emperor and the British Government. Until this is done both the Emperor and the Ethiopian Government continue to exist solely by the grace of the British military authorities. Meanwhile Ethiopia, like the rest of what was Italian East Africa, is formally classed as occupied enemy territory.

In a recent radiocast on the occasion of the feast of Maskal, which marks the end of the rainy season, Emperor Haile Selassie himself felt prompted to warn against impatience in the following words:

"People of Ethiopia, we shall not desist from working for the good administration of our people. But you must all realize that time is necessary to restore a house that has been in ruins for five years.

"You are doubtless aware that discussions are in progress with the Government of Great Britain that will enable us to achieve our goal.

"The work that we are carrying out for our good people must not lead to spurious liberty but to real liberty."

Signs of Unrest

But there are indications that even the Emperor is chafed by the delay in granting him and his country the independent status that was promised some time ago, and Ethiopian circles in London were much perturbed by the publication in September of two articles from Addis Ababa, which gave the impression that the military authorities in Ethiopia have been imposing British rule in a wholesale manner. In particular, the New Times and Ethiopia, a weekly published in London in the interest of Ethiopian independence, protested that "the administration is in fact being taken out of the hands of the Emperor and his people" and demanded immediate action by the London Government to grant Ethiopia full independence.

The cry has been taken up by certain labor members of the House of Commons, where Mr. Philip Noel-Baker asked Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden whether he was aware that certain articles in The Times, of London, gave "the impression that we were trying to establish a protectorate in Ethiopia and the sooner that impression is dispelled the better?"

Mr. Eden in reply assured the House that the Government "have no intention of pursuing any such policy." Later on he elaborated by stating that "it is and always has been the policy of his Majesty's Government to render aid and guidance for which the Emperor has asked. The best method of affording that aid in light of rapidly changing circumstances is under constant review."

Negotiations Under Way

Mr. Eden also indicated that the agreement which is now being negotiated would include the appointment of diplomatic representatives.

Pending the conclusion of this agreement the Emperor is still a monarch without formal sanction, whose authority does not extend beyond the portals of his palace, but even after the agreement is signed the actual extent of Ethiopian independence will depend on the stricture placed on Mr. Eden's "aid and guidance" formula.

The views of the British military and colonial authorities now in Ethiopia are probably voiced by The Times correspondent who said: "It should clearly be a cardinal condition of the aid which Great Britain proposes to lend the Emperor that such advice must be accepted, since the Emperor is deeply indebted to Great Britain for liberating his country and determined to lean on British support for the future."

It is one thing to talk in London about giving Ethiopia complete independence. It is quite another thing for the men on the job to bring some semblance of law and order to a backward and chaotic country under wartime conditions, with isolated Italian garrisons still holding out.

Five-Year Progress

The five years of Italian occupation have left a deep impress on the empire of the Negus. On the positive side there are the splendid road system, linking the Capital with the provincial centers, the telephone and telegraph system, the numerous industrial enterprises scattered about the country, including boot and textile factories, sawmills, cement and tile works.

Here and there the Italians have built small European towns. The Italians also made important beginnings in developing the country's natural resources. Lignite was mined. There were several mica mines in operation and gold and platinum deposits had been located. There were also attempts to cultivate various industrial crops, including cotton.

Left to the Ethiopians, all these important beginnings in the country's development would lapse into neglect and desuetude. The responsibility for their maintenance and development falls entirely on the British.

The Italians further introduced a fairly modern and uniform administrative system, especially with regard to taxation.

As against this the Italians deliberately sought to undermine the Ethiopians' capacity for self-government by liquidating the educated youth.

Potential Danger

At the same time the recent campaigns have left a legacy of lawlessness and disorder. Large quantities of arms and ammunition remain in the hands of an undisciplined population with a strong instinct for pillage and tribal warfare.

The organization of a disciplined Ethiopian army and an adequate police force, both of which are requisite to the re-establishment of order, can only be done under British management. The same applies to the establishment of the various specialized branches of the administrative apparatus. Like it or not, no qualified Ethiopian personnel exists for any of these jobs and it will take a long time to train them.

In the judiciary field, British judges now try criminal cases, while experienced British lawyers act as public prosecutors. This is a radical innovation in Ethiopia where hitherto there was always a private accuser and private accused.

Under the circumstances, any tlak of "complete independence" appears ill-timed. For the present the only alternative to a system of fairly comprehensive tutelage and supervision is a return to the old barbarous feudalism, with its slavery, arbitrary tribute and punishment of criminals by mutilation.

Interlude in War Duties

Wide World

Queen Elizabeth Stops for a Chat

British Queen shown talking to young school girls as she attended ceremonies at which she presented colors to the Saskatoon Light Infantry, a Canadian military unit now in England.

Canadian Defense Minister J. L. Ralston recently told the House of Commons at Ottawa that there are more than 110,000 Canadian troops outside of Canada. He said that not all of these men were in the United Kingdom, and added that more than 43,000 soldiers had moved overseas since March 11.

Radio Fills Out War Picture For Millions in Antipodes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—One way in which this war differs from the last is in the use of radio. The spot news still flashes through the channel of the newspapers, but to help fill out the picture of the life of troops in far countries, British Empire governments have sent radio units abroad in the capacity of war correspondents.

This is especially true of Australia and New Zealand which sent radio units to operate in the Middle East, and which receive from these units records giving impressions of desert warfare.

Commanding the field unit of the Australian Broadcasting Commission is Capt. Lawrence H. Cecil, World War veteran, famed as a radio play producer and a man of much daring and resource. Captain Cecil crawled from shellhole to shellhole in the Libyan desert in recent weeks in order to get his information.

The National Broadcasting Commission's field unit observed its first birthday outside Australia on June 19, and could ponder the making of hundreds of records to be shipped back to Australia from the sandy wastes of Libya and the crags and mountains of Greece.

The records cover, first, the lives of the men, their daily doings, their relaxation, their work. When the daily chore includes the waging of a battle the recording unit goes along, at least as far as it is considered safe to let it go.

In Australia the feature which includes personal messages from the men at the front always has a tremendous audience. But no chances are taken with it.

After the records are completed by the field unit they are rushed by plane to Cairo where they are censored. Then they are relayed to London by radio telephone, to be censored again. Finally they are transmitted to Australia from re-recordings made in London by the B. B. C., and are re-recorded here by the Australian Broadcasting Commission's studio. After that they go to the Department of Information, are censored a third time, and then are returned to the A. B. C. to be put on the air for the waiting millions.

Shanghai Melts Racial Lines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Despite ever-increasing Japanese-American and American-German tension this city remains an international center where people of many nationalities rub elbows without self-consciousness and where they can still meet personal friends even though their nations may be on the brink of war.

More than two years ago when the war in Europe began the British and German communities broke off relations abruptly. Today, except in international gatherings, nationals of the two countries are never seen together. The only exception is in the case of the thousands of German-Jewish refugees living here, many of whom work for British concerns.

Nazi Germans, however, are conspicuous by their absence from the predominantly British social life of Shanghai. There are several hotels and nightclubs which cater to German trade. It is unusual for Germans to mingle with the British throngs in most of the more popular amusement places.

There is, however, less feeling existing between Germans or Japanese and Americans. The latter are frequently seen in the company of Triple Axis nationals. Although the Germans tend to stay by themselves more than their Far Eastern allies, it is not unusual to see Germans and Americans together at clubs, hotels, restaurants and nightclubs.

Perhaps it's because of a mutual desire to trade news and rumors which affect both that the increasing Japanese-American tension seems to have brought nationals of these two countries closer together here. There is little evidence locally of strain. Friendships formed in by-gone days seem as firm as ever. Japanese-American card parties are common and while Americans are reluctant to "go across the Bridge" into Japanese-occupied areas of the city because of the numerous regulations and passes which are required there, Japanese-American parties and dinners on the International side are frequent and gay.

The Japanese military, naval and diplomatic officials continue to hold their twice-a-week press conferences which are attended by newspapermen of all papers represented in Shanghai. Refreshments are served and there is much banter and joking passed between the spokesmen of the three services and the Japanese, American and other newspapermen present. The whole thing makes it difficult to crelit the headlines carried by the newspapers which most of those present represent.

Recently at a Japanese naval tea party there seemed to be as many Americans present as Japanese and there certainly seemed to be more Americans than representatives of other nationalities. Everybody had a good time and the only politics discussed was that which passed in corners.

Overland Telegraph Doubled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia—The Federal Government is doubling the 2,000-mile telegraph line between Adelaide and Darwin. Large gangs are working strenuously to complete the new link before the rainy season begins in the tropical areas. In addition to handling heavy traffic due to increased overseas business and the presence of a large military garrison in Darwin, there will be trunk telephone connection with the rest of Australia for the first time.

The building of the overland telegraph was begun more than 70 years ago under the personal direction of the Postmaster-General for South Australia, Sir Charles Todd, whose party was subjected to hardships, arising not only from the climate and isolated nature of the country, but from attacks by natives who resented this trespass on their long-held domain.

One group of natives, after observing the long line of posts and the wire strung across them near the top, made derisive gestures accompanied by hilarious outbursts. When Sir Charles asked what the demonstrations meant, he was told that all the cattle and sheep would get through that silly fence.

The first direct telegram from London over the transcontinental line was received in Adelaide on Oct. 22, 1872. The additional wire now being strung across the Continent will provide a multiple telephone and telegraph link in Australian-wide communications. There will then be two telephone channels and nine two-way channels, with provision to increase the number as required, and repeater stations along the 2,000-mile route to ensure good speaking facilities.

Workers Adopt English Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—Employer and employees at the G. R. Kirk Company, which deals in Christmas trees, have "adopted" three English children.

Each month, since, July G. R. Kirk, head of the Tacoma firm, and his employees have sent a $7.50 check to England. The money is divided equally for the care of three children.

The children were adopted through the British Child Aid, Save the Child Federation, which maintains offices in New York.

The godparents include, besides Mr. Kirk, Ruth Galka, Irene Ribar, Charles L. Thomas, Martha C. Poll, J. F. Rockway, Agnes Fleming, Elizabeth Elling, A. W. Baker and Frances Gius.

Japanese Liner Carries Butter to U. S. Embassy

HONOLULU, Nov. 6 (AP)—They're short of butter at the American Embassy in Tokyo.

At the request of Ambassador Joseph Grew a consignment of butter was sent from here on the Liner Taiyo Maru which sailed for Japan last night with 456 Japanese returning to their homeland.

Kurusu's Trip: 'Last Chance for U. S.'

TOKYO, Nov. 6 (AP) — The Foreign Office controlled Japan Times and Advertiser tonight hinted at the direction of Japan's next move with the statement that "there is always the possibility, even the probability of a direct march on the Burma Road."

In an editorial stressing the strength of Japan's "central position" in the Oriental trouble zone, the paper said, "This Country is able to move in a number of directions, which requires its potential enemies to be prepared at many places, distributing and decentralizing their strength."

TOKYO, Nov. 6 (AP)—The flight of Saburo Kurusu to the United States was appraised by the Japanese press today as a final diplomatic effort toward improving Pacific relations by removing a deadlock in Washington conversations.

"This is a last opportunity (for the United States) to make amends for aggression and restore the occasion for an amicable settlement," declared the Japan Times and Advertiser, which is controlled by the Foreign Office.

Mr. Kurusu, who holds Ambassadorial rank without being accredited to any particular nation, rested overnight at Takao, Formosa, on his aerial journey from Tokyo.

He planned to take off this morning for Hong Kong, to board a Clipper held two days so he could make trans-Pacific connections immediately.

Domei said Mr. Kurusu was expected to confer with High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre and President Manuel Quezon of the Philippines at Manila, where he was Japanese Consul-General from 1919 to 1922.

The Cabinet of Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo was declared to have "gone to the last limit seeking to persuade America from the path of intolerance."

Observers professed to see some connection between the Kurusu mission and a session of the Japanese Diet opening Nov. 15, which perhaps will serve as a sounding board to back up his proposals.

Consuls Quit India

NEW DELHI, India, Nov. 6 (AP)—Virtually all Japanese subjects in India, including consular officials, have left the country in an exchange agreement, it was announced.

The evacuation ship Hije Maru sailed from Bombay for Japan Monday with 291 Japanese nationals from Indian and the Middle-East, including the Japanese Consul General and Acting Consul at Calcutta.

LONDON, Nov. (AP) — Singapore dispatches said the Japanese Consul-General in Rangoon had advised all Japanese firms in Burma to leave. Japanese-owned iron mines in Burma were reported to be closing down.

LONDON, Nov. 6 (AP)—A British authority disclosed that two Japanese nationals had been arrested in India and Burma "in the last few days."

"We have no details," he said.

The Japanese were reported to be a man named Suzuki, who was arrested in Karachi, and another named Matsunaga, who was taken into custody in Rangoon.

Chinese Air Trainees

PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 6 (AP)—The first contingent of young Chinese who will be given flying instruction in the United States for war duty in their homeland, arrived yesterday from the Orient.

The 50 youths were loaded into Army vans and taken at once from their train to Thunderbird Field, operated by Southwest Airways, Inc., under contract to the Government. They will undergo 20 weeks of training.

Usually reliable sources said the Chinese student program would be expanded to 200 enrollees. The same sources disclosed that a South American contingent was expected shortly.

Army Air Corps officials declined comment.

Thunderbird Field also is giving primary training to 256 United States youths.

Backing for China

CHUNGKING, China, Nov. 6 (AP)—Sir Frederic Eggleston, Australian Minister to China, said yesterday he had notified Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of "Australia's great desire to cooperate with China" in the growing crisis of the Pacific.

It was believed here that Australia might have the deciding voice on whether Britain would act against Japan in case Siberia, Thailand or even China's Yunnan Province—through which runs the Burma Road — were attacked. Australian troops would bear the brunt of any British military action in the Far East.

Sir Frederic said he had told the Generalissimo of Australia's attitude in a long conference yesterday.

Fenders on Planes

LONDON, Nov. 6 (AP)—Both the British and Germans are reported to be equipping their planes with special devices to protect them against barrage balloons.

Informed sources said that some German planes which have been captured were carrying 800-pound fenders as a protection. This weight was said to reduce the speed and load of the planes.

It is understood some British planes are fitted with balloon cable cutters.

British Reinforced

SINGAPORE, Nov. 6 (AP)—A troopship convoy from the United Kingdom arrived today in Singapore, bringing reinforcements—several thousands strong—for Britain's Far East Command.

The arrivals included numerous men for the Royal Air Force, infantry, antiaircraft and searchlight units, and reinforcements for auxiliary services.

Japan Protests

TOKYO, Nov. 6 (AP)—The Foreign Office announced today it had lodged a protest with Soviet Russia over the sinking last night of the Japanese steamer Kehi Maru, charging its loss to a mine which had drifted from Soviet territorial waters.

The Kebi Maru went down within 30 minutes after the blast, which occurred about 130 miles at sea on her journey from Seishin, Korea, to Tsuruga, Western Japanese port.

It was recalled that on Sept. 18 the Japanese Government filed a protest in Moscow against floating mines in the Sea of Japan which it said had sunk one fishing vessel and damaged another.

It was suggested that most of these mines were swept from Vladivostok Harbor by storms since the Russians had radiocast alarms in July about the danger of floating mines in the Sea of Japan.

Domei said the Japanese Government time and again had asked the Russians to take precautions but a Cabinet Information Board announcement said the Soviets failed to take any preventive measures.

IT'S SMART TO BE "In the Know" ABOUT BIAS-CUP BRAS

Did you know you can (and should) buy your brassieres as you do your shoes . . . assured of perfect individualized fit and comfort.

•Bias-Cup Bras come in four cup depths and three lengths—with adjustable back and shoulder straps on the bandeau styles. This means that whatever your figure requirements are, there is a Bias-Cup Bra to please you. Bias-Cup cleverly combines straight and bias-cut fabrics to provide firm support, encourage good posture and insure comfort. Your choice of seven luxurious fabrics, including Nylon and "Tissue Skin." $1.00 and up at your favorite store.

MODEL BRASSIERES 350 5TH AVE., NEW YORK

• Trademark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

SCIENTIFIC FOOTWEAR FOR FASHIONABLE WOMEN

From 6.95

Treadeasy SHOES

24 WEST 39th ST. N. Y.

GRACIE ALLEN SAYS:

• And moreover, SWAN suds twice as fast as old-time floaties. Besides which, it's firmer—it lasts and lasts.

IF YOU WANT TO HEAR THE WORLD'S FUNNIEST SHOW HEAR "WELL, I SWAN" ON THE RADIO!

Tune in every week: GRACIE ALLEN GEORGE BURNS • PAUL WHITEMAN

SWAN SOAP

NEW WHITE FLOATING

LEVER BROTHERS COMPANY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

RADIO SERVICE FOR ALL MAKES

National Union Radio Service is a nation-wide organization of selected, independent Service Dealers authorized to handle National Union Radio Tubes and Service Products.

Consult your telephone directory or write National Union Radio Corp., Newark, N. J., for name of your nearest dealer.

BETTER RADIO SERVICE

★ CHRISTMAS CARDS

COLORED FANCY WRAPPINGS

Domestic and Imported

Prompt Attention to Mail and Phone Orders

DUTTONS

Books - - Stationery

270 PARK AVENUE

S. W. Cor. 48th St. PLaza 3-7400

NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE HISTORIC CHARM OF BROOKLYN HEIGHTS

For gentle folk who appreciate quiet surroundings at reasonable rates.

from $2.00 Daily; from $9.00 Weekly

SUITES AVAILABLE

Roof Garden. Solarium. Use of Swimming Pool Without Charge. 15 Minutes to Times Sq. Take West Side I. R.T. to Clark Street.

NEW 600 ROOM HOTEL

The PIERREPONT

PIERREPONT AT HICKS STREET

BROOKLYN, N.Y. MAin 4-5500

An Extra Roger Kent Service

If you are ever in a quandary about what to wear on any occasion, a letter to us will bring you a prompt, authoritative and *unbiased* answer. It is a pleasure to render this service whether you are a Roger Kent customer or not, for we are interested in seeing all men correctly outfitted, knowing that ultimately we will profit by it.

Address:
ROGER KENT FASHION SERVICE
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, 17 E. 45th ST., NEW YORK

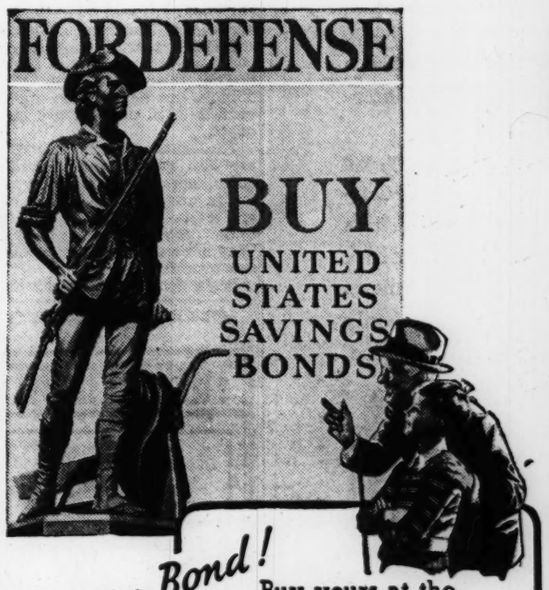
ROGER KENT

Suits, Outercoats and Formal Wear for Men at the one $38.50 price

NEW YORK
40 Broadway • 321 Broadway • 12 West 33rd St.
15 East 45th St. • 225 West 57th St.
NEW HAVEN 1058 Chapel St. CAMBRIDGE Lampoon Bldg. PHILADELPHIA 1607 Walnut St.

R.K.

FOR DEFENSE



That's my Bond!

Buy for defense today...
Save for defense tomorrow

Buy yours at the DRY DOCK SAVINGS INSTITUTION

That's my Bank!

UPTOWN: 39th St. and Lexington Ave.
DOWNTOWN: 341 Bowery at 3rd St.
NEW YORK

A Cordial Invitation

is extended to all to visit Towncraft Clothes Mfg. Company, and share in the guaranteed savings of up to 30% on higher quality wearing apparel for men, young men, women, misses and juniors—which Towncraft's factory-to-you prices make possible.

Open every evening until 9 P. M. Plenty of parking space.

TOWNCRAF Clothes

BOSTON WORCESTER TURNPIKE ROUTE 9 AT NATICK

I LIKE REVELATION TOOTH POWDER

Young folks of all ages are alert to Revelation's grand cleansing action and pleasant taste. Favorite family dentifrice for 34 years; recommended by thousands of dentists. At all drug counters.

AUGUST E. DRUCKER CO. SAN FRANCISCO

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Senate Claims Enough Votes For Revising Neutrality Law

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—Calm and confident, the Senators who favor sharp revision of the Neutrality Act were content to listen to another day's debate today, assuring each other meanwhile that they had the votes necessary for passage by tomorrow night.

Even one of the anti-revisionists, Senator Frederick Van Nuys (D) of Indiana, conceded that the Chamber would approve the pending measure which would authorize the arming of American merchantmen and also permit them to sail to belligerent ports. Senator Van Nuys said he expected only about 40 of the Senate's 96 votes to be cast against the bill.

A personal poll by another foe of the measure, who withheld his name, indicated a 52-to-44 victory for revision if all Senators voted.

Meanwhile, two Senators announced their position on the legislation—Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma saying he would support it and Senator Ellison D. Smith (D) of South Carolina declaring he would vote in opposition.

"It is going to be war either now or later," Senator Thomas told newsmen. "We might as well pass this bill now."

"We've declared ourselves to be neutral," said Senator Smith. "Although some are trying to change our position, I am not. If we are going to declare war, let us declare war, and not be sliding and sneaking in through the back door."

Woman Senator for Bill

Speaking late yesterday, Senator Hattie Caraway (D) of Arkansas, the only woman Senator and the mother of two sons in military service, termed the present Neutrality Law "a super-appeasement job."

In enacting the law, she asserted, Congress had "begged Hitler not to fight us" and had "told him that we would surrender our rights on the high seas" in return.

Senator Caraway concluded her address thus:

"I feel deeply in this matter. I have two sons wearing the uniform of their country. . . . I have voted for the other preparedness measures with full knowledge of the responsibility which I assumed.

"I cast these votes believing it to be to the best interests of not only my sons, but those of the other fathers and mothers of America. Believing it to be right, I can see no other way except to cast my vote for the pending measure. That, I intend to do."

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana earlier denounced President Roosevelt for not applying the Neutrality Act to the Russo-German war, and said the President was using that law to "play power politics anywhere in the world."

In the course of Senator Wheeler's speech, Senator Josh Lee (D) of Oklahoma interrupted to shout that the Montanan was "making the same argument that was made by Quisling" and other leaders in small European countries since overrun by the Nazis.

Britain Ships U. S. Lead Toys

Momentarily taken aback, Senator Wheeler paused, then, pointing a forefinger at the Oklahoman, he shouted his reply:

"There's not a word of truth in that. You know, I've been called Quisling by a lot of small-minded people in this country but if the Senator from Oklahoma has ever dealt with cold, hard facts on this floor, I've missed it."

During the debate Senator Wheeler showed the Senate a half dozen toy soldiers, cannon and searchlights he said were manufactured in Great Britain out of lead, copper and brass and shipped to the United States for sale.

Asserting that American manufacturers were being denied these materials because they were needed for defense production, he asked his listeners why it was necessary for American cargo vessels to ply the waters of the war zones if Britain had shipping space for toys.

Picking up one of the lead soldiers, which he described as a "British Redcoat," Senator Wheeler addressed the toy:

"Why aren't you being made into bullets for guns and cannon to kill these horrible Nazis instead of coming over here to throw our American workmen out of work, because their plants can't get lead?"

SAFE
TRAVEL MONEY

Worries about your travel funds are unnecessary when you carry American Express Travelers Cheques. They are spendable everywhere like cash—for transportation, at hotels, restaurants, filling stations, tourist camps, stores.

Your personal signature is your identification. Lost or stolen cheques are promptly refunded—that's the safety feature. Issued in denominations of $10—$20—$50—$100. Cost—75¢ for each $100. Millions of travelers use them.

For sale at Banks, Railway Express Agency, Western Union and many railroad stations.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELERS CHEQUES

1891-50 Years of Unbroken Service-1941

VISIT THE SHELTON HOTEL IN NEW YORK

SENSIBLE HOTEL RATES

SINGLE ROOMS $2.50 to $5
DOUBLE ROOMS $4.75 to $7

MAIN DINING ROOM
Breakfast 25c to 75c
Luncheon from 50c
Dinner from $1.00

FREE use of our famous swimming pool, gymnasium and solarium.

DINNER AND SUPPER DANCING IN THE GRILL

SHELTON HOTEL
LEXINGTON AVE., at 49th ST.
NEW YORK
Under KNOTT Management
A. R. WALTY, Manager

TO MEN WHO HAVE NEVER WORN A BROOKS SUIT

Whether the price you pay for a suit is in the 40's or 50's, the 60's or 70's, the 80's or 90's—or up in the higher brackets of the most expensive made-to-order custom clothes—we believe that you will be interested in Brooks Brothers' Suits.

Price for price, quality for quality, we believe that each range offers certain definite advantages in Brooks cut, British materials, and Brooks workmanship, not to be exactly duplicated elsewhere. Made and sold by Brooks Brothers only—not obtainable in any other store.

Brooks Ready-made Suits, $62 to $90
Young Men's Suits, $42 to $52
(sizes up to 45)
Special Order Suits, $77 to $105
Custom Department Suits, $125 to $155

ESTABLISHED 1818
Brooks Brothers
MADISON AVENUE COR. 44TH STREET
BRANCH: NUMBER ONE WALL STREET
NEW YORK
NEWBURY, COR. BERKELEY ST., BOSTON

Guns Provide Hot Music for This Kind of Truckin'

International

They Are Learning How to Guide a Truck

They call them lorries in England where this picture was taken, but it all amounts to the same thing and the only music they will hear is the whirring of the wheels, the clicking of gears, and the jangle of chains—and the possibility of an accompanying crackle of ack acks and the crumpling crunch of bombs. But they will carry on. Here are British girls clustered about a scale model while an expert in truck transport explains to them the fine points of the trade—how best to make short cuts when the way is blocked; the best way to keep out of line of fire; how to back up to a loading platform, and how to maneuver amid wreckage. The girls all belong to the Auxiliary Territorial Service, popularly called the A. T. S., and serve with an anti-aircraft division of the Royal Army Service Corps.

What Warring Europe Is Wearing

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 4—As a third wartime takes hold of Europe, new clothing habits of some 400,000,000 closely rationed Europeans become more clearly defined.

Now for the first time millions know the full meaning of the war slogan "guns instead of boots."

For the most part the shortages are felt among the tragic peoples of the occupied countries. Millions more in Germany and Italy are better off in that if they can't get leather footwear they can buy straw shoes, even though the soles only last four weeks. The chief concern of yet other millions, as in Britain, is sttill rather one of inconvenience than of real hardship and many of their wardrobe problems still have a whimsical side.

The pathetic story of occupied Europe's present clothes shortage, based on reliable information from contacts here in London, shows footwear to be the greatest problem—a problem now accentuated by the advent of winter. In Norway, for instance, the shoe supply is seven months in arrears. The footwear committee of the town of Aasnes recently had 1,500 applicants for a monthly supply of 200 pairs.

The Fredrikstad committee had 15,000 on a waiting list, some of whom couldn't be supplied even though they had doctors' certificates of need. Special workers like lumberjacks get preferential treatment for the obvious reason that they contribute most to the Nazi war effort.

Nazi Seizures Stir Norway

Infuriating for Norwegians is the fact that the Germans have confiscated leather soles and uppers and are still enforcing orders for military boots. Norway is suffering too from the confiscation of blankets which might otherwise have lessened the effects of a fuel shortage.

Belgium's monthly quota of shoes is about one pair for each 100 people. Denmark is using wooden clogs and footwear with soles of plaice skins. Netherlanders also are suffering an acute shoe shortage and have to make special application to the ration officer before buying. But applications are suspended when supplies are inadequate.

The Danes are short of shoes and are also getting only half their other normal clothing requirements, and then the clothes often are ersatz and officially admitted to be "susceptible to the weather." They are warned too not to boil ersatz overalls.

Paris, famed for its chic footwear, is now expected to hail wooden soles and heels as elegant. The German controlled Radio Paris told them to stop but instead fashion writers and fashion circles let themselves go in expressing other views. Far worse for France is an acute shortage of all kinds of footwear. The Germans carried out a notorious trick, requisitioning 5,000,000 pairs and then generously announcing they would supply the French with 400,000 pairs.

France Being Stripped

France is being stripped bare by the Germans. Much of its choice silk is making parachutes for the Nazis. The French were without a coupon system until July; since then shops have been to a considerable extent without clothes. In August only a tenth of the clothes needs of Paris could be satisfied. The best that can be done is to try to meet the urgent needs of children and essential workers. The annual clothes coupon allowance in France is 100 of which 46 are needed for a costume.

In Germany the clothes ration recently has been cut by a third and is now far below the British standard in quantity and quality.

For a heavy winter coat a Berliner has to surrender all his 120 points allowance covering 15 months. So-called nonessentials in Germany today, as quoted by German newspapers, include dressing gowns, pajamas, nightshirts and bathing costumes, while, according to a Swedish newspaper report, handkerchiefs are also nonessential in Germany and can only be obtained with a special permit.

German women are now being forbidden to wear trousers because they require too much material. Italy has decreed no trousers for women ostensibly on the ground of inappropriateness. A woman in Novi Ligure was fined 200 lire for appearing in her backyard in trousers.

A Swedish tailor visiting Berlin reported that suits ordered this summer were being promised for August, 1942. Thousands of pairs of straw shoes now being made every month and the Nazis proudly announce they'll stand years of wear, but—and here's the snag—the sole has to be renewed every four to six weeks and cobblers on the whole don't know how to repair them.

Wood soles are encouraged in Germany but not cork ones as in Italy for the Germans are so short of cork that one is expected to take a cork along when buying a bottle of something. Children were urged to go barefooted during the summer by newspaper Westdeutsch Beobachter.

Germans Not Shabby Looking

All the same, neutral observers admit the Germans aren't yet shabby looking, or suffering severely like some folk under their yoke.

Nor are the Italians who have had to introduce rationing recently despite all their former boastings to the contrary and who now must try to make 24,000,000 pairs of shoes, are a big problem despite persons. Nor is there much change observable yet in the appearance of the average Briton. The poorer folk, lacking clothes reserves, are being first to feel the pinch of rationing. But there are still unrationed stocks in second-hand shops. Clothing growing children, especially where they are hard on shoes, is a big problem despite the extra child coupons. There are still plenty of goods in shops to meet the coupons, although the range of selection is necessarily narrowing. The quality of goods is still generally good; anything shoddy is increasingly unpopular because it won't last. At the same time the steadily mounting cost of clothing is a serious matter in many households.

Reports in the newspapers today claim the last of the luxury clothes is now on sale. By next summer or fall it is claimed stocks will be exhausted and standardization of clothing will be under way. Apart from the need to economize in materials this change will be accelerated as the calling up of women in the clothing industry becomes effective.

Meantime the British, for the most part adequately shod and warmly covered, refuse to view clothes rationing with overmuch misgiving.

Investigation by trade interests into the clothing situation has thrown an interesting light on social tendencies. The better off and better educated people are much more inclined to plan ahead than the poorer and less educated.

Typical of the attitude in certain working-class circles are the following stories of how coupons are used.

Said one woman, "I went to buy socks for my boy, but the assistant handed me back my ration book saying, 'You've spent all your coupons, Mrs.' It did give me a turn; I'd only been spending them on odd things like."

Another woman told what she did with her household's four ration books. She keeps one in her handbag, one in the house, one in a coat pocket and her husband takes one to work. "Then we don't get caught without a book if we happen to see something we like."

Perhaps that gives an unfair picture of haphazardness. Actually the realization of the need for careful planning is rapidly spreading, so much so that women now have gained control of three-quarters of the total coupons, an arrangement which is sympathetically agreed to by most men. One of the women's chief concerns at present is stockings. Many stenographers have a theoretical solution—when they get short they say "We'll scramble for Daddy's coupons." But while Father can be relied upon to sacrifice his own needs for the sake of say the children's woollies he may draw the line earlier than expected over stockings.

Queen Running Low On Purchase Coupons

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 5

Just like the average Englishwoman, Queen Elizabeth is running low on clothing purchase coupons.

Last year the Queen bought 20 yards of hand-woven tweed at the disabled ex-service men's exhibition, but yesterday she could spare only enough coupons to buy two scarves at the exhibit.

"I wish I had more," she commented.

Siberian Troops Moving to Front

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—The radio at Hsinking, Capital of Japanese-dominated Manchukuo, declared today that nearly 500,000 Russian soldiers had been transferred from Siberia to the European theater of war and that one of China's Red armies was about to contribute 100,000 troops to the battle with Germany.

Hsinking is headquarters of Japan's Kwantung Army which guards the Manchukuo-Siberia border. As transcribed by NBC, the Hsinking radio said:

"The Soviet union already has transferred over 425,000 military effectives from Siberia to the European theater of war.

"Fifteen Red divisions totaling over 225,000 men already are thrown into the battle on the Eastern Front.

"One hundred thousand Polish troops mustered from among Polish residents of Far Eastern Russia are now in transit and contingents already have arrived on the Central Front, fighting near Kalinin.

"In addition, 100,000 Chinese troops have been promised to the Russian Government by the High Command of the 18th Chinese (Communist) Field Army and are about to be transported westward."

Wharf Facilities at Suez Improved to Meet Needs

ANKARA, Turkey, Nov. 6 (AP)—An observer newly come from Cairo said today that wharf facilities have been so improved at Suez that one American ship completes its unloading of war supplies for the British Middle East forces every day.

The "waiting line" has been greatly reduced since the unloading time has been cut from 30 days to about 14, he said.

Diplomatic Housing Problem Bulks Large in New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Nov. 6—The United States Government is reported to have decided to erect a $426,000 legation building in Canberra, to be constructed entirely of Australian materials.

What will be done about the residence of an American minister to New Zealand—when the decision to send a legation here is made, which promises to be shortly—raises rather peculiar problems.

Houses tailored to American standards are rare in New Zealand where frame construction and plasterboard walls are the accepted thing. Maybe not much more is necessary, for the New Zealanders point out that the winter lasts only about six weeks, and roses flower through the depth of it. But it can be cold here even when it is officially not winter, and Americans are averse to cold.

Housing Shortage

Moreover, there are reputedly only four houses in Wellington with central heating, and Americans are already firmly established in those. The growth of the central administrative organizations of the country in the war have also helped sharpen the capital city's perenniel housing shortage.

Americans have never found it easy to rent houses here. Junior members of the foreign service live in flats. So did former Consul-General Lowell B. Pinkerton, now posted in Jerusalem. Consul George Bliss Lane, brother of Ambassador Arthur Bliss Lane, who recently left under assignment to Baghdad, lived in a hotel. Consul Robert M. English, Ambassador Joseph C. Grew's son-in-law, who succeeded Mr. Lane, lives in the comfortable new house of a man who is now away with the Army, but he was the exception.

Hunting for a House

Commander J. P. Olding, United States naval attaché at the new Ministry, lives in a hotel. The united efforts of the staff so far have failed to discover a permanent resting place for Consul-General Raymond E. Cox, newly here after adventurous departures from Oslo and Prague. All Mr. Cox wanted, it was said, was a house with central heating, and a tennis court. The tennis court, added those who know, might be managed.

With the Consul-General, apparently slated to become First Secretary at the new Ministry, still unhoused, the arrival of the Minister is thought to be imminent. What to do about it is the local foreign service problem.

When the British Government sent Sir Harry Batterbee, its New High Commissioner, two years ago it made lengthy inquiries about a suitable house for him. After negotiations with everyone who had what seemed a better-than-average sized house, he was finally placed in an eerie above the city, in what may be a comfortable place, but is far from a mansion.

What now exercises the Ministry staff is the fact that a Minister should live in a home where he can have 20 or 30 people to dinner and around 200 at a reception. Or so it is claimed. And where in this crowded city is such a place to be found?

A Minister cannot migrate to a suburb. He must be readily available in the center of the city. He must have quarters for a reasonably-sized staff in his home. He must, naturally, have comfort. It may be that the new Minister will live in a flat—a flat perhaps with plenty of baths, although baths are in no way as numerous here as Americans would like—and that he will entertain in a hotel. As for central heating, that, say the wiseacres, is just a pipe dream.

Funds received on or before the tenth of each month earn dividends for the entire month.

The safety of your account in this institution is fully insured up to $5,000 by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.

. . . an instrumentality of the United States Government (by Act of Congress, 1934).

Save WITH SAFETY INSURED SAVINGS

A substantial return on your savings with the Greatest of Safety

During 23 years of business, we have never missed a dividend and the payment of withdrawals has never been refused or limited.

American National Building and Loan Ass'n.
27 W. Fayette Street
Baltimore, Md.
Open Daily

BALTIMORE, MD.

Unusual Wedding Bands Created by Oscar Caplan

$10 UP DIVIDED PAYMENTS

Oscar Caplan Jewelers at the Beach Since 1905

OSCAR CAPLAN & SONS
207 WEST SARATOGA ST.

Mail orders filled!

Be Wise . . .

Order your personalized Christmas Cards NOW

HOCHSCHILD, KOHN & CO.
BALTIMORE, MD.

Use Our COUPON CREDIT ACCOUNT

3 to 10 MONTHS TO PAY

—according to amount of purchase. No carrying charge if paid in 90 days.

The May Co.
BALTIMORE, MD.

We invite you to open a

CHARGE ACCOUNT

Choose from 3 convenient plans:

(1) 30-Day Account; (2) 90-Day Budget Account; (3) Famous Monthly Payment Plan

Dept. of Accounts—5th Floor

THE HUB
"—OF CHARLES STREET"
BALTIMORE, MD.

Shop Us First and Save

Brager Eisenberg

Baltimore's Great Thrift Store

Eutaw, Saratoga and Clay Sts.
Calvert 2222

We Give and Redeem S. H. Green Stamps

PLACE YOUR TRUST IN Cloverland FARMS

A Dependable Dairy
Baltimore Owned
Call LAFAYETTE 4920

PARADE OF PROGRESS

Nationally Known GROCERY PRODUCTS

We Carry a Full Line of

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

INDEPENDENT BEEF CO.

Howard St. Ver. 7430-31
Rose Hill Ter. Ver. 2251-52
BALTIMORE, MD.

TRIUMPHANT

Taft service is a triumph for hospitality, and Taft economy a budget triumph!

2000 ROOMS, BATH AND RADIO, FROM $2.50

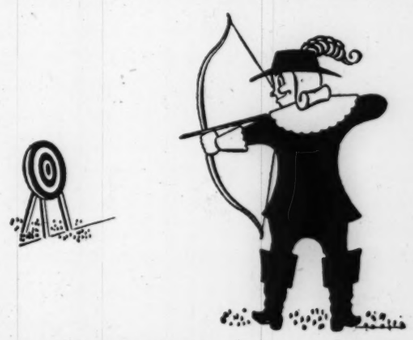
HOTEL TAFT ALFRED LEWIS, MGR.
7th AVE. AT 50th ST. NEW YORK
TIMES SQUARE AT RADIO CITY
BING & BING MANAGEMENT

One Source of Responsibility

Daily bookings for whole or part loads as well as individual pieces of furniture to or from Washington, Norfolk, Richmond, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, and all points en route.
Branches—PHILADELPHIA WASHINGTON, NEW YORK

MODERN DAVIDSON MOVERS

400 Key Highway, Baltimore South 2900
Proven Dependability Since 1896



IT HITS THE SPOT! . . What? Western Maryland Gold Seal Milk. It's extra rich—with a wonderfully creamy flavor. Yet Western Maryland Gold Seal Milk costs only 1c more per quart than regular Western Maryland Sealtest Milk.

WESTERN MARYLAND DAIRY Sealtest MILK

Sealtest, Inc. and this company are under the same ownership

Don't miss Rudy Vallee with John Barrymore—Sealtest Program, Thursdays, 10 P. M., WBAL

Pétain Lauds French Unit Fighting Against Russians

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Nov. 6 (AP)—Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain said today in a message to a French unit which has joined the German Army in the war against Soviet Russia that it was defending France and French military honor in a German-led "crusade."

"You hold a part of our military honor," the Chief of State told the French volunteers, adding that it was "useful . . . to give our country back its confidence in its own qualities, but you will also serve France in even more direct fashion by participating in this crusade in which Germany has taken leadership.

"Meriting the appreciation of the world," he said, "you thereby also contribute to saving the hope of a reconciled Europe in keeping the Bolshevik peril away from us.

"It is your country you thereby are protecting."

The message was sent to Major La Bonne, commanding the unit, in reply to a message of allegiance which some members of the unit had sent through Fernand de Brinon, Vichy representative in Paris.

Curbs on Jews

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Nov. 6 (AP)—The Pétain Government, in what observers believed to be the first of a new series of measures against Jews, decreed that they may no longer acquire any profit from businesses they own in most cities.

Penalties for violations range up to five years' imprisonment and a fine of 200,000 gold francs ($66,000). The managements already have been "Aryanized."

Save for individual exceptions by special prefectoral authorization, Jews no longer may acquire either ownership of a business or the right of using one.

German Census

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Nov. 6 (AP)—German language newspapers in Paris and Metz today printed an order by Gauleiter Joseph Bürckel for a census of German administered sections of Alsace-Lorraine to determine "which of the inhabitants were worthy of receiving German citizenship."

Local leaders were instructed to consider mainly each person's attitude toward the German cause and language. Those able but unwilling to speak German "show their incapicity to think as Germans," the Gauleiter said.

'Chutists Captured in France

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Nov. 5 (AP)—The discovery and capture of an unstated number of Free French parachutists in western Unoccupied France and the capture of a grounded British plane loaded with de Gaullist propaganda in the same vicinity were announced today.

The plane, reportedly carrying instructions for de Gaullist agents, was captured near Périgueux two days ago when it was forced down by bad weather. The entire British crew was reported held.

The parachute troops reported landing in the vicinity of Périgueux—all of whom are understood here to have been captured by the French—were said to have been French followers of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Reports here said they were mostly natives of the region who were sent to hide themselves until opportunities to commit sabotage occurred.

[This dispatch is the first mention from Vichy of parachute troops having been found in France.]

Périgueux is one of the largest centers of Unoccupied France that is near Bordeaux in the Occupied Zone.

Two More Pandas Captured in China Scheduled for U. S.

CHUNGKING, Nov. 6 (AP)—An interested crowd of Chinese and foreigners surged today around two pandas, a female for the Bronx, N. Y., zoo, and a male which arrived from Chengtu by plane in a wooden crate.

The chubby black and white animals were in the custody of John Tee-Van of the Bronx Zoo and Dr. David Graham, Curator of the West China Union University Museum, who helped bands of Wasi tribesmen capture them in northwestern Szechwan.

The male, 8 to 10 month old, weighed 60 pounds when caught by a tribesman who tracked it up a mountain and seized it with his bare hands.

The female, 5 months old, weighed 42 pounds was described as comical and affectionate. Although a little cranky from too much attention it has been presented to the United China Relief by Madame Chiang Kai-shek and her sister, Madame H. H. Kung and will be taken to the United States by airplane. Highland bamboo, upon which the panda feeds, also will be taken to the United States for planting.

The pandas were the 13th and 14th recorded captured and the female will be the eighth to leave China.

Australians Are Urged To Aid War Loan Drive

CANBERRA, Australia, Nov. 6 (AAP)—Prime Minister John Curtin has sent telegrams to 40,000 holders of bonds maturing Nov. 15, urging them to convert their bonds into war loans as a vital contribution to Australia's war effort.

Nazis Prepare Bases for 'Zero Hour' at Dakar

French and Spanish aids take lead in smoothing way for Germans on U. S. 'Western front.'

All authorities are agreed that Dakar on the westernmost tip of Africa is being built up by the Nazis as a submarine and air base which will eventually be a serious menace to the United States and its shipping. The only serious disagreement among experts is on the question of whether Dakar can only become an actual danger when its supply line over the still unfinished Trans-Saharan railroad is complete. The following article takes the view that elaborate German preparations from Tangier to Rio Muni, half way down the West African coast, make Dakar independent of the Trans-Saharan. Another view suggesting that Dakar depends on the railroad—which is being rushed to completion—will be set forth in an article to be published tomorrow.

By W. E. Lucas

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

From Tangier to Rio Muni, a Spanish possession two degrees north of the Equator, the Germans busily are laying plans along a coast that has become the western strategic front of the United States. These plans consist chiefly in the infiltration of Germans, technicians and otherwise, and the preparation of the French and Spanish authorities for use when the time comes.

It is obvious that the first stage of the German advance must be the taking over of Dakar which is the finest air and sea base along the West African coast.

With Dakar firmly in the Axis pocket, the Nazis could control the South Atlantic sea lanes as far as the Brazalian coast. They could threaten the British possessions of Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast and cut the vital British air service that runs between Sekondi in the Gold Coast and Khartoum in the Sudan. Moreover they could stir up the already prepared Nazi elements in Portuguese Guinea, Liberia, and the Spanish possessions.

With Dakar as a Nazi outpost, the North and West African coast lines would be joined by air and land routes across the Sahara. Plans for an attack on the Free French positions in Chad would be put into operation, and the German High Command could settle down to the serious business of organizing the assault on the Western Hemisphere which already has been planned.

Present-day information from Dakar is scarce and most reliable sources say there has not yet been any considerable infiltration of Nazis into this French naval base. The core of the German influence there is centered in the Armistice Commission on which there are 40 German officers and technicians.

Recently a French ship which called at the port disembarked a number of "Alsatian" refugees, the majority of whom were probably fifth columnists. But apart from this, open evidence of German occupation is slender.

There is, however, every sign of intense French activity under the leadership of Governor Pierre de Boisson, an ambitious careerist who is 100 per cent pro-Vichy. He has purged the whole administration as well as the military of any anti-Vichy elements, a process which culminated last spring in the visit of Admiral René Platon, Minister of the Colonies in the Pétain Government.

Throughout the summer, extensive work has been carried out in the aerodromes in the immediate vicinity of Dakar and also at St. Louis a hundred miles north on the coast, at Thiel, a few miles inland, at Diurbel and Kayes, all within the Dakar military district. There are over a hundred Glen-Martin 167 bombers distributed over these fields, as well as several squadrons of Curtiss fighters together with other French planes of more or less obsolete pattern.

It is known that there are also several German Dornier seaplanes based at Dakar which make daily reconnaisance flights out to sea and along the coast to British Bathurst and Freetown. Observers have reported seeing camouflaged German bombers of the latest pattern on the air fields around Dakar.

It would seem that the Nazi plan in West Africa is to allow the Vichy French to build the necessary force and armaments which may be considered sufficient for future German requirements.

With German permission, the Pétain Government has been allowed to send material to Dakar including tanks, other mechanized equipment, and large quantities of military stores. Most of it has passed through the British blockade by sea from Marseille; some of it has crossed the Sahara by the three existing land routes which are known to be practicable. Land fortifications of the naval base itself have been strengthened and preparations to beat off landings along the coast are nearing completion.

Meanwhile, the arrival of the crack French tanker the Scheherezade at Dakar with its capacity of 3,000,000 gallons of gasoline has made up any temporary deficiencies in fuel. This together with the American promise to supply French African Colonies with fuel renders the possibility of offensive action from Dakar now more real. There can be no doubt that the position of Dakar is such that it must be considered one of the major problems in British and American strategy. To rectify the position is no longer a question of a punitive expedition. Already Dakar is a base from which German U-boats are harrying the vital sea lanes of the anti-Hitler powers.

It is difficult not to believe that the submarines that sink American freighters within the boundaries of South American territorial waters, that send British ships to the bottom, almost within sight of St. Vincent in the Cape Verde Islands, are not in some way connected with the French naval base where, voluntarily or under compulsion from Vichy, French authorities provide the necessaries to keep the Nazi raiders at sea.

Dakar, however, is not the whole problem. The safety of Britain's lines of communication round the Cape and across the South Atlantic to Brazil, and the Argentine, and the preservation of America's strategic outposts depend upon how the French in West Africa react and upon how far Nazi intrigue has rotted away the foundations of the French, Spanish, and Portuguese colonies in that part of the world.

There is enough evidence to show that the groundwork has been laid by the Germans for a movement which could threaten at the right moment the whole British position on that coast.

It is natural to expect that in the Canary Islands, in Rio de Oro, Fernando Po, and Rio Muni the Spanish authorities have been working in close collaboration with the Nazis.

In Liberia, a Negro republic nominally under the paternal tutelage of the United States, the Germans have been busy for years. They have found fuel for their subversive propaganda in the monopoly of the Firestone Company. The Negro President, Edwin Barclay, is reputedly pro-Nazi. He has instituted youth movements in his country and all the other paraphernalia of a totalitarian state in miniature.

The importance to the Germans of this independent republic is the capital and port of Monrovia which could be used as a submarine base, and which can supply an air base from which the Nazis could strike east at Britain's two principal ports of Bathurst and Freetown and west at the airline that crosses the African continent from Sekondi to Khartum.

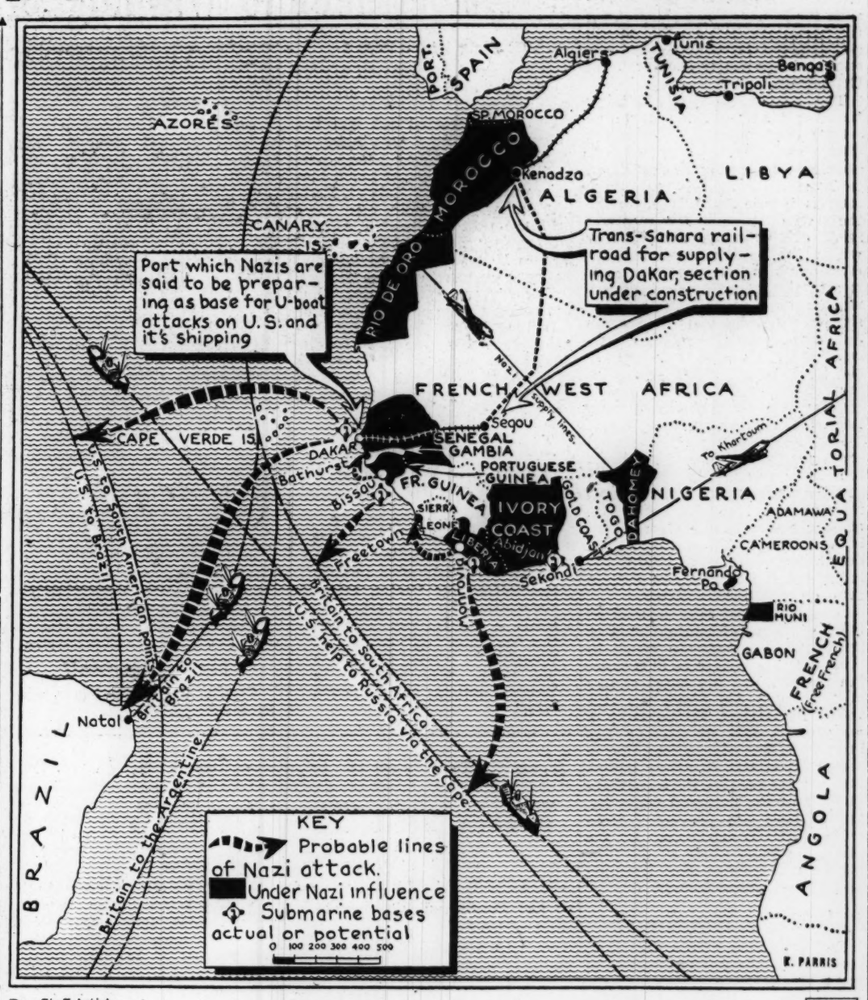
In Portuguese Guinea anything might happen in a colony whose administration is corrupt and poor in quality. The German community here is well organized and the main point of interest for Nazi strategy is the sole port of Bissau which has sufficient anchorage for warships.

These danger points, together with the French Ivory Coast and Dahomey, where there are pro-Vichy troops and air bases, can only become a real menace when the position of Dakar is openly disclosed.

The German plan seems to be to force the issue at Vichy when the French themselves have built up an adequate defensive and offensive power at Dakar. In the meanwhile, Nazi activities are subversive and sly. Their infiltration is unobtrusive and gradual. The building of the Trans-Saharan Railway, which cannot be completed in so short a time as to render it useful for immediate plans, is an excellent cover under which German technicians and agents can penetrate into the center of French West Africa. The moment will come for the Nazis to force a showdown when the harvest of intrigue is thought to be ripe for gathering.

That there will be a harvest is certain unless something unforseen happens in the other theaters of the war. Three thousand miles from the British Isles, Dakar is a preliminary to the final battle of the Atlantic and the ultimate invasion of England, if that is ever to take place. At this moment aircraft factories in France have been set the task of producing 10,000 heavy bombers and transport planes to be completed by the fall of 1942. Their range is planned to be from 7,000 to 10,000 miles, their bomb load between 1,000 and 5,000 pounds.

From Dakar to Stavanger in Norway, flying along the trade wind route, calling in on New York and dropping bombs in passing on the aircraft factories of Baltimore, Md., and Long Island, is a round trip of about 7,500 miles.



By a Staff Artist

America's Western Strategic Front

Here is shown how the Nazis are penetrating into a string of strategic points around the African coast facing the Americas and are making elaborate preparations for attacks on American shipping, if not also on American coasts.

New Version of Balbo Killing

TORONTO, Nov. 6 (AP) — A startling new version of the passing of Marshal Italo Balbo, declaring he was shot down by Italian anti-aircraft fire after carrying desert-stranded British armored car men to an Italian hospital, was published yesterday by the Toronto Star.

The Star quoted Air Commodore Raymond Collishaw, who had charge of all British air operations during the British sweep of Libya. He arrived in Canada last week to take up a new post of undisclosed nature.

[Marshal Balbo led an Italian air fleet of 24 planes to the United States in 1933, visiting the Chicago World's Fair and the White House in the course of the journey.]

Commodore Collishaw was quoted as saying Marshal Balbo was alone in an Italian bomber when it was struck by a direct hit from an Italian antiaircraft gun in the harbor of Tobruk, Libya, on June 29, 1940.

However, Italy said at the time of the crash that nine others, including prominent Italians, were killed in the crash of the plane.

The Italians said British aircraft shot down the bomber, but the British Foreign Office said Marshal Balbo did not "perish in combat with the RAF" and pointed out that Marshal Balbo had been opposed "to the policy of harnessing Italy to Hitler's war machine."

The Star quotes Commodore Collishaw as saying Marshal Balbo heard of the plight of the British soldiers, lost and suffering from thirst and starvation far out in the desert, got into a bombing plane, took an escort of two fighters, and flew to the rescue.

The story continues: "Having picked them up he flew the troops to an Italian hospital, then started back to Tobruk, his headquarters.

"Balbo was alone in the bomber at the time, the two escorting fighters being on his flanks. At the moment when he came back over Tobruk our forces opened a bombing attack on the town, a queer coincidence.

"Our men were bombing from 20,000 feet and Balbo flew in at 2,000 feet. Antiaircraft batteries on shore were going full-out, but not very effectively. However, when Balbo came over, an Italian cruiser in the harbor, one which we later sank and whose hulk is still being used by our men, opened fire and struck the Marshal's plane with a direct hit.

"To add to the coincidence of the whole thing is the fact that some of our photographers had their lens on the Marshal's plane at the very moment it was struck.

"I had the picture of Balbo's plane cracking up and carried it for several months."

Probably Accident

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In all probability, it was by accident that Marshal Italo Balbo's plane crashed.

When the news reached Rome, there was widespread speculation as to whether Premier Mussolini had "put Balbo out of the way." It was common knowledge that Marshal Balbo had become too prominent and popular for the safety of Mussolini's one-man rule. For that reason, Mussolini had made him Governor-General of Lybia and then Viceroy of Ethiopia.

It was also known that Marshal Balbo was no friend of Germany or of Mussolini's Axis policy. Was he then fomenting dissatisfaction or plotting revolution, the question was pointedly asked around Rome, and did Mussolini use force to rid himself of the problem?

The following incident sheds as much light as is now possible on this question:

A fortnight after the Balbo crash, virtually all of the American correspondents at Rome met at a party, together with a number of other neutral newswriters. Someone suggested a poll on whether Balbo was assassinated.

The verdict, surprisingly enough, was unanimous: that he was not.

The reasons advanced by the various correspondents were the following: Signor Balbo was an Italian patriot first and always; it would not be in his character actively to revolt against the government in wartime, even though he was a dissenter in war policy. There was no well organized revolutionary group under Balbo. The Marshal was extremely useful to Mussolini, having put Libya on a much more efficient war footing than ever before. Mussolini needed Marshal Balbo, having few enough men of his caliber.

It was later suggested that if Marshal Balbo had been spared, Marshal Rudolfo Graziani would not have made so great a military fiasco out of the war in the Libyan desert.

Until history sheds some further light on the Balbo crash, this judgement of the neutral observers most intimately acquainted with the situation will stand as the most likely verdict.

German Advance Bogs Down Against Moscow 'Stonewall'

By the Associated Press

Thursday, Nov. 6

Russian advices of a stonewall defense before Moscow and a German retreat in a sector of the Donets Basin were coupled today with a British report that Sevastopol might stand indefinitely against invaders of the Crimea

Sevastopol, a port of 80,000 population which is the major base of the Soviet Black Sea Fleet, is defended by well-supplied troops manning "very strongly fortified" positions, said a British military observer who was there a month ago.

He expressed the opinion that the City could become "another Odessa, perhaps with not the same results." He referred to the long defense of the Ukranian port against Rumanian and German siege forces. The fall of Odessa was acknowledged by the Russians Oct. 18.

Russians said the renewed drive upon Moscow had been stopped cold and claimed a victory in one sector to the south.

Latest reports in the Crimea, indicated no German progress toward Sevastopol since Nov. 2, when dispatches indicated the Germans were at its outer defenses, roughly 20 miles away.

Heavy Casualties

The Moscow Radio, a Soviet Government agency, reported these developments in a broadcast, saying the Donets Basin invaders were suffering heavy casualties and losing many guns."

The exact site of this action was not specified. The Donets River, in whose watershed lies a large Russian industrial area, stretches 670 miles northwestward from the Don.

The battle of Tula continues, the radio said, "but the enemy is not fighting with the same ardor as when he began the offensive" against that munitions center which is 100 miles south of Moscow and is at the left wing of the defense arc before the Capital.

Siberia-trained Red Army reserves and the depth of Moscow's defense system apparently have been major factors in the fighting.

Soviet dispatches earlier this week told of the movement of 200,000 troops from Siberia, equipped for winter warfare, to the Central Front—a fortified zone pictured in Berlin as made up on lines of Russian flame throwers, tank traps, barbed wire, and bunkers.

Emphasizing the possibility of a winter stalemate in the Moscow struggle, German soldiers were reported again to be entrenching defensively and burying tanks for use as pillboxes against Russian counterattacks.

Axis Swing to South

London observers have expressed belief that Hitler would swing the main weight of the Axis Armies to the far south—striking both through the Crimea and toward the lower Don—in the hope of a decision in the Caucasus by spring, were said to be hammering at the

Meanwhile, German and Rumanian troops are reported from Berlin to have reached the southern coast of the Crimea on a broad front between Yalta and Feodosiya and Russian forces were said to be in retreat on the whole Crimean front.

At the same time, observers here pondered the significance of an official German report that Italian troops had taken a "large city" in Cossack country east of the Donets River.

Crack German Elite Guard troops, already holding Taganrog, were said to be hammering at the defenses of Rostov. Thus, Italian and German forces appeared to be pointed toward Astrakhan and Stalingrad, at an elbow of the Volga where it flows close to the River Don.

German economic experts made no secret that Caucasian oil represented a big stake in the struggle with Russia.

One economist indorsed what he said was a British view that German capture of the Caucasus' oil fields would be more disastrous to Russia in losing three fourths of its oil output than for what Germany would gain.

While refinery and other oil facilities, if threatened with capture, might be crippled under the Soviet's "scorched earth" policy, it was pointed out that the cutting off of the Cacasus' oil still might be an object.

Vichy Cuts Games: Athletes Weaker

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Nov. 6 (AP) — Instructed by the Sports Commissariat to lessen the strain on French athletes because of their weakened condition caused by food restrictions, the French Football Federation reduced soccer games today from 90 to 80 minutes of play and rugby from 80 to 70 minutes.

The National Sports Committee disclosed that basketball games would be shortened to 36 minutes of play and tennis matches to three sets each. The number of rounds allowed in boxing matches also will be reduced, and the committee is considering ways to limit the total mileage of bicycle races.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Witherill's

For Dresses with That "New York" Look

NEW YORK CREATIONS

Women's sizes
Misses' sizes
Junior sizes

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Clipper Craft Overcoats

Wells & Coverly
332 South Salina Street

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Sagenkahn FURNITURE GALLERIES

PERIOD STYLES IN ABUNDANCE

Your Home can be beautiful on a Modest Income with Sagenkahn Authentic 18th Century Reproductions

421-25 S. Warren Street
Opp. Schrafft's

It's Easy to Own a Famous

SIMMONS Beautyrest Mattress

at CHAPPELLS

Pay Only

1.50 DOWN
1.00 WEEK

No Carrying Charge for this special event!

Chappells

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call

4-4541

Hours 9 to 5 daily, except Sunday

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

DEY'S
of Syracuse, N. Y.

LAST 2 DAYS

Dey's Greatest Once a Year Sale

Shop for Christmas Gifts and Save

2nd Annual Sale
CANNON SILK HOSIERY

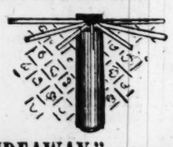
Reg. $1.00 Quality 79¢ pair

Lovely 3-thread sheer chiffons and 4-thread business chiffons in smart fall colors.

Hosiery—Street Floor

EDWARDS
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Handiest Indoor Drier You Ever Saw!



"HIDEAWAY" DRIER $1.98

Here's a drier that gives you plenty of drying space, but closes up into a slim, streamlined tube when not in use. The arms pop out of the top when you raise the lever, and disappear inside after you're through with the drying.

HOUSEWARES NEW FOURTH FLOOR

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.

BETTER LIGHT for BETTER SIGHT

For homework, sewing, reading and all home seeing tasks, an I. E. S. Lamp is a great asset. See the display on our Main Floor.

Rochester Gas & Electric

Rogers Peet

A cloudy sky may mean a wet spell. . .

But a Scotch Mist* coat means you're ready for it.

Fine, rain or shine—and good for years!

$65 to $100.

The pure all-wool cheviot is still woven in Scotland by the same mill to whom we gave our rainproof secret many years ago.

Tailored in our own workrooms.

*Trademark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

NEW YORK CITY
Fifth Avenue at 41st Street
13th Street at Broadway
Warren Street at Broadway
Liberty Street at Broadway
And in Boston: Tremont St. at Bromfield St.

Thrills for Cheese Lovers!

CHEESE PRESERVER, All Glass. Keeps cheese fresh for weeks! 7" diam. 5" deep $1.95

IMPORTED CHEESES
Argentine Blue from Los Andes .80 lb.
Canadian D'Oka ..... .90 lb.

DOMESTIC CHEESES
Wisconsin Hickory Smoked .. .60 ea.
Pineapple ..... 1.25 ea.
New York State Bel Paese .... .79 ea.
Finest New York State White .55 lb.
Edam Cheese in foil—approximately 4 lbs. ..... 2.45 ea.
Gem Pineapple Cheese—approximately 20 oz. ..... 1.25 ea.
Kaukauna Hickory Smoked Cheese, 13½ oz. ..... .60 ea.

Mail orders promptly filled
Telephone Volunteer 5-4700

HAMMACHER SCHLEMMER
145 E. 57th ST. NEW YORK, N.Y.

WALKING

5303M
Smart black or brown suede oxford with matching calf trim. $10.95

1178M
Brown bucko with brown calf saddle and leather sole for sportswear. $7.95

Your feet will feel so comfortable in INDIAN WALK SHOES, that walking will intrigue you. INDIAN WALKS are built to give you comfort, no matter how strenuous your active day may be. Drop in today—try on a pair—you will see and feel the difference.

INDIAN WALK SHOES

NEW YORK STORES: 13 W. 39th St., 987 Madison Ave., 2315 Broadway 2604 Broadway, 4221 Broadway, 301 East Fordham Rd., 55 East 167th St.
BROOKLYN STORES: 25 Bond Street, 892 Flatbush Avenue, 4709 13th Avenue, 304 Utica Avenue. MT. VERNON: 11 Gramatan Avenue. FAR ROCKAWAY: 1916 Mott Avenue. HEMPSTEAD: 259 Fulton Avenue JAMAICA: 89-65 164th Street. NEWARK: 1212 Raymond Boulevard EAST ORANGE: 602 Central Ave. WHITE PLAINS: 128 Mamaroneck Ave.

SAVE MONEY & TIME

...by using this speedy service that whisks anything you have to send or receive between 23,000 nation-wide points. Pick-up and delivery at no extra charge within our regular vehicle limits in all cities and principal towns. Phone

RAILWAY EXPRESS AGENCY Inc.

NATION-WIDE RAIL-AIR SERVICE

Night Air Raids Run Into Improved Defense

Continued from Page 1

substantial Nazi fighter force that would otherwise have been employed against the Russians.

But it is suggested that the eastward progress of the Nazis in spite of these operations carries its own proof that, no matter how sound such operations may have been as part of a long-term policy, they have had serious limitations as a means of helping to prevent the Germans drive back the Russians by short-term methods.

A question of vital importance to the British Empire, its Allies and associates is how successful is Britain's master plan for bombing Germany. Nobody knows the actual answer. Official attempts to paint the composite picture from uncensored reports out of Germany have not been convincing.

Today, however, there is something to go on—the fact that 10,000 tons of high explosives and incendiaries were hurled down on Germany and occupied territories in the past three months from planes operating from bases in England.

In addition, the Coastal Command has dropped many heavy loads and by devoting nearly 2,000 sorties—a sortie being one flight by one plane—has seriously damaged the Nazi warships Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Prinz Eugen, drove them to port, kept them there, and prevented their attacking British shipping.

The notion of 10,000 tons of bombs may not square up in the people's thought with the vision of wholesale destruction conjured up by responsible spokesmen in vividly phrased forecasts. But it certainly reflects assiduous application to the bombing policy.

In October exceptionally bad weather made operations impossible for 15 days and 12 nights, yet the bombing efforts for that month doubled the September performance and was nearly double that of October last year.

The whole idea of Britain's bombing plan, as outlined by the people conducting it, is that the attack should grow progressively heavier. This it may be considered to have done in the past three months if allowance is made for the time out due to the fogs and mists of September and October which the censor prevented my mentioning in earlier messages. It is said that there has not been a worse spell of night-flying weather since night flying started. Back in July and August there was an exceptional amount of rain and in the next two months the soaked ground caused persistent vapor at night which concealed the flying fields beneath the overlying fog.

Air fields are inevitably flat areas conducive to heavy mist and the British are determined to profit by the lessons the Germans learned last November and December when the Nazis suffered heavily from crashes through their determination to persist with the indiscriminate bombing of Britain even on unfavorable nights.

Britain's master plan is based on the importance of hitting things of military significance — which in these days are held to include civilian morale. But the exact results of the Royal Air Force are still veiled in secrecy. Undoubtedly a very great deal of damage has been done. But when attempting to assess the effects of heavy bombing over the vast territories of Germany and the occupied countries, people here are prevented from over-optimistic conclusions by the relatively small effect of the prolonged and intense Nazi bombing of these congested islands.

Tirpitz Bombed?

LONDON, Nov. 6 (AP)—Germany's largest warship, the Tirpitz, one of three battleships remaining to the Reich after her sister ship, the Bismarck, was sunk by the British last May, was damaged in a Russian air raid on Danzig on the night of Nov. 3, according to a British press report from Stockholm.

The BBC radiocast the report, which came in a dispatch of the London Daily Telegraph's Stockholm correspondent, but authoritative circles refrained from comment.

The whereabouts of the Tirpitz was regarded as more important than the claim that she had been hit. Such a modern battleship is supposed to carry such heavy deck armor that bombs could not do much harm. Danzig is now one of Germany's Baltic ports.

When the Bismarck was sunk to even the score after her destruction of the 42,100-ton British battle cruiser Hood, Germany was left with two 26,000-ton battleships, the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, besides the heavier Tirpitz.

In naval manuals, the Tirpitz and Bismarck are credited with standard displacements of 35,000 tons but after the Bismarck was sunk the British said it displaced nearer 50,000 tons.

Maybank Takes Oath As Senator From S. C.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—Burnett R. Maybank, Charleston cotton merchant and former Governor of South Carolina, was sworn in yesterday as a Senator from his State.

Mr. Maybank, who resigned Nov. 4 as Governor, was elected last September to complete the unexpired term of James F. Byrnes, who quit the Senate to become an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. The term will expire in 1943.

Soviet Appoints Litvinoff Ambassador to Washington

Continued from Page 1

now in control, is prepared to give up its goal of dominating all East Asia.

Observers pointed out that the Soviet Union now will have in Washington an envoy whose past services to his country place him on a par with Lord Halifax, British Ambassador. Both men have held the post of Foreign Affairs, although Mr. Litvinoff's opposition to Hitlerism was earlier and stronger than that of Lord Halifax.

The present Soviet envoy has not had a particularly pleasant or easy time in Washington, particularly during the days when the Soviet-German pact of 1939 was in force. Mr. Oumansky is thought to lack the force and diplomacy of his successor.

Ambassador Spells Name With 'Off'

By the Associated Press

New York, Nov. 6

Maxim Litvinoff spells it with the "off" ending. When he was in Washington in 1933 negotiating for United States recognition he was asked to settle a controversy between the "ov" and "off" schools of thought. He replied that when his name was written in English letters he preferred "off."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Maxim Litvinoff

Coming to Washington as new Soviet envoy.

War Speeds Democratization in Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCRANTON, Pa.—How England is being more fully democratized under the stress of dangers shared by all classes, while pressing steadily ahead with the business of victory even if it takes until 1945 or later, is told by James A. Linen, Jr., President of the International Educational Publishing Company. Mr. Linen spent 16 weeks in England studying the war's effects on education, economics, and social conditions.

Comparing the England of today with the England he had seen in the spring of 1939, when "the unemployed were somewhat shamefacedly turning back the greensward on sections of Hyde Park, beginning the first entrenchments against air raids," Mr. Linen finds the people recovered from uncertainty. They are settled down into a grim, determined, unified fighting machine.

"I found England again up-and-at-'em, again sure of that belief in herself which spells an ultimate and permanent peace on the continent," Mr. Linen declares. "Also this new spirit of solidarity forecasts, in my opinion, what we have too long sidestepped—a reunited English-speaking people, embracing an economic and military union of the United States of America and the British Empire.

Democratization Gains

"But of course other leavening and hopeful factors are at work. One of these is the great change that is taking place in the true democratization of England.

"When lord, lady, and shopkeeper and clerk all huddle together in the same shelter, some deep changes in social attitudes are bound to take place. English people have suddenly discovered an interest in each other.

"The scrubwoman and the daughter of the Air Minister who get acquainted in the cellar underneath a structure housing British traditions, come out of that interchange of ideals with a new faith in the inner goodness of all English-speaking people. The impact on the social consciousness of both the Air Minister's daughter and the charwoman is deep and permanent.

"Sharing a common danger, feeling sincere sympathy for the hard lot of the other fellow, have ever brought people closer together. Like seven stranded people, cast on a South Sea island, when a family, a neighborhood, or a city all share alike a common hazard of death from the air, this experience does something to the snobbishness which we Americans were wont to sense in our first talk with a Britisher.

"The British are being Americanized by this experience. I have come to feel that the English were rarely really snobbish. They are naturally shy, reticent to intrude their opinions unless asked, unwilling to gush out their viewpoint or express their feelings because effusion or sentimentality in anyone has always seemed the mark of crude people.

"One hears much talk about the organization of the common people in their efforts not only to blast Hitler from the map but to maintain their democratic rights. The barriers which made the son of a tinker a tinker like his father are being erased. In the England of reconstruction, most Englishmen envision freedom of opportunity as we know it in America, at least in the Hollywood version.

Voluntary Training

"To train man power for the greater effort which must be made on the continent before 1945, the Government is enlisting from all walks of life schoolboys from 16 to 18, on a voluntary basis. Those who show greatest aptness will become pilots and navigators. Those mechanically bent will be taught engine, fuselage and instrument maintenance. This is to be the reservoir of young, daring man power to fly the planes rolling from production lines in Detroit and Montreal.

"Commenting on this effort, Air Secretary Sir Archibald Sinclair said: These youth organizations will be a highway from the secondary and public schools and universities into the R. A. F. In treading it there will henceforth be an equality of opportunity for all.

"No one initiated in the formulas and taboos which separated officers and men in the British service, can appraise the true significance of what that erasing of family and caste lines means in tradition-bound England.

"The average Englishman does not mean national socialism as it has developed in Germany, or the policies of Norman Thomas and his socialist party in this country. Instead the Briton conceives of socialism as something corresponding closely to our conception of an ideal democracy.

"He believes in doing away with special privileges.

"He favors breaking down social and class distinction.

"He will demand that even the underprivileged shall have opened to him the individual opportunity for success in life, obtained by his own individual efforts without any hindrance or help from precedent or pull."

Yes, Art and Farming Mix; Wisconsin 'Resident' Proves It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—A young man or girl knocks on the door of a little white building as plain as a barn, and a man with a smile in his eyes answers.

"Mr. Curry, I try to do a little painting, and I was wondering whether you could look at. . . ."

"Sure, come in. Let's see what you've done. Hmmm. Not bad, not bad at all. But what about this line here? This is how that should be. . . ."

And there you have John Steuart Curry, artist-in-residence, who proves that art and agriculture can mix.

When Mr. Curry's job was proposed at Wisconsin five years ago, it was like uttering words of educational revolution. It was his job to further Dean Chris L. Christensen's dream of making the farmer a bigger person living a bigger life. And everyone's happy now that the Dean and the University and the artist had the courage to take this tangent.

The Carnegie Foundation now pays for artists-in-residence in several places over the United States, patterned on the Wisconsin-Curry plan—the artist is available for consultation, he travels through the State and encourages the painting and cultural expressions of rural folk, and never does he have to bother with teaching a class or grading papers or giving examinations.

"No longer can we be content to think that agricultural education consists alone in teaching the technique of production, distribution, and consumption," Dean Christensen points out. "We appreciate the importance of teaching rural youth to grow better crops and select better livestock, but we think they should learn more than that.

"Our goal is to help farmers create a rural economy and a culture that will enable honest, industrious, and intelligent people to live upon the land with a full share of joys and responsibilities."

On and off the campus, Mr. Curry has been a new kind of an ambassador of understanding for the college of agriculture. He helped start an annual art show with Farm and Home Week, where a farmer who paints in his spare moments on brown wrapping paper vies for recognition with another who carves on round wooden barrel tops. There have been winning examples of both types in the rural art shows, and frequently Wisconsin's artist-in-residence has become so enthusiastic about this display that he's bought entries from the show himself.

In the studio, Mr. Curry will consider and criticize any painting of any student, or of any farmer of the State. He does that for nothing—or for part of the $4,000 a year which is his salary from a trust fund gift to the University.

He doesn't like to make speeches to formal groups, but he's in his glory when he takes a day off and travels through some distant counties, pushing his car up some rutted side road to a far-off farmhouse, to go into a man's home and see what he has painted for living room decorations.

For the new kind of farmer today there must be a new kind of life. Mr. Curry and the Wisconsin artist-in-residence plan are showing the way.

Britain to Stiffen Blockade

LONDON, Nov. 6 (AP)—An authoritative source declared today that the naval aid the United States is now giving Britain would make possible an intensification of the British Navy's blockade against Axis and Vichy French shipping.

Likewise, he said, Britain henceforth should be able to operate more actively in the Pacific Ocean.

Declaring that the French had been shipping large amounts of contraband to Marseille, with 80 per cent of it finding its way to Germany, the informant said that an "itent" to deal with the situation had always existed "but we didn't have the means."

Now, he went on, Britain has "given up trying to get along with Vichy, which we regard as merely a branch of Berlin." He expressed the opinion that Washington, too, was also becoming impatient with Vichy.

The British, he said, could make use both of Vichy cargoes and ships and "besides we have an account to settle with Vichy which is holding some seven of our ships."

Model for Jefferson Statue Is Selected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The central rotunda of the new Thomas Jefferson Memorial on the Tidal Basin in Washington will be occupied by an 10-foot bronze statue of Jefferson by Rudolph Evans.

His model of Jefferson during his presidency was selected by the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Commission after study of models entered by 100 sculptors in nationwide competition. Mr. Evans, born in Washington of Virginia ancestry, is best known here for his statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee in the State Capitol Building here.

Belgian Workers Killed in Nazi Plants By R. A. F. 6,000?

LONDON, Nov. 6 (AP)—The press agency of the exiled Belgian Government reported today that 3,112 Belgian workers in German factories had been killed in RAF raids on Germany up to last May, and that the total now probably is twice that number.

It said the information came from La Libre Belgique, clandestine paper published in Belgium and received in London.

The majority of the Belgian workers in Germany have been forced to go there because the Nazis withheld food rations of those who refused, the agency said.

Stalin's Plea: A Second Front

Continued from Page 1

tanks, as they have not only their own factories but also the factories of Czechoslovankia, France and the countries of Europe which they occupy.

"Our aviation is superior in quality; our pilots have proved themselves. We have fewer planes, but the quality of our tanks and planes is superior."

He called Hitlerism "the replica of reactionary regimes which have existed throughout centuries.

"Party of Robbery"

"It is a party of robbery, reaction and obstructionism.

"Hitler's instructions to his people are: If we can only achieve our aims by killing and plunder, we will kill and plunder. No moral reasons restrain Hitler.

"Hitler tells his people that if his imperialistic plans are to be successful, they must crush the Soviet people."

Yet, he said, the German new order "is ready to collapse at any moment and bury Hitler in its ruins."

Mr. Stalin said, "This is a just war which should be supported by all freedom-loving peoples.

"We do not aim at conquering other territory. Our first aim is to free our own territory.

"Our second aim is to free the enslaved peoples of Europe and then allow them to decide their own fate without any outside interference in their internal affairs.

Calls for Unity

"In order to achieve victory, our own people must work as they never have worked before to produce armaments. Our collective farmers must also play their parts.

"Only by smashing the German invader can we achieve a lasting peace."

He concluded: "We are for the deliverance of all oppressed peoples from Hitler's tyranny.

"Long live the unshakable unity of the Soviet people.

"Long live our Red Army.

"Long live our Red Fleet.

"Long live our native land.

"Our cause is just; victory will be ours."

Talks to Supreme Soviet

The Soviet News Agency said Mr. Stalin's speech was before the Supreme Soviet, which elected the following as members of the Presidium, the highest Russian governing body: Premier Stalin, Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff, M. Molotoff, Marshal Clement E. Voroshiloff, Lazar M. Kaganovitch, Michael I. Kalinin, President of the U. S. S. R., Andrew Andreyeff, Anastas I. Mikoyan, Andrei A. Zhdanoff, N. S. Khrushcheff, Lawrince P. Beriya, N. M. Shvernik, G. M. Malenkoff, A. S. Shcherbakoff, N. A. Voznesensky, and Kachanoff.

Mr. Stalin's opening words were made unintelligible by interference which listeners in London ascribed to the German radio.

Army Man as Bowman Cup Taker, U. S. Team Highlight Horse Sho..

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—Headed by Capt. Frank Wing, who captured the prized individual Bowman Challenge Cup in near-record time, the United States Army team completely dominated the military jumping competition of the National Horse Show's opening session last night.

Outclassing the challenges of teams from Cuba, Peru, and West Point, the four-man squad representing Fort Riley, Kansas, turned in five perfect rides in six tries before 9,000 spectators in evening gowns, white shirt fronts, and plain ready-mades who turned out in Madison Square Garden for the traditional opening of New York's winter society season.

So perfect was Captain Wing's riding that he not only won the cup for his tour of the course aboard Ethel D. in the startling time of 32 3-5 seconds, but he also tok third honors when he piloted Old-Reliable Democrat over the bars and hedges in 35 2-10 seconds.

Glenholme Farm, owned by Adrian van Sinderen of Washington, Conn., the President of the American Horse Shows Association, picked up in the harness horse competitions where it left off last year by taking two of the four blues on the afternoon and early evening program of the first day. After Glenholme Diadem captured top honors among novice single harness ponies, Glenholme Sovereign came along to catch the judge's eye in the division for small single harness ponies.

The Fair City Farm of Mr. and Mrs. L. Victor Weil of Elberon, N. J., won its first blue ribbon of the Show when Vanity, which cost the stable $18,000 a couple of years ago, was judged best among fine five-gaited saddle horses shown in harness.

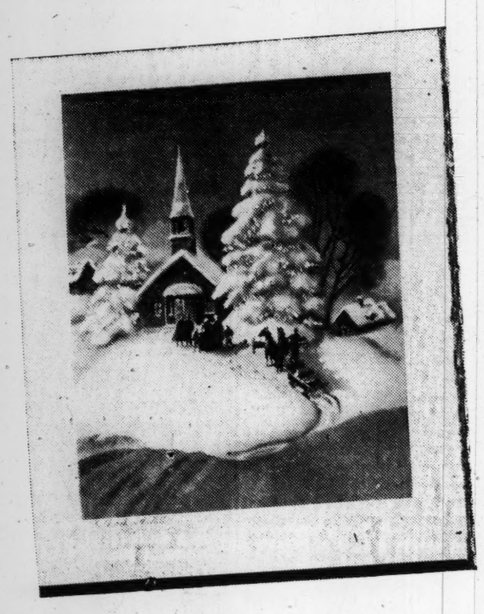
The first of the daily knock-dwon-and-out jumping competitions went to Judge, from the stables of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Faugh, Jr., of Rochester, N. Y. The aged brown gelding, ridden by Frank Snyder, survived two jump-offs to take tonight's test and automatically qualify for Sunday night's finals.

B. ALTMAN & CO.

place your orders now for

personalized Christmas cards

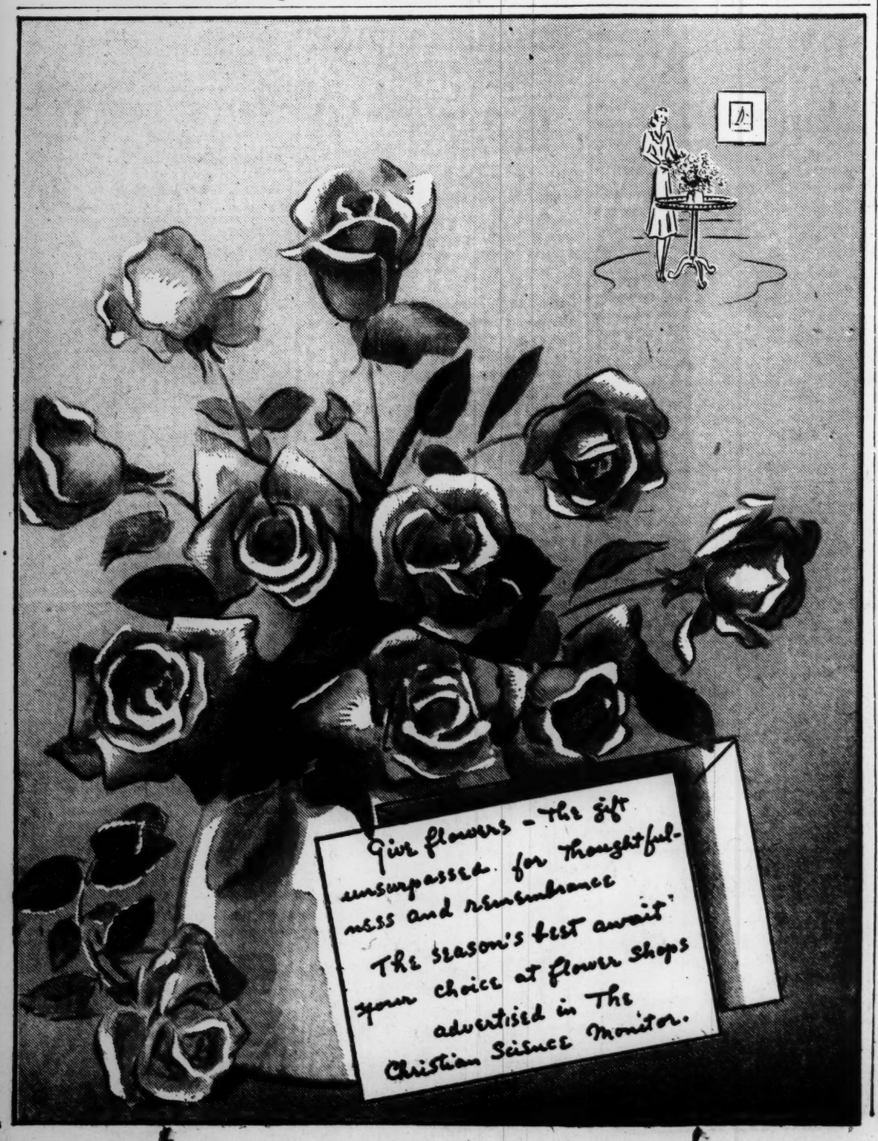
100 for 28.00



come see our rare and beautiful cards, the hand-colored etchings, exquisitely engraved greetings, the gay, modern designs—all portraying the merry, beloved spirit of Christmas. Beautifully imprinted with your name. Others from 7.50 to 104.00.

Altman stationery, main floor

Fifth Avenue at 34th Street, N. Y. C. Telephone MU. 9-7000
Also at Our East Orange and White Plains Shops


Give flowers - the gift unsurpassed for thoughtfulness and remembrance
The season's best await your choice at flower shops advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

4★★★★
SALES
Now in Progress
•
Stern Brothers
42nd Street West, N. Y. C. LO-5-6000

NEW YORK CITY
Globe Carpet Cleaning Co. Inc.
Our Specialty
Chinese and Oriental Rugs
Estimates cheerfully given. Special rates to churches and reading rooms. Adequate insurance carried on all goods while in our possession.
529 Worthern Street, Bronx
TEL. DAYTON 9-5400
Long Island Branch
33-11 77TH STREET
JACKSON HEIGHTS
TEL. NEWTOWN 9-3350
QUICK SERVICE

Luxury pieces—not just coats. Typical of the style, quality and value in Martin's superior collection, $89.95.
martin's
Fulton and Bridge Streets
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
The 495 Pilgrim employees who do your laundry own $428,558 worth of company stock on which they receive dividends according to the success of the company. This does *not* include members of the Board of Directors, Supervisors, Heads of Departments or Understudies. *These are just the employees who wash, iron, and deliver your laundry.* That does make a difference in the care your laundry receives.
TRY THE ECONOMICAL ELECTIVE SERVICE
Daily Deliveries in Brooklyn, Queens, and Nassau
BROOKLYN, N. Y. South 8-4567
W. HEMPSTEAD, L. I. Garden City 8881

SERVING
Readers of The Christian Science Monitor for Nine Years May We Be of Service to You?
CHAS. DEUTSCH, Inc.
BEAUTY STUDIO
607 Fifth Avenue VO. 5-3282
NEW YORK CITY
BRANCH
100 Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

ROSE Amado
The Finest in Ready-to-Wear
Latest fall and evening clothes at our New Salon
1 West 57th St. New York

For Your Convenience
If the article or service you need is not found in this issue call
LACKAWANNA 4-5600
Hours 9 to 4:30 daily, except Saturday
and information will gladly be given regarding local and general advertisers in this paper.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
500 Fifth Avenue New York, N. Y.

President's Address to International Labor Organization

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP) — The text of President Roosevelt's address to delegates of the International Labor Organization follows:

Miss Perkins, Mr. Goodrich, Mr. Phelan, delegates, and advisers to the conference:

Taking part in a conference of the I. L. O. is not a new experience for me. It was exactly at this time of the year, in 1919, that the I. L. O. had its first conference in Washington. Apparently someone had fallen down on the job of making the necessary physical arrangements for the conference. Finally someone picked on the then Assistant Secretary of the Navy to help. I had to find office space in the Navy Building, as well as supplies and typewriters, to get the machinery organized.

In those days the I. L. O. was still a dream. To many it was a wild dream. Who had ever heard of governments getting together to raise the standards of labor on an international plane? Wilder still was the idea that the people themselves who were directly affected—the workers and the employers of the various countries—should have a hand with government in determining these labor standards.

Now 22 years have passed. The I. L. O. has been tried and tested. Through those extravagant years of the '20s, it kept doggedly at its task of shortening the hours of labor, protecting women and children in agriculture and industry, making life more bearable for the merchant seamen, and keeping the factories and mines of the world safe and fit places for human beings to work in.

Then through the long years of depression, it sought to bring about a measure of security to all workers by the establishment of unemployment and old-age insurance systems; and again to set the wheels of industry in action through the establishment of international public works, rational policies of migration of workers, and the opening of the channels of world trade.

Vicissitudes of War

Now for more than two years you have weathered the vicissitudes of a world at war. Though Hitler's jugernaught has crowded your permanent staff out of its home at Geneva, here in the New World, thanks in large part to the efforts of our friend, John Winant, you have been carrying on. And when this world struggle is over, you will be prepared to play your own part in formulating those social policies upon which the permanence of peace will so much depend.

Today you, the representatives of 33 nations, meet here in the White House for the final session of your conference. It is appropriate that I recall to you, who are in a full sense a parliament for man's justice, some words written in this house by a President who gave his life in the cause of justice. Nearly 80 years ago, Abraham Lincoln said: "The strongest bond of human sympathy, outside of the family relation, should be one uniting all working people, of all nations, and tongues, and kindreds."

The essence of our struggle is that men shall be free. There can be no real freedom for the common man without enlightened social policies. In last analysis, they are the stakes for which democracies are today fighting.

Your concern is the concern of all democratic peoples. To many of your member states, adherence to the I. L. O. has meant great sacrifice. There is no greater evidence of the vitality of the I. L. O. than the loyal presence here today of the representatives of the nations which suffer under the lash of the dictator. I welcome those representatives, especially.

I extend the hand of courage to the delegates of those labor organizations whose leaders are today languishing in concentration camps for having dared to stand up for the ideals without which no civilization can live. Through you, delegates from these despoiled lands, the United States sends your people this message: "You have not been forgotten; you will not be forgotten."

Feel Pinch of War

We in the United States have so far been called upon for extremely limited sacrifices, but even in this country we are beginning to feel the pinch of war. The names may be unfamiliar to you, but the workers of Manitowac, Wisconsin, who used to make aluminum utensils, have had to sacrifice their jobs that we may send planes to Britain and Russia and China. Rubber workers in a hundred scattered plants have had to sacrifice their opportunities for immediate employment that there may be ships to carry planes and tanks to Liverpool and Archangel and Rangoon. Tens of thousands of automobile workers will have to be shifted to other jobs in order that the copper which might have been used in automobiles may carry its deadly message from the mills of the Connecticut Valley to Hitler. But with all this, we have not yet made any substantial sacrifices in the United States.

We have not, like the heroic people of Britain, had to withstand a deluge of death from the skies. Nor can be even grasp the full extent of the sacrifices that the people of China are making in their struggle for freedom from aggression. We have in amazement witnessed the Russians oppose the Nazi war machine for four long months—at the price of uncounted dead and a scorched earth.

Most heroic of all, however, has been the struggle of the common men and women of Europe, from Norway to Greece, against a brutal force which, however powerful, will be forever inadequate to crush the fight for freedom.

As far as we in the United States are concerned, that struggle shall not be in vain. The epic stand of Britain, of China, and of Russia receive the full support of the free peoples of the Americas. The people of this country insist upon their right to join in the common defense.

Few Delay Progress

To be sure, there are still some misguided among us—thank God they are but a few—both industrialists and leaders of labor, who place personal advantage above the welfare of their Nation. There are still a few who place their little victories over one another above triumph over Hitler. There are still some who place the profits they may make from civilian orders above their obligation to the national defense. There are still some who deliberately delay defense output by using their "economic power" to force acceptance of their demands, rather than use the established machinery for the mediation of industrial disputes.

Yes, they are but few. They do not represent the great mass of American workers and employers. The American people have made an unlimited commitment that there shall be a free world. Against that commitment, no individual or group shall prevail.

The American workman does not have to be convinced that the defense of the democracies is his defense. Some of you, from the conquered countries of Europe and from China, have told this conference with the eloquence of anguish how all that you have struggled for—the social progress that you and your fellowmen have achieved—is being obliterated by the barbarians.

I need not tell you that one of the first acts of the Fascist and Nazi dictators—at home and in conquered countries—was to abolish free trade unions and to take away from the common people the right of association. Labor alone did not suffer. Free associations of employers were also abolished. Collective bargaining has no place in their system; neither has collaboration of labor, industry, and government.

Nor need I tell you that the Nazi Labor Front is not a labor union but an instrument to keep labor in a state of permanent subjection. Labor under the Nazi system has become the slave of the military state.

To replace Nazi workers shipped to the front, and to meet the gigantic needs of her total war effort, Nazi Germany has imported about two million foreign civilian laborers. They have changed the occupied countries into great slave areas for the Nazi rulers. Berlin is the principal slave market of the world.

The American worker has no illusions about the fate that awaits him and his free labor organizations if Hitler should win. He knows that his own liberty and the very safety of the people of the United States cannot be assured in a world which is three fourths slave and one fourth free. He knows that we must furnish arms to Britain, Russia, and China and that we must do it now—today.

Our place—the place of the whole Western Hemisphere—in the Nazi scheme for world domination has been marked on the Nazi timetable. The choice we have to make is this: Shall we make our full sacrifices now, produce to the limit, and deliver our products today and every day to the battlefronts of the entire world? Or shall we remain satisfied with our present rate of armament output, postponing the day of real sacrifice as did the French—until it is too late?

The first is the choice of realism—realism in terms of three shifts a day; the fullest use of every vital machine every minute of every day and every night; realism in terms of staying on the job and getting things made, and entrusting industrial grievances to the established machinery of collective bargaining—the machinery set up by a free people.

Policy of the Deluded

The second choice is the approach of the blind and the deluded who think that perhaps we could do business with Hitler. For them there is still "plenty of time." To be sure, many of these misled individuals honestly believe that if we should later find that we can't do business with Hitler, we will roll up our sleeves later—later — later. And their tombstones would bear the legend: "To late."

In the process of working and fighting for vistory, however, we must never permit ourselves to forget the goal which is beyond victory. The defeat of Hitlerism is necessary so that there may be freedom; but this war, like the last war, will produce nothing but destruction unlesss we prepare for the future now. We plan now for the better world we aim to build.

If that world is to be one in which peace is to prevail, there must be a more abundant life for the masses of the people of all countries. In the words of the Atlantic Charter, we "desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic advancement, and social security."

There are so many millions of people in this world who have never been adequately fed and clothed and housed. By undertaking to provide a decent standard of living for these millions, the free peoples of the world can furnish employment to every man and woman who seeks a job.

We are already engaged in surveying the immediate postwar requirements of a world whose economies have been disrupted by war.

We are planning not to provide temporary remedies for the ills of a stricken world; we are planning to achieve permanent cures—to help establish a sounder life.

To attain these goals will be no easy task. Yes, their fulfillment will require "the fullest cooperation between all nations in the economic field." We have learned too well that social problems and economic problems are not separate watertight compartments in the international any more than in the national sphere. In international, as in national affairs, economic policy can no longer be an end in itself. It is merely a means for achieving social objectives.

There must be no place in the postwar world for special privilege for either individuals or nations. Again in the words of the Atlantic Charter: "All states, great or small, victor or vanquished" must have "access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity."

In the planning of such international action the I. L. O. with its representation of labor and management, its technical knowledge and experience, will be an invaluable isntrument for peace. Your organization will have an essential part to play in building up a stable international system of social justice for all peoples everywhere. As part of you, the people of the United States are determined to respond fully to the opportunity and challenge of this historic responsibility, so well exemplified at this historic meeting in this historic home of an ancient democracy.

Soldiers' O-H-I-O Never Came About

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—The widely publicized O-H-I-O slogan spelled out an all-states bust in the fast expanding United States Army.

O-H-I-O, you recall, was the symbol that bored soldiers were reported chalking stealthily last summer on buildings, trucks and tents.

Gossip from the barracks said darkly that the letters stood for "over the hill in October." And "over the hill" in any man's army means, at best, going absent without leave, and at worst, plain desertion.

The four letters were supposed to serve notice that the men who chalked them up intended to go home in October regardless of what Congress did about extending their 12 months' service. Actually only the first mobilized groups of National Guardsmen rounded out their year in October, but it was as good a month as any for the catch-phrase.

For some reason or another, O-H-I-O proved a flop. Officers who maybe were a little concerned in August are saying now that they never took the threat seriously.

G. M. May Build Light Army Tanks

DETROIT, Nov. 6 (AP) — A light type of Army tank, weighing not more than 14 tons, probably will be added to the General Motors program for production of the mobile fortresses.

This was learned today in reliable sources, although corporation officials declined to discuss any plans they have beyond those already announced for the manufacture of medium and heavyweight tanks.

The lightweight models, according to information here, will be put into production in the Cadillac plant in Detroit. The number of the smaller units to be constructed and details as to dollar volume of the contracts yet to be signed, are not available. It has been reported in authoritative quarters, however, that General Motors tank orders may come to about $350,000,000 and output at peak operation probably a year hence, may exceed 600 units a month.

South Carolina Gets Another Air School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORANGEBURG, S. C.—The Hawthorne School of Aeronautics has begun flight training at the primary air training center South of Orangeburg, according to officials of the new elementary aerial coaching establishment, one of several now in operation in the State. The initial class of 50 cadets comes from Maxwell Field, Ala.

It has been arranged to have the cadets report in groups of 50 every five weeks. Later the number will be increased to 100 for the same period. Simultaneously groups of instructors will be given in the procedure to be followed at the center. Already 20 trainer planes are on hand and others will be forwarded until 72 are stationed here.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter WRUW.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday:
Morning, 11.79mc (25.4m), 17.75mc (16.9m). Chimes radiocast 10:15 a. m. Service at 10:45 a. m. (Eastern Standard Time).
Evening. Chimes radiocast 7 p. m. Service 7:30 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time). 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).

The Christian Science Monitor Tower News

Direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 3:30 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time).
Repeated by Transcription from Studio of WRUL.
Mondays to Fridays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6:15 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time.

Christian Science Programs

Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m).
Third Sunday, 5 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).

Christian Science Lecture

Sunday, Nov. 9, 3 p. m. Auspices Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Brooklyn, N. Y., 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).

Note—To convert Eastern Standard Time to Greenwich Time, add 5 hours and 1 hour additional for British Summer Time.

End to New Homes Is Seen in Defense Housing

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Nov. 6—Unless the Federal Government relaxes its present stringent "all-out" program for defense housing and allows private builders at least a toe-hold in their industry, civilian home building will come to an abrupt and complete stop within a few months at the most, the annual conference of the National Association of Real Estate Boards was told today.

The warning was sounded by Hugh Potter of Texas, former President of the Association who spoke at a special session of the thirty-fourth convention called to consider the current home building crisis. A certain amount of home building, even under gradually lessened material quotas, he said, is vitally essential to the maintenance of civilian morale "without which no army or navy can do its best work."

All that Mr. Potter asked of the Government was the allocation of enough metals to enable home builders to maintain skeletonized operations. He likened the building industry to a locomotive that is difficult to get started from a dead stop, but can be quickly speeded up at any time if the wheels are rolling, however slowly.

Effect of Priorities

Mr. Potter's statements gave answer to one of many vital questions troubling the hundreds of thousands of homeowners in these crucial times, namely: "What effect will priorities have upon the private home building field?" Other issues before the conference were, "What will be the effect of defense priorities upon rents? Upon realty values? Upon small business? Taxation? City growth?"

The Texan's outlook upon housing was as rosy for defense homes selling for $6,000 and less as it was gloomy for private building over $6,000. He anticipated that defense housing would push the over-all outlay for building in 1942 to more than 600,000 units or $2,500,000,000 . . . "a substantial increase over both 1940 and 1941."

He contested the wisdom of the $6,000 limitation on values for defense homes, declaring that the amount of defense metals used would be a better guide for priorities. "Such a dollar limitation on home values," he said, "is not being used in other defense industries like automobiles."

For Single Authority

Mr. Potter concluded that the nation-wide housing effort should be put in the hands of one man with authority to act. And since the building industry must pause in its operations, he felt that the time was ripe for an inner appraisal of the industrial setup of building that the postwar era might find the industry capable of starting from scratch into a period of expanding prosperity.

Philip W. Kniskern, President of the Association, foresaw the development of precision methods in building during the defense period promising to give great stimulus to building when the emergency was over. But there were dangers he warned against in defense housing—building more homes than are needed in certain communities, building of slums of the future through shoddy construction, both of which would tend to shatter the Nation's economic balance after the war.

High Costs Only Temporary

Addressing a round-table discussion by the Home Builders Institute of America, meeting as part of the Association convention, Curt C. Mack, Director of Underwriting for the Federal Housing Administration, explained that the current increases in home building costs are only temporary and "cannot thus be used as a sound basis for long-term mortgage loans."

The round table disclosed that the failure of FHA valuations to reflect the advanced costs of home construction meant, in practice, that 90 per cent of FHA mortgages were no longer available in the communities mentioned.

At an open meeting of the Society of Industrial Realtors, also held as part of today's conference sessions, Ormonde A. Kiebe of Newark, N. J., urged the utilization of existing plants for defense, rather than the spending of much money and time for new plants.

Save $15 to $29.50!
SALE
FUR-TRIMMED COATS
$50 WERE $65 to $79.95
YOUNG IDEA COATS piled high with luxury furs like Sheared Beaver, Lynx-dyed Fox, Leopard, Silver Fox and Persian.
BUDGET YOUR PAYMENTS OVER 3 MONTHS!
EMILY for Coats
5th AVENUE at 37th ST., Open Thursday till 9 P.M.
78 Nassau Street

Bonwit Teller
New York, White Plains
Silly Cap the Second
2.00
Another of our pure-nonsense peasant caps that have swept the town. This time it's a pill-box, of wool-and-cotton felt, with triangles of wool embroidery. Black, brown, red, green, with contrasting yarn. Exclusive. ACCESSORIES—MAIN FLOOR

Clearance
of Daytime Dresses
in the Maternity Shop
12.00, 16.00, 22.00
Regularly 16.95 to 29.95
Marvelous opportunity for you to find just the dresses you want for fall-into-winter.
On the Third Floor
Lord & Taylor
Fifth Avenue from 38th to 39th Street, N. Y. C.

SAKS FIFTH AVENUE
New York, Chicago, Beverly Hills, Detroit
Pure Silk Success at 39.95
Black, red. 10 to 18.

Frame your windows in a cascade of ruffles!
CUSTOMIZED CURTAINS!
1.95 pr
Add new charm to your windows . . and add a decorator touch at the same time! Lovely, cloudlike cotton marquisette (that launders beautifully) with generous ruffling at top and sides. Hang them criss-cross or tied back from the center. In four lengths: 54, 63, 72 or 81 inches! Ivory only.
JOHN WANAMAKER—PHILADELPHIA-NEW YORK
Please send me..... Customized Curtains at $1.95 pr. Sizes 54, 63, 72 or 81 inches.
Name.....
Address.....
City..... State.....
☐ Charge ☐ Check encl. ☐ C.O.D.
PHILADELPHIA, SIXTH FLOOR, MARKET
NEW YORK, FIFTH FLOOR, HOME STORE
John Wanamaker
PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK

Enjoy Amazing Foot Comfort in Foot Guardian SHOES
Walk with a carefree, buoyant stride in Foot Guardians, exclusive with Kramers. They give lasting comfort. Consult our shoe experts.
Kramers
2570 Broadway at 96th St., N. Y. C.
North at Main, New Rochelle

Do Your Christmas Shopping Now for Complete Selection
Wolfman's DEPARTMENT STORE
S. W. Cor. Broadway and 110th St. AC 2-8245 New York City

Frocks that mirror your own individuality and charm
17.95 up
ROSE GOSSERT'S
660 fifth avenue
NEW YORK, N. Y.

A New YOU
With a Personalized HAIRSTYLE
The coming social whirl calls for a new YOU dramatized by a chic new coiffure. Why not let one of our master hairstylists create a design especially suited to your individual personality? Write, phone, or call in person for a coiffure consultation—without obligation. For that "always well-groomed look," we recommend a de-luxe permanent wave by one of our experts. Leaves your tresses lustrous and silken-soft. Our customers praise Emile Solvent Shampoo — custom designed to overcome parched brittle ends. Available for home use at 30c, 55c, or the $1.00 family size. Order a bottle by phone, Regent 4-8245.
Emile OF THE BARRIZON Hairdressers
REGENT 4-8245

Lane Bryant
1.98 —for sizes 38 to 52
Bed-cozy in soft-as-fluff brushed rayon edged with chenille . . . Dawn rose or sky blue . . . for you who like to read yourself to sleep and breakfast in bed.
Order by mail or Phone PE 6-5080
LANE BRYANT
1 WEST 39th ST. • NEW YORK
15 HANOVER PLACE • B'KLYN

Republican Candidates Win Pennsylvania Judicial Posts

By the Associated Press

Incomplete returns in State and local elections today gave Republicans the two Statewide judiciary posts at stake in Pennsylvania. Republicans gained a major share of the local offices in that State.

The special Congressional election in the 15th Pennsylvania District, traditionally Republican, went to Wilson D. Gillette of the G. O. P. over George D. Wagner, Democrat.

The other Congressional election on Tuesday, in the 2nd Mississippi District, went to Jamie L. Whitten. Both he and his opponent, L. A. Pyle, are Democratic prosecutors.

In McKeesport, Pa., campaigning principally on a "youth vs. age" platform, a political stripling has snapped a phenomenal election winning streak—the 28-year run of George H. Lysle as Mayor of this booming industrial center.

Mr. Lysle, a rock-ribbed Republican regarded as the Old Man River of Western Pennsylvania politics, was defeated in Tuesday's election by J. Frank Buchanan, Democratic school teacher-basketball coach who was in knee pants when Mr. Lysle first took office in 1913.

"The Mayor"—banker and beggar alike among McKeesport's 55,000 residents knew Mr. Lysle only as that—was seeking his eighth consecutive term. But the final vote count showed he lost by 281 votes.

The only result remotely resembling an upset was the record-smashing victory of Frank John Lausche in the Cleveland Mayoralty fight. Mr. Lausche defeated the Republican incumbent, Edward Blythin, by some 50,000 ballots, exceeding the previous high of 39,000 attained by Harold H. Burton in 1935.

In Detroit, where Mayor Edward J. Jeffries was re-elected in a non-partisan contest, Billy Rogell, the former Detroit Tigers shortstop, won a seat on the City Council which already included Charles E. (Gus) Dorais, University of Detroit football coach.

And in Yatesville, Pa. (pop. 800) four women who ran against their husbands for town offices went back to their kitchens defeated but said they might try again in 1943.

Oregon Wonders About "Secession" And Its Extent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oregon

Curry County threatens to secede from Oregon, and the Port Orford High School threatens to secede from Curry County if this is done. How far can secession go when once started is being asked.

This small but very lovely county on the coast, the southwestern corner of Oregon, has become dissatisfied with home ties and is threatening to leave her parent for sunny California. It claims that Oregon has done nothing to help it get ahead in the world; that it has valuable mineral resources which should be developed but which are not, and indicates that California would welcome it into that family circle and would take a greater interest in its future growth. To this end a committee on secession was appointed by the Curry County court to meet with Governor Olson of California to discuss the subject.

However, the desire to secede cannot be unanimous for Oregon's Governor Sprague received a letter from Ruth Clark, Principal of the High School at Port Orford stating that the high school would surely secede from Curry County if it left Oregon.

Oregon's Attorney General, I. H. Van Winkle has said that Curry County could secede from Oregon and join the sister State if Congress and the Legislatures of the two States would give consent, but he has given no opinion as to what the high school could do.

Wonders of Research: Polaroid

Three-dimensional 'stills' and movies are made practicable by recent camera discoveries.

By Max K. Gilstrap

Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New discoveries which make three-dimensional "stills" and movies practicable and whose application promises to revolutionize the teaching of natural sciences are among the most recent announcements from the field of research. Such pictures, for some time in the experimental stage, have become generally feasible through the development of inexpensive polariod lenses and a new film which can be used with present theater equipment.

The whole method stems from the study of the vibration of light rays carried on under the direction of Edwin H. Land and including Joseph Mahler and a group of researchers at Cambridge, Mass. These natural scientists have figured out a means of producing two images—one on top of the other—on a transparent film; and also a way of separating these images with polaroid lenses to give a three-dimensional effect, like the old stereopticons used to do.

In making the new pictures called vectographs (directed pictures), two photographs are taken simultaneously on ordinary film with a two-eyed camera, which has two lenses about as wide apart as the human eye. These pictures are then transferred by a photographic process to the new transparent film, one on the front side and the other on the back. Thus they form a composite picture when viewed with the unaided eye.

Heretofore all pictures have been rendered by means of solids, such as silver particles for black and white, and pigments and dyes for color pictures. These solids absorb a little or much light and thus by contrast give the objects form. But in the new pictures all tones from black to white are formed by controlling the direction of light vibrations by means of orienting polarizing molecules set up on the surface of the new film.

These polarizing molecules on one side of the film, regiment the light vibrations so they all are in one direction. On the other side of the film, the molecules line up the vibrations in a direction at right angles to those on the first side. Where the picture is to be dark the molecules are packed closely together; where the picture is to be light, they are not formed. Hence the degree of polarization for any elementary area of the film is produced in accordance with the brightness of the corresponding portions of the original scene.

After the pictures are developed on either side of the film at right angles, it is the job of the plastic polaroid lenses to separate them for the observer. This is accomplished through the arrangement of the molecules in the two lenses. Those in one lens are lined up at right angles to those on the other. In this way the left lens forms a full contrast in one picture, making the other invisible, and, contrawise, the same holds true for the right lens. Thus each eye sees a different and clear image.

Before, the taking of three-dimensional movies has required the use of two projection machines, one to cast an image for each eye. With the new film both pictures are printed on a single vectograph film so that any ordinary projector in any movie house can show them.

Such stereoptic images are proving of unusual value in educational work in schools, museums and laboratories where depth as well as height is an important consideration in portraying illustrations. Also they are proving of value for military purposes in the study of enemy territory from the air. Films taken at different periods are superimposed and any changes of materiél or troops between times will show up clearly on the film.

The three-dimensional pictures, either color or black, can accomplish one thing which is similiar to a mirage seen in nature. The pictures can be caused apparently to stand out in front of the photo. In a theater this would mean that the actors would seem to be moving about in scenery in the air in front of the film. The illusion seems so real that you can push your hand on through the scene, still touching nothing until contact with the screen itself. The practical uses for this feature, like those for many of the others, are still in their infancy of development, and are being studied.

Polaroid Corporation

As New Film Sees 'Franklin D. Willkie'

Upper: A composite picture of President Roosevelt and Wendell Willkie made by developing images on either side of the new vectograph film, with a new process developed by the Polaroid Corporation at Cambridge, Mass. Lower: A view of the composite picture as seen through polaroid lenses whose optical grain (formed by orienting polarizing particles) is turned to eliminate one picture and bring the other into full contrast. Note the lines in the circles which indicate the direction in which the optical grain runs. If two images were of the same subject—say, President Roosevelt only—and were taken with a two-eyed camera whose lenses are eye distance apart, and thus superimposed, the effect seen through the polaroid lenses would be a realistic three-dimensional picture.

Butterfly Flight

Did you know that butterflies, as well as birds, migrate? Each spring Californians look forward with keenest interest to the return of the swallows at San Juan Capistrano Mission. Then in the Fall, beginning today, they hold a three-day annual fête at Pacific Grove, on the Monterey Peninsula, to celebrate the arrival of gorgeously-colored Monarch butterflies.

Every year since 1881, the butterflies' arrivals have been recorded, and presumably the migrations began hundreds of years ago. The butterflies are first sighted as a great golden cloud over the blue waves of Monterey Bay. They fly directly to Point Pinos where they settle down in a grove of tall pines for the winter in what natural scientists describe as their period of hibernation.

Like swallows, the butterflies have scouts that arrive well in advance of the main body, thus giving the clue for watchers to make ready the final preparations for the festival. The major event is a romantic musical pageant, "The Coming of the Butterflies," a tale of the Costanons Indians who once lived at Point Pinos.

It is believed that the butterflies come from the far northern Canadian Rockies, 3,000 miles distant.

Tree Planter

Following three years of experiments, a machine that will plant 8,000 trees or shrubs a day has been developed for use on the shelter belts of the Prairie States Forestry Project.

The planting machine is mounted on an implement called a "uni-carrier," to which are commonly attached plows, discs, tillage tolls, and similar farm equipment.

The machine planter can be moved from farm to farm on its own wheels, and an ordinary tractor delivering from 15 to 20 drawbar horsepower handles it without difficulty.

15,000 Miners Get Jobless Benefits

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 6 (AP)—Lewis G. Hines, Pennsylvania Secretary of Labor and Industry, ruled yesterday that 15,000 anthracite miners who left their jobs for four weeks to protest union assessments and increases are entitled to unemployment compensation benefits. Checks were drawn immediately.

Mr. Hines decided the walkout from Sept. 9 to Oct. 6 in District 7 of the C. I. O. United Mine Workers Union setup was an industrial dispute involving the operators and hence compensation should be awarded.

The district's 42 collieries employing 22,000 men were closed.

Union chieftain John L. Lewis broke the strike with an appeal to insurgents to return to work pending an investigation of their grievances by a union commission. He then took over administration of the district pending outcome of the inquiry.

U. S. Women Seeking To Join Canadian Forces

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 6 (AP)—Many women in the United States have applied for enlistment in the Canadian Women's Army Corps and the Canadian Women's Auxiliary Air Force, War Services Minister Thorson told the House of Commons yesterday.

17 Americans Missing After Convoy Attack

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—Seventeen American civilians from all sections of the country, along with two Canadians, were listed as the latest casualties in the war on the Atlantic.

The men had enlisted in the British Civilian Technical Corps for various kinds of noncombatant service in England. The ship taking them to the other side "is presumed to have been sunk, the British announced here, "and there is no knowledge yet of any survivors."

Then, as the Navy Department did in disclosing the loss of 11 men aboard the torpedoed destroyer Kearny and 97 from the sunken destroyer Reuben James, the British added that "telegrams have been sent to the next of kin."

The announcement, issued by the British Press Service on behalf of the Royal Air Force delegation in Washington, did not identify the ship or the port from which she sailed or give any further details.

The missing civilians presumably were skilled radio and automobile mechanics, electrical wiremen, instrument repairers, metal workers, and other members of technical trades whom the British have been recruiting in this country. They came from New York and California and many states in between.

The Civilian Technical Corps has been seeking several thousand men between the ages of 18 and 50 for employment in England, principally in repairing vital equipment used by the British armed forces.

The Federal-State employment offices have been assisting in the recruiting and draft boards have been authorized to grant deferment to men of draft age who volunteer for the work.

The British Government undertakes to provide transportation and to furnish board, lodging, uniforms, and medical care. Salaries range from $24 to $38 a week and the men must enlist for three years or the duration of the war, whichever is shorter.

Georgia Regents Reply to Charges

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 6 (AP)—An unqualified promise by the State Board of Regents to do whatever is considered necessary "to put our house in order" was given a special committee from the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools investigating charges of political interference in the University of Georgia system.

The statement, signed by Sandy Beaver, Chairman, and Regent members L. W. Robert, Jr., Scott Candler, and W. S. Morris, said: ". . . We give it to you as our opinion that there is at present no appreciable effort in Georgia to mingle with the races educationally."

One of the Governor's charges against Dr. Walter D. Cocking, ousted Dean of Education at the University of Georgia, was that he had advocated racial co-education. Dr. Cocking denied the charge.

The Association at a meeting in Louisville, Ky., Dec. 1-5, is to decide whether Georgia's 16 university system units may remain on its accredited list.

Back-to-Work Movement Gains Among Coast Welders

By the Associated Press

A back-to-work movement gained momentum today among striking West Coast aircraft and ship welders, but the Nation's shippers and travelers continued to face the threat of a possible country-wide railroad strike.

Shipwelders at Los Angeles accepted an OPM proposal that they go back to their job pending a conference on their grievances, but their fellow craftsmen in the Seattle area remained out.

The welders want a charter from the American Federation of Labor for a separate union. Under present conditions, they say, they must pay dues to several unions in order to ply their trade. The welders claim their walkout affected some 20,000 men, but the OPM estimates the figure at not more than 5,000.

At Birmingham, Ala., Charles Price local welder head, said all members of the craft who had walked out as a part of the national drive to obtain recognition as a separate union would return to work.

The recommendation of President Roosevelt's special fact-finding board for temporary wage increases for railroad workers was received cooly by management and union employees alike. Spokesmen for the carriers expressed disappointment with the Board's findings. Leaders of the five operating Brotherhoods which represent 350,000 men said they could not recommend acceptance of the terms by their members. There was no immediate comment from the 14 non-operating unions with 900,000 members.

Union leaders arranged a conference today to plan their next move, which possibly might be to set a strike date. Mail ballots months ago authorized a walkout if necessary to enforce the wage increase demands.

Under the National Railway Act, however, a strike could not become effective until 30 days after the fact-finding board presented its report to the Nation's President. That report was submitted yesterday.

Other labor developments:

San Diego: A strike of A. F. of L. building tradesmen to enforce undisclosed wage demands halted work on a $5,500,000 expansion program at a naval training station and marine camp.

Cleveland: Approximately 600 Congress of Industrial Organizations employees struck at the Triplex Screw Company, halting production of bolts and nuts used by the White Motor Company in manufacturing mobile units for the Army. William Donovan, District Director of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, called it a "wildcat" strike and told the men to go back to work. The strikers said they walked out because two of their committeemen were fired.

Newport News, Va.: The Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company signed a contract yesterday with the Peninsula Shipbuilders Association, an independent labor union, to recognize it as the sole bargining agent for some 18,000 employees.

The agreement, which climaxed negotiations begun last July, was the first contract ever made by the company with a labor union. It confirms an agreement reached in June whereby a pay increase for yard employees averaging 16 per cent was effected.

Birmingham, Ala.: James C. Batten, NLRB examiner presiding at the hearing to determine if the Birmingham Post, newspaper, engaged in unfair labor practices, yesterday recommended that the president of an organization of non-striking employees be prosecuted on Federal contempt charges.

15-Minute Strike

HAVANA, Nov. 6 (AP)—Work in Santiago, Cuba's second largest city, came to a temporary standstill yesterday in a 15-minute general strike called by unions in sympathy with a labor movement throughout the country to obtain higher wages to meet increased costs of living.

Operations in dozens of sugar mills, which have been busy preparing for the sugar grinding season starting in January, have been stopped by strikes, with workers demanding wage increase of 20 to 40 per cent.

A Community Institution
Founded on Efficient Service and High Ideals
MONARCH LAUNDRY
147 Derby Avenue
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

50 Charming CHRISTMAS CARDS
Imprinted with Your Name
only $1.00
Your Choice of Many Designs
ORDER NOW
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
849 Chapel Street
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

DEPENDABLE
Wikander JEWELER
171 Orange St., New Haven, Conn.

Majestic
Is A
Better Laundry
Cleaning ★ Rug Cleaning ★ Storage
New Haven Phone 8-0123 Save 10% At 10 Stores
BRIDGEPORT —PHONE 3-3030
NEW LONDON—PHONE 7173
HARTFORD —PHONE 5-5141

SEARS offers you America's finest floor covering values! Most of our wool faced carpet is backed by exclusive 5-year moth-proof guarantee!
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
8 Church St. Phone 8-1152
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call
5-2315
Hours 2 to 4 daily, except Saturday
The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Fashion Flash!
NEWS FROM THE Selby ARCH PRESERVER Shoes
FASHION FRONT
Emerson-Darby
INCORPORATED
15 Temple Street
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Michaels
JEWELERS · SILVERSMITHS SINCE 1900
STORES IN LEADING CONNECTICUT CITIES
Diamond Solitaire
Brilliant diamond set in a 14K, yellow gold engagement ring.
$50

★ ★ ★ ★
SMALL TIME PAYMENTS AT NO ADDED COST

"HANDSOME DAN- that's my man in his new style, real overcoat."

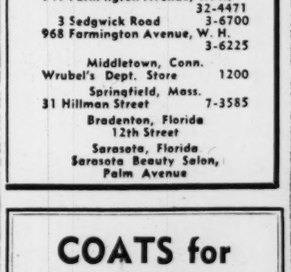
Women like these new-style, real overcoats Johnson is showing beacuse they give a man added height and dignity.
Men like them because they're as easy to wear and move around in as an ordinary suit. The trick lies in some new ideas in weaving, designing and cutting.
For example, there's a set-in, split sleeve that gives the comfort of a raglan sleeve, but with an impressive, dressy effect.
Altogether, the aeroweight and stratostyle of these coats has eliminated bulk and bulge so cleverly that they rest on your shoulders as lightly as an autumn leaf, without the slightest drag at the neck.
Before you buy any coat anywhere, at any price, try on one of our $50.00 group.
Can Be Charged in 3 Convenient Ways
J. JOHNSON & SON
85 CHURCH STREET
New Haven, Conn.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
The Porter & Dyson Co.
Jewelers—Silversmiths
HAMILTON—GRUEN WATCHES
DIAMONDS
Visit our GIFT SHOP
54 Main Street Phone 325

Plan to Attend on Holiday
Antiques Exposition Sale
Hotel Bond Ballroom
HARTFORD, CONN.
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, NOV. 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th
at 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
ADMISSION 40c
Including Tax

IN Selby ARCH PRESERVER
Sophisticated, elegant — definitely in a class by themselves, and with Arch Preserver's hidden comfort features to make them sensational buys. One of the many charming styles. Come in today and see these superb brown suede shoes.

$8.95 to $10.95
J. L. McIntosh Shoe Co.
Women's and Children's Footwear
89 Pratt Street Hartford, Conn.

MANUFACTURER'S SAMPLE CHAIRS

A carload purchase from Tomlinson . . . quality craftsmen of furniture since 1900. In wing, barrel and lounge types, regularly $59 to $89, choice of 100 models $49.75, $59.75 and $69.75.
FLINT-BRUCE
103 Asylum St., Hartford

Quality PERMANENTS
INDIVIDUALLY STYLED
You are assured the finest workmanship and individual styling at the Schultz Beauty Salons. We give the type service you expect to pay a lot more for.
Revlon and Jean Knox Products
SCHULTZ BEAUTY SALONS
Hartford, Conn.
983 Main Street 5-3171
254 Farmington Avenue 7-2510
941 Farmington Avenue, W. H. 32-4471
3 Sedgwick Road 3-6700
968 Farmington Avenue, W. H. 3-6225
Middletown, Conn.
Wrubel's Dept. Store 1200
Springfield, Mass.
31 Hillman Street 7-3585
Bradenton, Florida
12th Street
Sarasota, Florida
Sarasota Beauty Salon, Palm Avenue

COATS for Early Winter
It's not yet time to "break out" the fur coats, yet the season calls for more than lightweight jackets.
TRIMMED and PLAIN COATS
Dressy and Sports Styles
meet the wardrobe demand this time of year. Stackpole's selection is most interesting; won't you come and see for yourself?
$35 to $195
STACKPOLE, MOORE, TRYON
115 Asylum St., Hartford, Conn.

NEW ENGLAND LAUNDRY
Hartford's Complete Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Your Satisfaction Is Our Goal
PHONE 2-3153
HARTFORD, CONN.

Make Your Gifts More Personal With
Hand-Monogrammed HANDKERCHIEFS

You'll head for Sage-Allen's . . . because the delicate hand work is so beautifully done . . . because there's such a wide choice of exquisite hankies . . . monogramming takes time . . . so order today!
6 for $4.65
Individual monograms on women's pure linen hand-made hankies.
Sage-Allen
HARTFORD, CONN.

"Two Suiter"
A Man's First Choice for condensed and complete traveling comfort.
$15 in DuPont Fabricoid
$25 and up Fine Saddle Leathers
Select NOW and lay away for Christmas
J. C. HOWARD CO.
269 Trumbull St., Hartford, Conn.
2-3470

WISE SMITH'S
New, Modernized
JUVENILE FLOOR
The FOURTH
is completely Ready with Vast Assortments of Desirable new items for Babies, Tots, Girls and Teeners!
HARTFORD, CONN.

G. FOX & CO.
HARTFORD, CONN.
presents the
1941 MUSIC APPRECIATION SERIES of
GREAT SYMPHONIES and OPERAS
at remarkably low cost!
NINTH FLOOR

OUTLET
MILLINERY WOMEN'S APPAREL
6 Pratt Street Hartford
165 Main Street New Britain
799 Chapel Street New Haven
1105 Main Street Bridgeport
MILLINERY of Distinction
Moderately Priced

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call
2-3619
Hours 1 to 4:30 daily, except Saturday
The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
HARTFORD, CONN.

For Young People

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Thursday, November 6, 1941

A Thursday Page

Farewell to Africa

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Chapter Seven

Sally saw the Sultan sitting still in his crimson saddle. He had taken a spear in each of his hands and his horse was standing as steady as stone beneath him. The caïds in their great turbans and flowing robes had drawn off into a semi-circle, like spectators at a play. The pigeons, disturbed, had flown up to the roofs where they cooed softly together, and once more Sally heard the rumbling, discontented roar of a lion dreaming of its freedom.

Now the slaves were bringing out Captain Patterson. His arms were still grimy with soot, but they had taken off the heavy leather apron. He stood unmoved and waiting, saying nothing at all to the Sultan opposite him on his horse. Sally felt a high thrill go through her at his calm bearing. Now Mulay Ismaël was weighing one of the spears in his hand.

Almost as fast as the eye could follow the motion, the old man whirled up his right arm, and, rising in his stirrups, hurled the broad-bladed spear through the air. It passed between Captain Patterson's head and that of the negro who still held his right arm. Before it could touch the ground at the end of its flight, another negro had seized the wooden shaft as it sped by with an incredibly swift motion, and brought it back to the Sultan.

The caïds applauded the spectacle, and the pigeons, once more disturbed, flew into the air.

An Interruption

The White Lalla exclaimed under her breath:

"Oh, God be thanked!" From behind the outer rim of attendants and slaves a man was hurrying forward toward the Sultan. He was dressed like the Arabs, and his face was as dark and bearded as theirs, but something in his bearing, in the set of his head, told Sally that this was not an Arab. He kissed the Sultan's stirrup and then looked up at him, waiting, smiling a little. His face had a merry look. It was turned toward the watchers and they could see him clearly. He was middle-aged, not particularly handsome, neither fat nor lean, but one thing anyone could have seen in his face: He was good. And now he looked at the Sultan almost mischievously as though they were playing a game together and he had won a point.

Mulay Ismaël gave an exclamation of anger, tossed the remaining spear backward over his shoulder (where it was caught in mid-air by a slave), struck his empty hands irritably together and suddenly began to laugh. He leaned out of the saddle and patted the European on the shoulder, saying something to him.

"I have promised you a gift whenever we should meet, my friend," the White Lalla translated softly. "What is it this time?"

"O Sultan, may your days be long and glorious!" the other answered cheerfully. "I ask your pardon for this man here."

Mulay Ismaël made a grimace.

"You trouble me, Master Juan, by your interferences. Still, my word may not be broken. I must give you his life since you ask it, but, by Allah, he shall go to work at the walls tomorrow. I could forgive the man who might try to take my life but not who mishandles my steeds."

"I can't see that your horse is any the worse, Exalted Son of the Prophet," Master Juan replied. "Make me a whole gift. Give me the man to work in my cloth mills."

But the Sultan's temper had darkened again.

"A half-gift is better than none," he replied, scowling down at the Spaniard. "He shall be put to mixing mortar and doing the heaviest labor. Now be off with you before I regret my kindness, and next time that we meet ask for gold, or a jewel, not always for someone's life."

Better Than Gold

"But I do not value gold or jewels, Commander of the Faithful," Master Juan answered, not at all frightened. "From your hands I expect to receive only that which I most dearly desire."

"You are the best man I have ever known," the Sultan said slowly. "I would give you this slave, but he put the wrong shoes on my horse. Go now." And before the Spaniard could speak, he wheeled the black horse which all this time had stood perfectly motionless, and rode off, followed by the caïds and the slaves. The negroes pulled Captain Patterson away; and Master Juan also turned and was gone. Nothing was left but Sally and the White Lalla and the pigeons which now floated down with raised wings in long slanting lines to the courtyard, empty once more.

The Sultana was still grave.

"We must try to get the captain away from such work," she said. "First, we will attempt once more to get word to the American envoy. He may be able to do something. I will put on my thinking cap. Now wash your eyes, child. We will go down together. The first part of the battle is won. Keep up your courage and we shall win the rest."

Sally kissed her hand.

"You are so good to me," she said. "You take so much risk for our sakes. You are like Master Juan."

But the White Sultana shook her head.

"Oh, no," she said seriously. "Master Juan has always been good. I was quite selfish and dissatisfied in the old days. When I came here where there was so much evil, I began really to value goodness for the first time. The badness was ugly. I turned away from it, or at least I have tried to."

"You are as good as Master Juan," Sally repeated obstinately. And this time the Sultana laughed.

"It isn't true, but thank you, Gaïda," she answered. "Now, careful. Hide your thoughts. Do not be impatient. We will find a way."

It was not until the next day that Sally had a chance to learn what had happened, and then not from Andrew but from his friend the English boy who had first spoken to them in the garden. The boys had all begged for a half-holiday, since it was Friday, he told her. Most of them had not known why they must have a holiday, but they had begged hard for it anyway. Such a thing as a reward was not unknown, especially on a Friday, and the head gardener had been in a good humor. He had let them go into the town. The English boy had gone with Andrew—they had not had much trouble in finding the cloth mills nor in seeing Master Juan, who was in charge there. He had sent them off to explore the town with the others and had hurried to the palace alone. It had been as easy as that.

A Basket of Oranges

If only they had seen the American envoy, Sally said. But they had not thought of finding him. It would be months now before they would be allowed another excursion: the slaves were usually given their freedom only two or three times in a year. But Sally remembered what the Lady Ayesha had said: They had won their first score in this dangerous game. If they kept cool, they might win once more.

One morning very early Sally woke at a touch on her shoulder. She opened sleepy eyes to see the White Lalla beside her. She sat down on Sally's cushions, with her back to the rest of the room. In one hand was an orange with a particularly rough fold of skin, almost like another very small orange, at one end. In the other hand she had a sharp, thin knife. While Sally watched in silence she carefully cut the skin in a circle under the overlapping fold, and then pulled the end out like a cork, removing most of the white pith in the center of the fruit. She had worked so skillfully that none of the sections had been injured. Not a drop of juice spurted into the dry narrow hole in the center of the fruit.

Now came the moment. Swiftly from her bosom she drew a little squill of paper upon which something had been written and put it into the orange. She had left some of the dry core still fastened to the end which she had removed, and now she fitted it back into place. Would the wedge hold? She turned the orange upside down and shook it gently. Nothing fell out. The fruit showed no outward signs of having been tampered with, yet if a hand happened to touch it in the wrong place, certainly the piece which had been cut would come loose.

The Sultana looked at Sally, smiled and shrugged her shoulders a little. She had that bright look which came upon her in dangerous moments, and Sally knew that she had been preparing a message to the American envoy. Later that morning Sally saw the orange sent off in a basket of other oranges as a gift to the foreign gentleman. The negro guard whom the White Lalla had chosen to carry it was particularly devoted to the Black Lalla.

An Intercepted Gift

It was about noon, and as usual at that hour the palace was languid with heat and even the flowers had a wilted look, and only the fountains and the lovely streamlets flowing over blue tiles kept their fresh coolness. The White Lalla lay back on her couch with her eyes closed. She did not look after the guard as he salaamed and started across the garden toward the door.

But Sally had not so much self-control. Although she tried to keep her head turned away, she could not help watching him as he sauntered along, holding the basket on his head. The sunlight shone on the heaped-up fruit until it seemed to sparkle almost like metal. Few people were on the paths. Now the negro had almost come to the gate and its fierce old keepers. But just as Sally was beginning to draw her breath more freely she saw a stir in the arcade near the gateway, and the Black Lalla stepped out and with a gesture halted the negro messenger.

Sally looked at the White Lalla, but she lay as unconcerned as a cloud floating in the sky on a summer's day. To send a gift to one of the European envoys in Meknes was not unusual. They were considered as royal guests, and the ladies of the palaces, although they never saw them except at a distance through the fretted screens of their windows, quite often sent them presents of one sort or another, and received in return elaborate letters of thanks and gifts of an equal value from Europe, perhaps fine Danish china, or Spanish leatherwork, or a bracelet of Italian silver. Sally knew this. It was not strange that the White Lalla might choose to send fruit from the palace gardens as a courtesy to this unknown gentleman from across the sea. But a secret message was another matter.

A Thorough Search

The Black Lalla stood talking with the guard.

Sally thought that they must be saying a great deal. She could not imagine what questions the Sultana could be asking or the negro answering. Then at a command he lowered the basket of fruit from his head and held it while her strong dark hand moved in and out of the oranges, turning them over, lifting them, handing them to her attendants until the basket was empty and she could see that only the fruit had been in it. If the White Lalla had been awake she might have objected to this handling of her gift, but she lay drowsing and saw nothing.

Now Lalla Zidana was putting back the oranges. Once more each one passed into her suspicious hand and was tossed back into place. Would the one with the message open under her touch and reveal its secret? Sally found that she was not breathing, and she was afraid others would notice it. But near her lay one of the cats, and she reached down and caught it up into her arms, burying her face for a moment in its fur. When she looked up again she saw the Black Lalla moving away and the door creaking open for the messenger. The danger was over.

But would the envoy find the orange and its message? Or would it pass into some hand which might bring it back to the palace for a spy's reward? Sally petted the cat in her arms, hiding her face from the other women. Over its shielding softness she again glanced at Lalla Ayesha, and saw the faintest gleam of watching eyes under the lady's long lashes.

Message on a Slipper

Still they must wait before they learned whether the message had been received and if the envoy could do anything toward ransoming Captain Patterson. But the very next morning something happened which both lessened and increased their concern. When Andrew woke, where he slept with his companions in a bare room off one of the further courts, he found an old Moorish slipper of white leather slipped between his caftan and the floor. With the caution which the last weeks had taught him he hid it from sight and took it out only when he was alone. Upon examining it he found written on its smooth surface, apparently with a stick dipped in wet soot, a few words in his father's handwriting.

"I have escaped. Do not fear for me. God bless you all."

To escape from Meknes was an almost impossible thing, as they all knew. Word would have gone out and the guards all over the city and in the adjoining countryside, would be on the lookout for the fugitive. At the ports they would have his description. No ship would set sail until it had been searched for him, even the caravans starting out for the desert and far Timbuctoo would be searched. If he hid in the woods, he would be at the mercy of the wild creatures. If he hid on the plains, the peasants would give him up when hunger drove him to beg for food.

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story Starts Here

Sally and her mistress, the White Lalla, were watching from a window of the Sultan's palace in Meknes, Africa, to see what punishment Mulay Ismaël would mete out to Captain Patterson, who had shod his horse with a European shoe instead of the triangle they always used. Sally, Andrew, Captain Patterson and all the crew of the Fair American had been captured by Barbary pirates while the boat was in the Mediterranean, sailing toward Genoa, Italy. When they arrived at Meknes, Sally was given to the White Lalla, a European captive who was in the Sultan's favor; Andrew became a garden boy and the captain a palace blacksmith.

Drawn by Helen Sewell

Her strong, dark hand moved among the oranges.

Ants That Carry Umbrellas

Animals of Hispanic America—5

By V. W. Von Hagen

In the jungles of tropical America, the earth belongs to the insects. True, they also use the air, like the brilliantly hued butterflies, the yellow striped bumble bee, or the golden beetles in their zooming flight. But sooner or later the insect settles to the earth or on things that belong to the earth. And in this part of the jungle organism, the ants are the earth's masters.

There are thousands of different kinds of ants: driver ants, the Huns of the forest, that send every living thing scurrying before them; harvester ants that collect seeds on which to live; weaver ants that string leaves together using their thick larva grubs silk as a loom; there is also an ant who is an agriculturist, a grower of fungus—in short, a mushroom-raiser. This is the umbrella ant. It is not so named because it goes out in the rain with an "umbrella," for on the contrary when it rains, it is most likely to be down in its nest. Then why the "umbrella"? Well, see for yourself.

Anywhere in Mexico, Central America or in the open spaces or jungles of South America, you will come across tiny well-worn paths that cross and criss cross on the jungle floor. Over them, you will see long irregular files of large maroon-colored ants hurrying along this road, bumping, climbing, shoving, like a man trying to get into a crowded subway. What's the hurry? And what is it they are carrying over their heads? Here you must drop down on all fours and look. With astonishment you will see that each of the ants is carrying a large piece of cut green leaf clenched tightly in its scissor-like mandibles. This bit of leaf completely shades the ant's body. So this is the "umbrella." What is it for? To shield them against the sun? Let us be through with this guessing and get the facts.

Getting the Facts

Following the hard worn path with its thousands of maroon-colored scurrying ants, we come to a large hole. Down the dark hole they go with their leaves bumping into other ants that are emerging from the depths without "umbrellas."

Now to find out what happens we have to lay bare part of the nest. This is difficult since the nest may go down eight feet in the ground, but once we have cut into the nest and once the excited ants have quieted down we can see these mushroom-raisers at work.

When the nest is open watch the ants that arrive with the leaves. The ants carrying the cut-leaves (which they have shore from some bush or tree), descend into the hole until they arrive at the mushroom garden. There smaller ants, one-tenth their size, take the leaves from them and stumble over to the garden with their burdens.

The mushroom is one solid piece, about the size of a cauliflower. We must be careful not to touch it or even breath on it; it is so delicate it will collapse like a pricked balloon if we do. Now the little ant munches the green leaf, forms it into a small ball, climbs on and into the mushroom head and deposits it somewhere in the crannies. Now you see the umbrella ant is an actual agriculturist, for it is fertilizing its mushroom garden. Now this much we know, the leaves are used to fertilize the fungus. And the fungus? Food for the ants, they live on nothing else, the ants cannot live without the fungus, the fungus cannot live without the ants. This is symbiosis—one of nature's co-operatives.

Starting a Colony

Now we have especially been careful to call the ant "it" for "it" is an "it;" it is neither he nor she. These ants are sexless, they are neuters. Hiding in the center of the gardens are the males and females. They wait for the signal to emerge from the ground, unfurl their beautiful golden brown wings and rise into the air.

But before they leave the nest, the females gather a bit of the fungus into a specially formed pouch in their mouths. This is their only dowry. And now we shall see what they do with their legacy. They have swarmed, like bees, the old colony goes on working, dragging in the leaves just as though nothing had happened, but the female knows by instinct what she must do.

First, she divests herself of her wings, then burrows down into the soil and makes there a hollowed cell. Now she works at her throat, and up she brings the bit of fungus that she took from the nest. The first eggs that are laid are broken up and put around the mushroom for fertilizer, and it begins to grow. More eggs are laid. From these eggs hatch workers, big and small, and soon they have grown to be so many that the colony is taken over by the maroon-workers.

(Next Thursday's article will describe the sloth.)

V. Wolfgang Von Hagen

The ant carries the leaf over his head

Making Our Work Easy

Try It Out Yourself—6

By Frank Gillard

This experiment really amounts to a trial of strength! You need a garden spade, and some heavy weight, which you can just lift with your hands. An old biscuit tin, or some other tin of about the same size, filled with earth, or sand, or stones, will do very well.

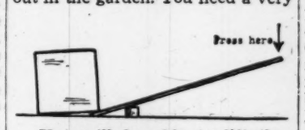
Now, take up the spade in the ordinary way, and rest the blade of it on a wooden chair, or a stool, or a box. Get someone to put your heavy weight, whatever it is, on the blade of the spade, and then try to lift it up. First, hold the spade with your left hand on the handle, and your right hand grasping the shaft down at the very bottom, where it joins the blade.

You will find it quite easy to lift the weight in that position. But you will find that the further up the shaft you bring your right hand, the more weighty the load seems to become until, in the end, when your two hands are nearly together, you probably will not be able to lift the spade at all. So, you see, at first, the spade makes the work easy, but when you shift your grip, your task is harder.

A Pole And a Sack

Here is a similar experiment. You will need a wooden pole, four or five feet long, and another fairly heavy load. This time, I suggest that you have a small sack of stones—just as many as you can lift comfortably. Tie the sack to the end of the pole and then carry the pole and bundle over your shoulder. First, have the bundle tight to your back, and you will find it very easy indeed to manage. Then slowly push the stick backwards, so that the bundle hangs further and further away behind you. It will seem to become heavier and heavier until, at last, you can hold it up no longer.

Now for a trick that you can try out in the garden. You need a very heavy weight this time, perhaps a big wooden box filled with soil. It must be something which you cannot lift in the ordinary way because it is so heavy. In addition, you require a strong wooden pole or, better still, an iron crowbar. Just get the end of the bar under the heavy load. Then put a stone underneath the bar to take the weight and press downwards at the end of the bar. You will be able to lift that heavy box quite easily, probably with one hand. But, if you press further down the bar—not at the end—you will find it more and more difficult to raise the load.



You will be able to lift the heavy box quite easily.

Try Another Stunt

While you are in the garden, get the wheelbarrow, and ask a friend to sit in it. See how easy it is to lift him, and to carry him, in the barrow, and think how difficult it would be for you to lift and carry him in your arms. Now get him to sit in two different positions—first near the wheel and secondly on the shafts near yourself. You will find that he seems to be much heavier in the second case than in the first, and the nearer he gets to the wheel the easier it is for you.

All these things—the spade, the crowbar, the wooden pole, and the wheelbarrow—are levers. A lever is a very simple machine and, if it is properly used, makes work much easier. But if it is not properly used, makes work harder, as our experiments show.

The secret is this—look for the fulcrum—that is the place where the lever is balanced. On the spade, the fulcrum was the point where you grasped it with your right hand. In the stunt with the crowbar, it was the point where the bar rested on the stone; in the experiment with the wheelbarrow, it was the axle of the wheel on the barrow.

The rule of the lever is this: put the load as near the fulcrum as you possibly can, and get your effort as far away from the fulcrum as you can. Then you will find that the work, whatever it is, becomes much easier by using the lever than it would be without it.

We use levers of different kinds all day long! Look out for them, find the fulcrum of each, and by using them properly get the maximum possible help from them.

Watch the page For Young People next Thursday for another trick that you can try out yourself.)

Friendly Letters

Our Mail Bag

Now that our girls and boys have settled into the work of the new school term, many of them are beginning to look around for new friends, especially those living in distant places with whom they may exchange experiences. Here is a quotation from a letter from Dorothy Z. (18), of Indianapolis, Indiana, who would like to correspond with girls her own age but is "really not too particular about that or where they live."

"I am a freshman at Butler University," she writes. "I have known of the Mail Bag for many years. A friend of mine has been corresponding through it for about three years. At the time she first received an answer to her Mail Bag letter, I asked how I could get a friend, but she explained that one must take The Christian Science Monitor regularly in order to become an eligible correspondent.

"Well, since then, my parents have subscribed, so I am applying to become a member of your world-wide circle. I shall be most grateful to widen my friendship circle, which is the most elastic thing in the world."

Many of our readers will remember the letter we published from Eva O., of Coventry, England, inviting correspondents to write to her. Eva has received several pleasant letters through the Mail Bag. Here is a quotation from one that came for her from Alice B., of West Hartford, Connecticut, which we want to share with you:

"You mentioned in your letter in The Christian Science Monitor about being grateful for what we have done for you and yours, and I wish to tell you that we all try to do our part. Every Monday evening, about 15 to 25 girls gather in our Christian Science War Relief Room in downtown Hartford to make quilts. In the daytime older women go up and sew all kinds of clothes, but we just make quilts. So far we have made nine or ten large, beautiful, well-made quilts, some of which have been sent."

You will find it easy to manage.

To Start a Correspondence

It is our policy for girls to write to girls, and boys to boys.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

Forward With Books

A Selection for Teen-Age Girls and Boys

Not in any year since the first Book Week, celebrated in 1919, when the world was emerging from World War I, have books and reading for young people been of greater importance.

Frederic Melcher, one of the promoters of Book Week, says: "Let us not get mixed up because of our admiration of new inventions, for television, microfilms, and so forth. The only invention that can gather up the wisdom of the ages and give it to us when we most want it or need it is the book. After all, the greatest magic is the book. All praise to the inventors of every magic made available for us, but let us not forget that the greatest magic there is is the book."

"Forward with Books" is the slogan for 1941 Book Week, observed from Nov. 2 to 8.

The Fall output of books is large; out of the great variety spread before us we can speak of but a few in this column. Visit your libraries and bookstores, explore and taste for yourselves the books offered for your age and interest.

Worlds of the Past

Present-day young people can acquire a world view of the period when America was in its infancy—when it was taking its first steps among the nations of the world—in a large volume, useful for reference in social and political history, fascinating to read for pleasure—"George Washington's World"—a splendid piece of research and a fine book, written and illustrated by Genevieve Foster. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $2.75.)

"This book tells the story of Washington's life, of the people who were living when he did, both in America, and all over the world, of what they did, when they were children, how later on the pattern of their lives fitted together, and what part each one played in the greatest of all adventures stories, the History of the World."—Foreword.

"Lost Worlds: Adventures in Archaeology" by Anne Terry White (Random House, New York. $2.50) is a scholarly presentation of the achievements of hero archaeologists on four continents. It reads like an adventure story, with not a dull page in the book. The reader finds himself eager to know more about this subject and the men and women who in a thousand out-of-the-way places cheerfully "scorn delights and live laborious days."

All this in a beautifully designed book, illustrated with many photographs and interesting end-papers, makes it one of the most distinguished publications of the year.

Biographies A-Plenty

There is a wealth of biographies this year, a few of enduring quality, some outstanding, others of passing interest. "Walt Whitman: Builder for America," by Babette Deutsch (Julian Messner, Inc., New York. $2.50), seems to us to have enduring qualities. Written by a poet, there is a warmth and appreciation for Whitman the poet that carry over to the reader the qualities of mind and heart as she traces his career from a small boy with a big appetite for adventure, living on the Whitman farm on Long Island, through a colorful, zestful and productive life.

Poet and prophet was this man of vision. Apostle of freedom and democracy was he in the face of one of the blackest views America had yet presented—post-Civil War America.

We recommend young people to read this excellent book. It richly records the life of an American who spent his lifetime trying to speak "the truth that was in him without dodging or evasion."

"Twelve Daughters of Democracy," by Eleanor Sickels and illustrated by Dorothy Bayley (The Viking Press, New York. $2.50), is a collection of true stories about American women who each in her own way played a part in the American drama from the period of Westward expansion, through the struggle for women's rights down through the 1920's.

Mississippi Adventure

Cornelia Meigs, always a good story-teller and a distinguished writer, has a new book which lives up to her past performances in "Vanished Island (The Macmillan Company, New York. $2). The story is of the Mississippi and of the steamboats in the 1890's, and especially of Don Perry, who, having been expelled from school for a slight offense, finds himself, and learns, from his experiences on the river, lessons that develop responsibility, courage, and character. Boys will thrill to this fine adventure story and real picture of steamboat days on the great Father of Waters.

For review of other new fiction stories, watch the book review column on the page For Young People on Nov. 27.

Florence Bethune Sloan

FUN WITH LEATHER

By Joseph Leeming

Joseph Leeming's craft books always give hours of constructive fun. This book on leatherwork may even prove the start of a real money-making hobby. It tells how to make dozens of articles, including belts, pocketbooks, briefcases, notebooks, and picture frames. Illustrated by Charles E. Pont. $2.00

F. A. STOKES CO.

INDIAN CAPTIVE:

THE STORY OF MARY JEMISON

By Lois Lenski

The thrilling, true story of the Pennsylvania girl who was carried away captive by the Indians and later became famous as the "White Woman of the Genesee." Miss Lenski's many beautiful pictures are the first authentic illustrations of Seneca life. $2.00

F. A. STOKES CO.

The Home Forum

Things You Don't See When You Drive

THE WEIRD SIGN-LANGUAGE that young savages, with paleolithic impulses, chalk on suburban sidewalks. Archeologists—following Belzoni's illustrious footprints in the sands of ages—brave the desert glare, the dank darkness of thousands of years, to look on hieroglyphs whose meanings may be no more ancient than the interpretations of these chalked squares and circles, arrows, stars, and secret numbers. For when did children not play their mysterious games?

* * *

A little wayside station, doors locked and windows sealed with faded green shades against the morning light. Two miles to the west another station is already performing its duties, chief of which seems to be that of clearing-house for suburbanites' good-mornings. Two miles to the east a somewhat larger station has begun a serious day's work with baggage, crates, whistles. We are not far from a large city that stays awake all night. But here is slumber, as of something that thinks itself forgotten. The loneliness of it carries all the way to town—a half-amusing, make-believe wistfulness, though. "The Deserted Station" Goldsmith might have described it, where "No surly porter stands in guilty state."

* * *

A white New England cottage with its inevitable—the indispensable—yellowing elm. You would drive past this, perhaps remark on it, but not really see it. Sight is as much deeper than the eyes as beauty is deeper than the skin. To look out upon an object is only the half of seeing it. To look in upon the thought it stirs takes more than a glance's time. Seeing, says the little white cottage, is doing both these things simultaneously. The yellow elm agrees.

* * *

A boy on the corner, straddling his bicycle. He whistles a tune. His father, when a boy, straddling a bicycle, on a leafy street corner, almost surely whistled that tune. It is quite unimportant musically. But its rhythm cuts through decades. It doesn't take us back to Bach, as would some of Tin Pan Alley's more pretentious inspirations. It only takes us back to the days when footlights were gaslights and "popular" music was not always worse than it is today. Back to a boy on a bicycle that might have been this boy. And forward another generation to another boy, a boy—despite two planes in every backyard hangar—still on a bicycle, still with a tawdry revival of a tawdry tune to purse his lips.

* * *

A back wall. "Something there is that doesn't love a wall," Robert Frost discovered long ago. But what of a wall that, when it came to a tree, meandered around it instead of demanding to have it cut down and out of the way? What of a wall with openings to permit low branches to grow through—branches that anyone but a lover of trees would have decided to cut off, if only for pruning's sake? Perhaps I shall never meet the people who live on the broad acres beyond that back wall. Possibly I know them better than many of their own acquaintances, who only go in at the front gate, through what is, no doubt, a very proper and unimaginative piece of masonry from which all trees have been taught to keep a respectful distance.

* * *

Friends. I don't mean the people you know well enough to speak to. These, when you are in a bus or on the train with them, are more like relatives. They would miss you if you were not there, but since you are there they accept you on sufferance. I should not like to think of this third passenger coach without Mrs. Grimes sitting four seats behind me. But we always manage to sit a comfortable four seats apart. No. The friends I mean are the man you notice chuckling as hard as you would over your favorite newspaper humorist, and the woman whose family life is an open book to you because she meets a cousin three stops from town. Both always sit right behind you and credit you with a discretion and a charity that you could never bring yourself to violate by word or thought. I mean the little gentleman whose quiet smile at the conductor restarts your day aright, no matter which side of the bed you got out. We have more time to see people as they are when we are not watching a traffic light or trying to break through a "jam."

* * *

Flower pots on window ledges. A garage that has undergone a course of interior decoration and become somebody's sanctum sanctorum, with gay curtains at the windows and books on a table. Amusingly obsolete signs, like the "No Cover Charge" on the back wall of a once semi-expensive restaurant since become an inexpensive movie house. Yes. And the strained look on the auto repairman's face as he explains to you once more that you can't expect the battery to stay properly charged unless you drive the car reasonably often.

CARLYLE MORGAN

The
Christian Science
Periodicals

Established by

Mary Baker Eddy

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Sentinel

"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" by Mary Baker Eddy). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and special information regarding the Christian Science movement. Published weekly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; three months, 88c; single copy, 10c.

The Christian Science Journal

"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Quarterly

Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in eight languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, Spanish, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price for one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. In Braille, grade one and a half, published monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German or French editions issued monthly. Price for each edition, single copy, 20c; one year, $2.00. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each edition, single copy, 25c; one year, $1.00.

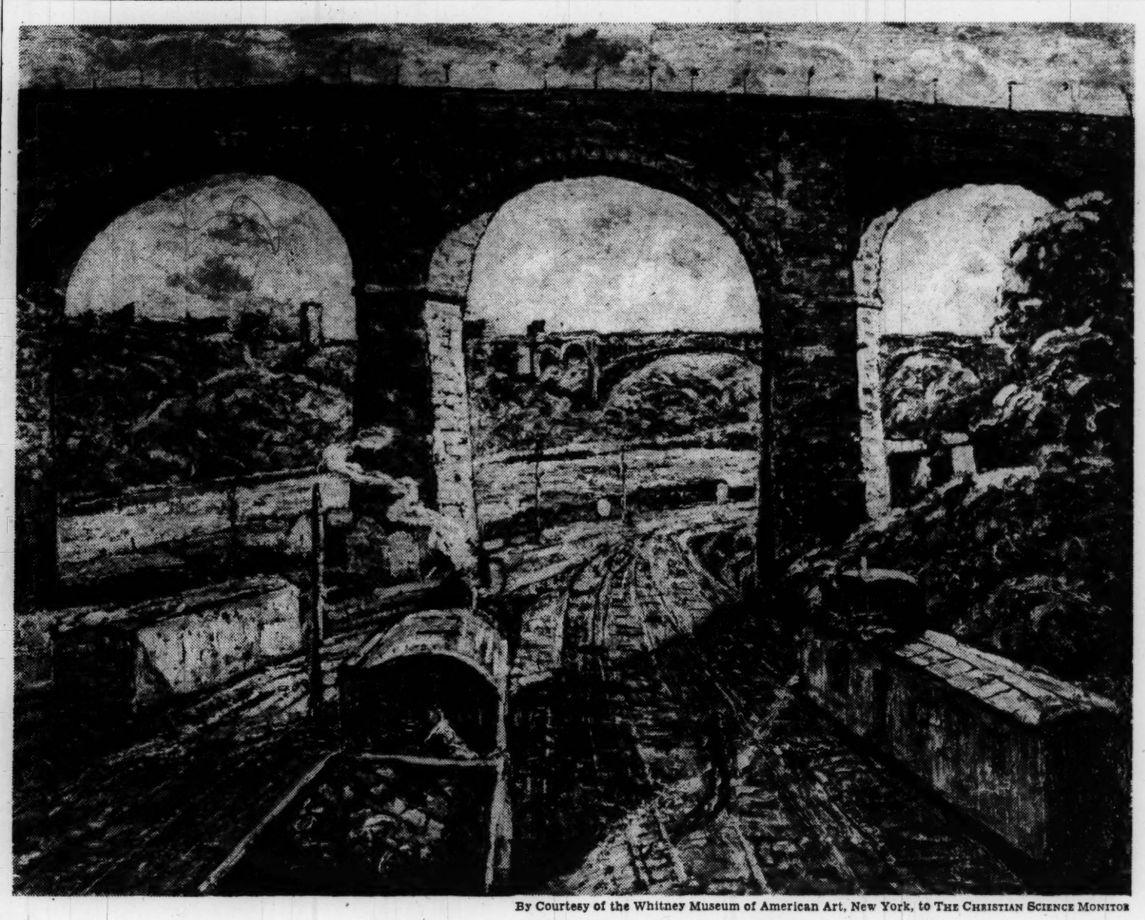
The Christian Science Monitor

"To spread undivided the Science that operates unspent" (Miscellany, 353). A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, $12.00; three months, $3.00; single copy, 5c.

These periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or ordered direct. Use coupon for the Special Introductory Offer, $1.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Please send me your Special Introductory Offer of 6 issues of the Christian Science Sentinel and 2 issues of The Christian Science Journal, for which I enclose $1.

Name .....
Street .....
City .....
State .....
CSP-6



By Courtesy of the Whitney Museum of American Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"HIGH BRIDGE": *A Painting by Ernest Lawson*

ERNEST LAWSON (1873-1939) was one of the American painters who helped to give direction to the American tradition. He was born in San Francisco, drilled in art rudiments by J. Alden Weir and John W. Twachtman, and, in typical fashion, went to Paris. Ernest Lawson responded to the devices of the Impressionists that enhanced and clarified landscape painting. He was one of the Americans who acknowledged the new departures with understanding, careful not to be led astray by superficial and virtuoso effect. He learned to make color more purposeful, to endow each small stroke of the brush with vitality.

This American artist portrayed the American scene in its various aspects: in the frost of winter, in springtime emergence, in summer efflorescence, and autumn splendor. His love of nature and his keen observation of its many moods and aspects were characteristic of American genius. He painted the rivers and mountains, trees and turf, with a full, poignant brush. The solid construction of bridges and the contours of their arches fascinated him. Nature, as revealed by his brush, was the familiar environment which we all know and love. Yet it was not a literal recording, for it was enriched with a poetic sentiment, and executed with a decorative motive. The Impressionism of Ernest Lawson was qualified, and not orthodox. Like other Americans, he borrowed from the French and employed the method to his own ends.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Rain in November

The rain tapping on the packed fallen leaves
Comes like the sound of footsteps: it runs first
Along the narrow branches and lightened twigs
And then slides down to walk serenely
Over the thick mounds beneath the trees.

D. S.

On Returning To Switzerland

IT WAS IN A happy mood of anticipation that I watched the gray old city of Cherbourg reveal itself in the morning mist.

My wife went on by train, our small son and I by motor. The boy had been upset by the thought of leaving his school and friends in Washington; he was not much impressed by my title of Minister; he feared I would have to do too much preaching. We pulled up the first night at the Hotel Normandie in Trouville, and I, gladdened at the prospect of French cooking again, ordered dinner with particular care. Among other dishes I remember we had *haricots verts*, served as they do in France, heated over a spirit lamp with butter and ground pepper added. My son was already a bit of a gourmet, and when he tasted the beans he remarked, "You know, Dad, I think there is something to this Europe that you like so much; I think I am going to like it." It was the first word of approval from him since we had left the United States.

We drove in leisurely fashion over southeastern France, stayed a night in Dijon where I heard "Martha" given in the open air in the public square, on through the foothills of the Jura and into Switzerland. It was the month of May, the country-side at its loveliest, fruit blossoms and the delicate new green of springtime. Switzerland itself was a delight, the compact and neat little houses, boxes of flowers gleaming at every window, cows in fields patterned in flowers. It was all as I had remembered it, but with a difference. In the six years of my absence peace had come back to these lands. The signs of war had disappeared and the world looked again as it had when I was a boy. Cresting a rise above Neuchâtel, the range of the Bernese Oberland broke into view, pink in the setting sun, the Jungfrau, Mönch, Eiger cut the horizon with their lofty snowy peaks. Another hour and we had entered Berne.—From "Diplomat Between Wars," by HUGH R. WILSON. (New York: Longmans, Green.)

Das Zerreissen des Vorhangs

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WIR LESEN IM Neuen Testament, daß zur Zeit der Kreuzigung Jesu „der Vorhang im Tempel in zwei Stücke von obenan bis untenaus zerriß. Und die Erde erbebte, und die Felsen zerrissen" (Matth. 27, 51). Wer dies oberflächlich liest, könnte annehmen, daß dieses Zerreißen des Vorhangs nur die Wirkung des Erdbebens war. Der Bibelforscher aber findet in diesem Ereignis eine tiefere Bedeutung.

Nach dem jüdischen Kirchenbrauch durfte nur der Hohepriester hinter den Vorhang im Tempel gehen, und zwar nur einmal im Jahre, am Versöhnungstage. Der Vorhang bildete sinnbildlich eine Schranke zwischen dem Volk und Gott.

Es war Jesu Mission, der Menschheit Gott zu offenbaren. Er war sich keiner Schranke zwischen ihm und Gott, dem göttlichen Gemüt, bewußt. Da Jesus sein Einssein mit dem Vater kannte und auch wußte, daß der Vater alle Seine Kinder liebt und für sie sorgt, heilte er die Kranken, speiste er das Volk und weckte die Toten auf. Er benützte jede Gelegenheit, die ewige Einheit zwischen Gott und dem Menschen zu beweisen. Er betete zu Gott für seine Jünger, „daß sie alle eins seien, gleichwie du, Vater, in mir und ich in dir; daß auch sie in uns eins seien" (Joh. 17, 21). Des Menschen Einssein mit Gott war der Grundton seiner Lehre. Das Zerreißen des Vorhangs von oben bis unten zeigte an, daß der Zweck des Lebenswerks des Meisters vollbracht war. Er wußte, daß nichts ihn von Gott, dem Leben, trennen konnte, und durch seine Auferstehung und Himmelfahrt bewies er dies für alle Zeit und für die ganze Menschheit.

Trotz den Lehren und Beweisen Jesu errichten heute viele mentale Trennungswände zwischen sich und Gott, Wände der Unkenntnis, des Aberglaubens, falschen Wissens und menschlicher Lehren über Gesundheit und Heiligkeit. In seinem 2. Briefe an die Korinther schreibt Paulus (K. 6, 16): „Ihr seid der Tempel des lebendigen Gottes; wie denn Gott spricht: ‚Ich will unter ihnen wohnen und unter ihnen wandeln und will ihr Gott sein, und sie sollen mein Volk sein' ". Die geistigen Gedanken, die wir hegen, werden in Gesundheit, Heiligkeit und Freudigkeit kund. Jesus wußte dies und bewies es. Er lehnte es ab, an Krankheit zu glauben. Zu dem Lahmen am Teiche Bethesda, der „achtunddreißig Jahre lang krank gelegen" war (Joh. 5, 5), sagte er (Joh. 5, 8): „Stehe auf, nimm dein Bett und gehe hin"; und als Jesus ihn später im Tempel fand, sagte er (Joh. 5, 14): „Siehe zu, du bist gesund geworden; sündige hinfort nicht mehr, daß dir nicht etwas Ärgeres widerfahre", womit er sagen wollte, daß Krankheit in erster Linie mental ist. Hätte Jesus das irrige Zeugnis der Sinne angenommen, so wäre er nicht eins mit Gott, mit dem göttlichen Gemüt, gewesen, das nichts Böses kennt. Sein vergeistigtes Denken befähigte ihn, durch den Vorhang des materiellen Sinnes hindurchzusehen.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt uns, daß das Denken vergeistigt werden muß, damit die Tatsachen des whren Seins verstanden und bewiesen werden können. Das Denken kann zur Erreichung dieser Vergeistigung verschiedene Stadien des Fortschritts durchmachen. Alle Irrtumsannahmen wie Stolz. Heuchelei und Haß, wenn gehegt und ausgedrückt, trennen einen von Gott. Aber in dem Maße, wie sie der Sanftmut und dem Glauben weichen, kommt man seinem göttlichen Prinzip, der Liebe, näher. Durch Verständnis, geistige Reinheit und Liebe gewinnt man die Kraft, den Glauben, daß Sünde, Krankheit und Tod Wirklichkeit haben, zu überwinden.

Daß unsere Einheit mit Gott hier und jetzt bewiesen werden kann, geht aus den vielen Heilungszeugnissen hervor, die im *Christian Science Journal* und *Sentinel* veröffentlicht werden. In den Mittwochabendversammlungen in den christlich-wissenschaftlichen Kirchen zeugen Männer und Frauen freudig von der heilenden Wirkung geistigen Verständnisses. Gedanken, die einen von dem Leben, der Wahrheit und der Liebe trennen würden, müssen aus unserem Bewußtsein ausgeschlossen werden. Mary Baker Eddy schreibt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 392): „Steh Wache an der Tür des Gedankens. Wenn du nur solche Schlüsse zugibst, die du in körperlichen Resultaten verwirklicht zu sehen wünschst, wirst du dich harmonisch regieren. Ist die Bedingung vorhanden, die deiner Meinung nach Krankheit herbeiführt, sei es Luft, Anstrengung, Erblichkeit, Ansteckung oder Unfall, so warte deines Amtes als Wächter und schließe diese ungesunden Gedanken und Befürchtungen aus. Halte von dem sterblichen Gemüt schadenbringende Irrtümer fern, dann kann der Körper nicht unter ihnen leiden". Sie sagt uns auch (S. 392, 393): „Die Entscheidungen über Schmerz oder Lust kommen durch das Gemüt, und, dem Wächter gleich, der seinen Posten verläßt, lassen wir die sich eindrängende Annahme ein und vergessen, daß wir ihr den Eintritt durch göttliche Hilfe verwehren können".

Mental gehegte irrige Theorien bilden eine Schranke zwischen uns und Gott. In Wissenschaft und Gesundheit schreibt Mrs. Eddy (S. 226): „Menschliche Gesetzbücher, scholastische Theologie, materielle Medizin und Hygiene legen den Glauben und das geistige Verständnis in Fesseln. Die göttliche Wissenschaft zerreißt diese Fesseln, und des Menschen Geburtsrecht der alleinigen Untertanenpflicht gegen seinen Schöpfer macht sich geltend".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

A Perfect Place for Walking in the Fall

NICHOLAS WHITEOAK was taking advantage of the warm sunshine and having a little exercise in the kitchen garden. There would not be many more days like this. It was as though October, with her apron full of fruit, had picked out the most symmetrical and gayest-colored peach and presented it to her child. He was eighty-eight years old that month. . . .

The kitchen garden was a perfect place for walking in the fall. There was no grass to hold the heavy dew and the narrow paths were dry as pavement. Already they were strewn with little yellow leaves from the row of Lombardy poplars that edged one side of the garden. Between the poplars he had a view of the stables and the paddock where a show horse was being taken over some hurdles by Piers. It was very companionable. Companionable too was the sight of Mrs. Wragge, taking armfuls of billowing white sheets from the line, and the pigeons walking on their pink feet among the raspberry canes picking up late raspberries. There were quite a few of these and he tried one himself but found it disappointingly sour.

He examined the cucumbers, abundant and roundly curved, still clinging to their leafless vines. He tapped a marrow with his stick and it gave a faintly hollow sound. The cabbages were a fine crop, their centres smooth and hard, their outer leaves crisply crinkled. . . . The mint was up to his knees and covered with tiny purple flowers. It was curious, he thought, how he took more and more pleasure in these trivial things. They somehow gave him a feeling of reassurance. He picked a leaf of mint and crushing it between finger and thumb sniffed its herby sweetness. . . .

He moved slowly along the path, his feet scuffling through the dead leaves. A yellow caterpillar was coming in furry waves toward him and he wondered whether or not it would get out of his way. Evidently he was too colossal for its notice. He just managed to avoid it. The asparagus bed was the prettiest thing in the garden. When he had looked out of the bathroom window that morning he had seen it silver-gray with dew. Even now the feathery plumes bent under the weight of moisture. A fine monarch butterfly hovered above them for a space, then darted to the nasturtiums that covered the low picket fence surrounding the garden.—From "Wakefield's Course," by MAZO DE LA ROCHE. (Boston: Little Brown.)

The Rending of the Veil

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE READ IN the New Testament that at the time of Jesus' crucifixion "the veil of the temple was rent in twain from the top to the bottom; and the earth did quake, and the rocks rent" (Matthew 27:51). A casual reader might assume that this rending of the veil was merely the effect of the earthquake. The Bible student, however, finds in this incident a deeper meaning.

In Judaic ritualistic worship none but the high priest might go beyond the veil in the temple, and he only once a year, on the Day of Atonement. The veil symbolically constituted a barrier between the people and God.

It was the mission of Jesus to reveal God to mankind. He was conscious of no barrier between himself and God, divine Mind. Knowing his oneness with the Father, and knowing, too, that the Father loves and cares for all His children, Jesus healed the sick, fed the multitude, and raised the dead. He availed himself of every opportunity to prove the unity that eternally exists between God and man. He prayed to God for his disciples "that they all may be one; as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us" (John 17:21). Man's at-one-ment with God was the keynote of his teaching. The rending of the veil from the top to the bottom indicated that the purpose of the Master's lifework was accomplished. He knew that nothing could separate him from God, Life, and by his resurrection and ascension he proved this for all time and for all mankind.

In spite of Jesus' teachings and demonstrations, many today are building mental walls of partition between themselves and God, walls of ignorance, superstition, false knowledge, and human theories regarding health and holiness. In his second letter to the Corinthians, Paul said (6:16), "Ye are the temple of the living God; as God hath said, I will dwell in them, and walk in them; and I will be their God, and they shall be my people." The spiritual thoughts we entertain are manifested in health, holiness, and happiness. Jesus knew this and proved it. He refused to accept the belief of sickness. To the impotent man at the pool of Bethesda, "which had an infirmity thirty and eight years" (John 5:5), he said (5:8), "Rise, take up thy bed, and walk;" and later, upon finding him in the temple, Jesus said (5:14), "Behold, thou art made whole: sin no more, lest a worse thing come unto thee," thus implying that disease is primarily mental. Had Jesus accepted the erroneous testimony of the senses, he would not have been at one with God, with divine Mind, which knows no evil. Jesus' spiritualized thought enabled him to see beyond the veil of material sense.

Christian Science teaches us that thought must become spiritualized in order that the facts of true being may be understood and demonstrated. Thought may pass through various stages of progress in the accomplishment of this spiritualization. All error of belief, such as pride, deceit, and hatred, if entertained and expressed, separate one from God. As they give place to meekness and faith, however, one draws closer to his divine Principle, Love. Through understanding, spiritual purity, and love, one gains the power to overcome belief in sin, sickness, and death as having reality.

That our unity with God can be demonstrated here and now is evidenced by the many testimonies of healing published in *The Christian Science Journal* and the *Christian Science Sentinel*. At the Wednesday evening meetings held in Christian Science churches, men and women joyfully testify to the healing effect of spiritual understanding. Thoughts that would separate one from Life, Truth, and Love must be excluded from one's consciousness. Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 392): "Stand porter at the door of thought. Admitting only such conclusions as you wish realized in bodily results, you will control yourself harmoniously. When the condition is present which you say induces disease, whether it be air, exercise, heredity, contagion, or accident, then perform your office as porter and shut out these unhealthy thoughts and fears. Exclude from mortal mind the offending errors; then the body cannot suffer from them." She also tells us (pp. 392, 393) that "the issues of pain or pleasure must come through mind, and like a watchman forsaking his post, we admit the intruding belief, forgetting that through divine help we can forbid this entrance."

Erroneous theories, mentally entertained, would form a barrier between us and God. In Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 226): "Human codes, scholastic theology, material medicine and hygiene, fetter faith and spiritual understanding. Divine Science rends asunder these fetters, and man's birthright of sole allegiance to his Maker asserts itself."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Bittersweet Berries

Early this morning the signal fire
Of frost was over the black barbed wire
And the back of the purple grape was split
Where the teeth of the frost had punctured it.
And I said to myself as I ran along
The frost in the asters made them strong,
And I said to myself as I quickened pace
Pity the stem of the Queen Anne's lace.
And I came to the mark I had made in spring
When the bittersweet berry was only born,
And I marked the cut in the white birch pole
Where I saw the bittersweet unfold.
And there in the branch high over head
And stabbing the sky with a crimson spray
The yellow skin of the berry split
And showed the seed that lay in it.
And orange petaled, scarlet tongued,
The bright bouquets to heaven were flung,
Indifferent to the root, and me,
And the woods, and even the birch tree.

ELIZABETH JANE ASTLEY

Social Passport

I WAS GIVEN my first recognition after my first wash-day. Our house had an underground room like a cellar with a window, and in it was my *lavadero*, the usual Mexican arrangement like a stone sink with a sloping floor and a tap. To wash sheets and white things, the Mexicans scrub them with soap on the stone and then lay them full of suds flat in the sun to bleach. From time to time, one flicks water over them so that they do not dry too quickly. When all the soap is dried out, the sheets are rinsed in clean water. I found that this was a marvellous way to get sheets white, and I duly stretched out my white wash on the grass slope outside my washroom. The neighbors were active that morning, passing and repassing my house on various errands and busily peeking at my wash. They watched and they saw. I might be a *gringa* but at least I knew how to wash. One by one they wished me good morning. We were accepted in the quinta.—From "Sombreros Are Becoming," by NANCY JOHNSTONE. (New York: Longmans, Green.)

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
with
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, blue or brown cloth, stained edges $2.00
Library Edition, black cloth only, marbled edges 3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown semiflexible morocco leather, gilt edges 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, black only, gilt edges 4.00
Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, Oxford India Bible paper, gilt edges ... 5.00
De Luxe Edition, black, blue, or brown levant morocco, special Bible paper, wide margins, gilt edges 6.00
Cleartype Edition, large type, black cloth only, gilt edges 7.00
Thumb-Indexed Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, gilt edges 7.50
Readers' Edition, large type, black levant morocco only, gilt edges 11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, interpointed, 5 vols. 12.50

FRENCH OR GERMAN TRANSLATIONS

Cloth editions only, black only, marbled edges, each $2.50

This textbook, as well as other writings by Mrs. Eddy, may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of remittance payable to:

HUDSON C. BURR
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Catalogue will be sent upon request

Intimate Message: Washington

The Sorry Story of Scrap ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

Behind the OPM's innocent announcement this week that it will soon begin a series of year-round collections of all the iron, steel and tin scrap it can lay its hands on is a sad and salutary tale.

It is a story of how the United States has for eight years let vital materials slip from its reserves. It is a story of how for eight years the Government has aided the Axis to arm and jeopardized its own defense. It is a story which reveals one of the reasons why America's defense program is today hampered and halted.

This is the story about scrap and it needs to be told if the errors of history are going to be kept from repeating themselves, for this, though it be a costly lesson, can be a lesson learned.

What really lies behind the action which the OPM is now hurriedly taking to commandeer all the old steel, iron, and tin scrap it can get the American people, from factory to home, to turn over to junk dealers to re-sell to the Government?

There is no doubt of the urgency of this collection campaign. It is by no means just a gesture to illustrate that the defense program means business. The defense program needs this scrap and needs it badly.

Vital Steel Production Already Lost

It is a careful statement of fact to say that an acute shortage of iron and steel scrap is imminent and that vital steel production has already been lost because of this lack.

OPM officials know that consumption of scrap during 1941 exceeded its collection with the result that stocks have been drawn down in some cases to the vanishing point.

OPM officials know that to keep steel mills and foundries operating at capacity, principally on defense, it will be necessary to bring out every possible ton of iron and steel scrap from every potential source.

OPM officials know that if this isn't done, if this last-minute collection campaign isn't amply successful, it will gravely retard production; it will keep arms from the Russians and arms from the British, who need them to fight; it will keep arms from the American army which needs them to train.

And in the face of these facts the Department of Commerce adds its own warning that near-capacity production of steel during recent months has so exhausted the national supply of scrap that new sources of supply will have to be quickly uncovered if the steel industry is to continue at its present peak levels.

This is not a pleasing prospect.

It has a less pleasing origin. The facts are these: From 1933 through 1940 the United States permitted 20,145,460 tons of precious iron, steel, and tin scrap to slip through its fingers.

More than half of these exports went to Japan, enabling Japan to conserve its own resources, arm out of the trough of American supplies and with American aid extend its aggression in China whom the United States was at the same time seeking to assist. Today aid to China, aid to Britain, aid to Russia suffer.

Throughout these years the American Government has watched the price of scrap advance month after month, year after year, from $9.02 a ton in 1933 to $18.34 in 1940 until this fall the Office of Price Administration had to put on a ceiling of $19.16 a ton.

Government Must Pay Top Price

Because of the scarcity which the United States created by its own exportations, the Government must pay the top price, not the lower price for scrap essential to its arming. Today the taxpayers must make up the difference.

Year after year Japan far ahead led the list of recipients of the iron, steel and tin junk—junk in name only—with which to supply its hungry armaments plants and year after year, with only one off-year, the next on the list was Italy. A study of these export tables, available at the Commerce Department, does not make exhilarating reading. Down the page and over the page the names of two countries stand out as the chief beneficiaries of this careless depletion of resources. It is always Japan and Italy, Japan and Italy, Japan and Italy.

And worse, for even during the first 16 months of the war the United States was still shipping its valuable scrap metals to the Axis Powers.

Though it is not hopeless, this is not a handsome position. Sufficient scrap is said to be available in the country and the immediate problem is described as being largely one of collection.

But the fact remains that scrap stocks at steel mills at this moment represent less than a month's supply on the average and that to everyone who knows the situation an acute shortage of scrap is clearly imminent, steel production has already been retarded and more serious consequences will follow if new supplies are not shortly amassed.

This is the sad and salutary tale behind the OPM's innocent announcement this week that it will soon begin a series of year-round collections of iron, steel and tin scrap.

Too bad the collection can't extend to Japan and Italy.

The Country Speaks: New York

The Old Order Passeth ..... *By Wyona Dashwood*

It is axiomatic that in the course of time old things give place to new; that sovereigns pass and sovereignties. The Nation has just witnessed eclipse of a century-old sovereignty that has been a national party bulwark—the New York Democratic machine. Few forward-looking men and women mourn it, for it was rooted in beginnings which cast the mold that has been the bane of America's cities, and thereon hangs a tale that writes the name of Fiorello H. La Guardia up close to that of Franklin D. Roosevelt in the developing chronicle of American "new liberalism."

The machine's debacle, attended as it was by wide breaking of party lines, holds for many observers new index of the growth of insurgence from old-time political orthodoxy that has become pronounced in national affairs. Returns from the New York City Mayoralty election this week show that, through multi-party combination an independent majority vote weapon now operates here against the Democratic overlordship of the five counties.

A. L. P. Holds Balance of Power

This practical amalgamation of minority politfcal groups is seen as a step in the direction of political action outside regular party bounds considerably beyond the province of familiar third party expression. In the New York balloting, Mayor La Guardia had four separate party lines on the voting machines, and, although his largest poll was under the Republican emblem, the American Labor Party again emerged in his support as balance-of-power entity in the New York picture.

Democratic Leaders in Dog-House

Thus, while the third-term La Guardia verdict was primarily a good-government vote, it importantly evinces present impetus among liberals and progressives, given strong leadership, to make common camp against Conservative forces of both parties. Mr. La Guardia has demonstrated this leadership. Long a maverick in any political round-up and premier promulgator of sundry insurgent vote repositories, he has brought his independence to high stature in New York. Today he stands alongside Mr. Roosevelt as a Columbus of new political horizons.

It is too early to say where Mr. La Guardia's instinctive sympathy for, and grasp of, growing-public impatience with "stone-age politics" will take him. Unmistakably, beyond breaking New York City anti-Tammany precedent and winning support of the "No. 1 democrat" in the process, his victory has put the top men of the national, State and city Democratic organizations in the party "dog-house" with collapse of the machine in a city which last year bulked a 1,978,720 vote and 727,254 plurality for the Democratic Presidential candidate.

Equally, as of now, it projects a Republican Governorship victory "in a walk" for Thomas E. Dewey next year, for, in the light of what happened here on Nov. 4, the Democrats can no longer count on a New York City vote big enough to swamp Republican upstate pluralities that traditionally come down to the New York City line. In addition, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's action in standing with the machine in the New York City anti-Tammany referendum still further brightened the prospects of Mr. Dewey who was vigorously in the fight against return of City Hall to political boss dictatorship.

Prominently to the fore, whatever the 1942 larger scene, will be Mr. La. Guardia, in whose armor the closest kind of search in the bitter-end Mayoralty contest by one of the "toughest" oppositions in even his stormy career could reveal no other chink than, an unmannerly temperament. His high-voltage vocabulary gave reform a close call, however, and friends of good government are hoping it taught him a lesson as a factor that can seriously mitigate against his continuing progress in the public service.

At the same time, as a newspaper supporter lately editoralized, while "the Mayor's polemics have been a liability to him for years . . . if city government goes in terms of invective, we'd favor sending a copy of the La Guardia vocabulary to several hundred Mayors over the Country."

To Change the Subject:

A Modern Library of Hero Tales ..... *By Millicent Taylor*

No more are we dependent upon ancient epics, biographies of pioneers, or romantic fiction for our hero tales. Every newspaper one picks up yields stories of high courage and dauntless idealism that pale the more fictional legendary accounts of perhaps less disturbing days. A clipping collection grows with remarkable rapidity, but can serve as a current library of daily inspiration. Keeping up with the news, in this sense, can be keeping up with the good news of man's intrinsic worth.

For example, there are the two Netherlands youths who under the noses of the German sentries patiently assembled their tiny sailboat piece by piece at night for three months, then braved the English Channel in this uncertain craft on a 64-hour voyage, some of the time hiding under the tarpaulin while German patrol planes flew as low as 20 feet above them. There are the RAF fliers forced down in France, who by means of a modern "underground railway" as daring and as pregnant with idealism as any which aided runaway slaves during the American War Between the States, finally reached England. Obviously stories of their escapes cannot be told in full until after the war, but their safe arival is rich in the unsung, secret heroism of rescued and rescuers. What poetry, what literature may some day emerge from this volume in our library!

Like Knights of Old

Every Free Frenchman who manages to reach friendly shores has a story as romantic as any troubadour's song of knights of old. Think of living in a day in which the story of Col. P. H. Pierrené's escape is only one of many such tales! You must have read how the Colonel with salvage plans and valuable pieces of apparatus from the Curie Laboratory reached the French Coast, where he joined a group of French professors, together with some Belgians and Dutch, among whom were diamond merchants bearing "a king's ransom in diamonds," as the story put it; and how these 99 persons, strengthened by their common desire to make their way to freedom and to further service in its cause, crossed the Channel on two coal barges, with their precious materials (lest the barges strike mines) riding behind on quickly made rafts kept afloat by their inflated truck tires.

Then there are the little tales of brave and persistent sabotage filtering through from occupied lands. Bare hints of stories, these, but if one will read between the lines one may sense the courage expressed by those who have dared risk everything for what they count worth while.

Triad of Heroic Tales

In a place of honor among all these hero tales is this trio: Dunkirk, the trek of the Chinese colleges to the Interior, and the building of the Burma Road. All three are now on the shelves marked "history," but their inspiration lives.

The men, women, yes, and children, who assisted in that great rescue from the beach on the coast of France on that memorable night, who gave up their places to others or made the dangerous trip across the Channel, join hands across the world with the hundreds of young Chinese students who trudged and climbed mile upon raided mile, trundling wheelbarrows of precious textbooks and laboratory equipment. They also join hands with the hundreds more who built China's life-line under conditions that have seldom in history been so challenging. These form a glorious company.

So, faced by the bleak human record of conflict and aggression, we may yet open our daily papers in the confidence that man's eternal beauty of spirit will unfailingly shine through.

Churchill Speaking: We Listen—and Hear Ourselves

Prime Minister's eloquent prose is heart's feeling of free men coming out in simple terms.

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Churchill speaks and all of Britain listens. America listens, too, and so do whatever sections of the tormented European Continent can manage to tune in, unmolested, to London on the air.

Mr. Churchill speaks, and England speaks. No matter how Hitler may bellow and rave, he is not Germany speaking. He never will be Germany speaking.

When the people of England listen to Mr. Churchill they are listening to their own voice, and none of them is compelled to listen. The free English, like the free Americans, may turn to another station or shut their radio off.

No one will report them. No one will bother them.

The Prime Minister has been described as an orator in the direct line of Burke, Pitt, Palmerston, Disraeli and Lloyd George. He is more than that. For these hours of peril and crisis, his voice is more than the voice of a statesman leading the people. It becomes the very voice of the people.

The permanence of the stories in the Bible results not from the fact that readers may share vicariously the adventures of others, remote in time and place; but rather from the fact that they are allegorical tales of the readers' own experiences and struggles. Mr. Churchill's speeches express not only the emotions of the man who arose at England's crucial hour to lead the people to victory; they express the emotions of those people, leading themselves forward. That is the unseen greatness behind the lines, the integrated vitality of the words.

The flower of his talking is not stilted phrase, not grandiloquent imitation; it is the heart's feeling coming out in simple terms.

The poetry of it has not been dug from a book of quotations, by a secretary or ghost writer; it is poetry from the heart. Its invective is not the hysterical denunciation of personal hatred, or the exaggerated effort of propaganda; it is the decent man's contempt for tyranny and lies. Thus it has warmth and life and force.

Mr. Churchill's radiocasts leave a record of his country, a most eloquent historical account. "But I may with some pride remind Your Excellencies that even in that dark hour when our army was disorganized, and almost weaponless, when scarcely a gun or tank remained in Britain, when almost all our stores and ammunition had been lost in France, never for one moment did the British people dream of making peace with the conqueror and never for a moment did they despair of the common cause."

In paneled hall, around the schoolroom fire, in factory lunchrooms, in machine shops, on the cottage hearth, men and women and children are listening for all they are worth. Many of them have little comfort in peacetime, and less in time of war. Comfort is not to be sneered at, but it is less important than freedom of the mind or freedom of the tongue.

The tongue of Winston Churchill is a free tongue, the tongue of the British people. It is not the tongue of Oxford or Cambridge alone, nor yet of the factory. Its words derive not alone from palace nor from crowded tenement. It makes no mincing attempt at class superiority, nor does it descend to vulgarity to draw an illiterate mob.

Its speech is that of thinking, orderly people with a job to do. If a well-known term, threadbare as an old glove, fits the thought best, Mr. Churchill does not hesitate to use it. If this meaning requires a startling, original phrase, he introduces that. His words are mere vehicle for meaning. His speech is un-selfconscious art. Its warp is sincerity, its weft a purpose to hold on high a way of living, beyond the reach of avarice and lust.

His voice is also the voice of the people of the United States. It has marvelously come about, in the refining process, that English and American people have the same ideals and the same fundamental purpose. The English revolution has been bloodless, but it has reached the same level of agreement on things essential as that established by the struggle for independence in the States.

It is the one voice common to both nations which English and American people hear, gathered around the wireless and radio sets, when Mr. Churchill speaks. When he calls Hitler a "blood-thirsty guttersnipe" he uses the language of England and the United States.

Mr. Churchill speaks, and the nations temporarily crushed speak also. Poland speaks, and Austria; Belgium, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Greece, France, Czechoslovakia, Croatia, Serbia. "It is necessary," says Mr. Churchill, "to give hope and assurance of final victory to those many scores of millions of men and women who are battling for life and freedom, . . . already bent down under the Nazi yoke." He feeds their flagging courage with the promise: "Any man or state who fights against Naziism will have our aid."

The oppressed understand what is necessary and draw new hope from the statement: "Only the most strenuous exertions and perfect unity of purpose, added to our traditional unrelenting tenacity will enable us to act our part worthily in this prodigious world drama in which we are now plunged. Let us make sure that these virtues are forthcoming."

Hard and terrible and "long-drawn-out" as the struggle may be, he offers this comforting assertion, "We shall not be denied the strength to do our duty to the end."

London calling. Mr. Churchill speaks. His voice goes echoing throughout the world. His voice is the voice of many millions of people, who listen to their own convictions in his speech.

Pictures © by Picture Post

While Churchill Speaks: A Study in Attentiveness

Workers Listen and Renew Their Faith

The Waiter Forgets to Serve

Demolition Workers Knock Off and Listen

Where Men of Arms Foregather

Tufts Center Wins Job of Kicking Points After With Record of Two for Two

Richardson's Ability Comes As Surprise to Coach Manly

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Harvard may have its Hank Vander Eb and Navy may have its Bob Leonard but over at Tufts College in Medford they point to Elwood Richardson when it comes to kicking the point after touchdown. Rich has made just two attempts at booting the ball over the uprights this fall, but both were successful and one—last Saturday against Northeastern—gave the Jumbos a victory instead of a tie.

With Richardson having been so successful, the natural question arises as to why the former Lynn English star center has not kicked more points after this season. Well, it seems that no one knew he could do it, not even he himself.

Coach Lew Manly threw light on the subject before practice last night at the Medford Oval. "It's my fault, I suppose, that he hasn't been doing the job all year, but the point is that I overlooked that little department of the game when we were preparing for our first game. With a squad not over-burdened with star backs and husky linemen, it seemed to me to be the best idea to concentrate on scoring touchdowns first, and then to think about getting another point."

Pass Play

Not until the day before the Bowdoin game did Lew spend any time on extra points, and then he gave the boys a pass play to try if they should happen to score on the heavily favored Polar Bear eleven.

Confounding the experts and surprising even Manly himself, his Jumbos proceeded to follow instructions about scoring the touchdowns first and then seeing about the points after. They made two touchdowns to Bowdoins one, and had another called back. The first extra-point try was the pass play, which didn't work, so the boys got their other touchdown right away. Lew said he guessed they figured six points was better than one any day. After the second touchdown, Tufts tried to kick the point into the record, but Johnny Manley's effort hit the cross bar.

Bates Safety

Lew's system of scoring the most touchdowns and don't worry about the other points carried through the Middlebury and Bates games. Tufts won the first 20-0 and the latter 15-13. The Bates score sounds as though the Jumbos had scored a field goal, but two of their points came on a Bates safety. The pass play worked for one extra point, as it did for two against Middlebury.

Came the Brown and Williams games, and Tufts could not hope to out-touchdown such powerful teams, although they did score once in each game. Against Williams, Richardson tried for the first time and made good. Against Northeastern he punched a soggy, slippery ball squarely through the goalposts for the point that won the game.

Richardson had only been practicing the art about one week before his first game attempt. Regular center on the team, his duty was to pass the ball backwards, not kick it forwards. Yet, Manly said yesterday, if he had known what Rich could do, he would have had him not only kicking extra points, but kicking off as well.

Regular Center

Now a junior, Richardson has been regular center for two years. He was changed over to guard for a short time last year to fill a weakness there, but when Murray Kenney was injured, he had to switch back to the pivot post.

In addition he played center for the Jumbo freshmen and for the Lynn English team for two years. At Lynn he was mentioned for all-scholastic honors. He also plays baseball and basketball, but has not participated in them since his freshman days at Medford. This spring, however, he intends to try out for the outfield on Judge Ken Nash's nine.

Wildcats Next

Tufts at present is preparing for New Hampshire at Durham, a game which has in the past few years proved tough for the Jumbos. Manly hasn't recorded a victory over the Wildcats for four years, and although Tufts will be favored Saturday, that means nothing to Lew. "Too much happens in our games with New Hampshire," he said. "I don't care whether we are favored or not. I just hope we win."

Coach Manly intends to string along with the line-up used against Northeastern last Saturday, with Howie Redgate and either of his two first-stringers—Warren Price and George Mernick—at end, Reidar Andersen and Buzz Rowell at tackle, Tony Zullo and Al DiLorenzo at guard, Richardson at center, and Co-Captains Art Harrison and Bob Rutter, Bob Bissett and Grant Curtis in the backfield.

Sports Around the Hub

Chet Ross Ready for Comeback

The latest bit of local baseball news concerns Chet Ross. The rangy outfielder from Buffalo, who as a freshman in 1940 paced the Braves in triples, homers, and run batted in, has informed Bob Quinn by letter that he is ready for a comeback in '42. Because of a training camp ankle injury, Chet spent almost the entire '41 campaign on the sidelines. He probably will leave for Sanford, Fla., with the Braves' batterymen and thereby benefit from an extra week of conditioning.

♪ ♪ ♪

According to Frank London in the H. A. A. ticket office, close to 50,000 may sit in on Saturday's Harvard-Army football clash at Soldiers Field. This is assuming, of course, that the weather is favorable. In the vicinity of 35,000 saw both the Dartmouth and Navy games here.

♪ ♪ ♪

Presided over by Henry McCarthy of M. I. T., the Boston Amateur Basketball Commission held its annual meeting at Tech's Walker Memorial Building this noon. The commission, which, among others, also includes Mel Collard of B. U., Arthur Cochran of Tufts, and Jimmy Dunn of Northeastern, established more stringent rules concerning team registration to discourage shifting of players from one team to another.

♪ ♪ ♪

Babe Felton, whose forward passing to Eddie Casey once brought Soldiers Field fans to their feet, was an interested spectator yesterday at the Harvard-Princeton game moving pictures. Babe was with the 1919 Crimson varsity when it went to the Rose Bowl and defeated Oregon, 7-6. And Harvard hasn't been to Pasadena since.

♪ ♪ ♪

Northeastern's first-year sailing team, led by Johnny Bodge of Squantum, won the fall championship of the Greater Boston Intercollegiate Dinghy League's freshmen division yesterday on the Charles River basin. The young Huskies clearly demonstrated their superiority with an 86-point lead over the Tech sailors. Harvard, although not sailing yesterday, finished third in the team standing.

♪ ♪ ♪

Shorts. . . The second annual New England prep school cross-country run, sponsored by Andover Academy, will be staged at Andover on Saturday, starting at 2:30. St. Johns of Danvers won the team trophy a year ago . . . Wakefield high has filled the vacancy left by Brockton in the Eastern Mass. Interscholastic Hockey League. . . . The 1940 Harvard-Army score was 6-6 . . . Tech has started its morning hockey practice at the Arena, under George Owen.

♪ ♪ ♪

A rumor has Boston and Detroit ready to join the American (pro) Football League. The popularity of the pro game has taken tremendous strides in other cities and there is no logical reason why it should not be a paying proposition here . . . About 11,000 saw Tiny Thompson's Buffalo hockey club play the other night—exceptionally good in the minors . . . B. U. on Saturday will be trying for its initial victory over Manhattan in four meetings . . .

Dick Harlow contends that grid players, on a wet day, sometimes carry as much as 40 extra pounds in the form of mud caked on their uniforms . . . Bill Rogell was elected to the City Council at Detroit.

♪ ♪ ♪

For the third straight year Quincy Warriors and North Quincy high school alumni club will meet Sunday at Quincy's Municipal Stadium in the Quincy Park League grid finals . . . Henry Vander Eb, the Crimson placekick specialist, coaches and tutors afternoons at the North Shore Country Day School at Beverly, along with conducting a couple of minor enterprises on the side . . . Les Patrick, Rangers, predicts a great future for Jim Henry, his new goalie, who only a year ago was playing amateur hockey.

Fools 'Em

Opponents of Cornell have a time trying to get set to break up a passing attack. Ken Stofer passes, on the dead run, with his left, and Lou Bufalino does the same, but uses his right for the throw.

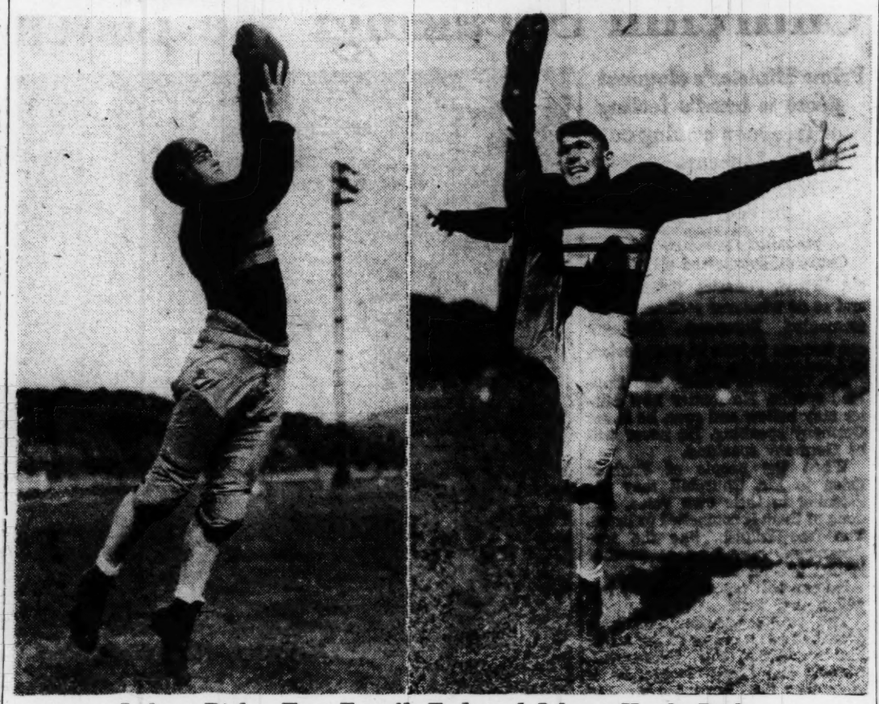
It Will Be One . . .

By a Staff Photographer

George Mernick

Coach Lew Manly of Tufts College considers himself fortunate to have two first-string right ends. The only trouble is he finds it hard to decide which to start in coming games. For New Hampshire George Mernick may win the honor over Warren Price, over at the right.

Invaders Crimson Will Have to Watch



Left to Right: Tom Farrell, End, and Johnny Hatch, Back

With the Harvard forward wall a sturdy obstacle this season, there is every likelihood that Farrell will be on the end of some forward-passing attempts by the Army eleven in the Stadium Saturday, and Hatch will keep the forward-pass defense of Harvard tightened with his quick thrusts through the line of scrimmage. He can also do the punting in the event that Hank Mazur needs rest.

Olympics Stage Second Contest Between Squads

An hour-long game, with referee and linesman, is on the slate for the Boston Olympics tonight, as they sharpen up for their first game of the year with the Bruins at the Arena next Tuesday night.

While Tuesday's is the first contest of the season for the 'Pics, it will mark the sixth game for the Bruins. They clashed three times with the Hershey Bears. An exhibition game with the Ottawa Senators was played last night, and on Saturday evening, Bruins open with Toronto in their first N. H. L. game.

Tonight's practice game, an intersquad affair, is the second of its kind. Last week Harrington split the squad and sent them out for a regulation battle. The Blues, led by Ray Cnaisson, Fishy Dumond, and Gerry Desrosiers, overcame a team of newcomers by a 4-2 count. Off that performance the Chaisson - Dumond - Desrosier trio looked like the starting line. Since that time, however, Lloyd Gronsdal has taken over the Desrosier wing, with Gerry dropping back to work with Dan Sullivan and Perly Grant.

Clare Martin, newcomer from Canada, will get a thorough testing in tonight's tussle. He is short on skating at the present, having laid off a week after leaving Hershey. He is the third Martin to sport an Olympic uniform in a short span of three years. First was Russ Martin, former New Hampshire State graduate, who gave up the game two years ago. Last winter came the mysterious Harry Martin, who disappeared after Christmas, and has never been heard from since!

B. C. Team Will Be Favored Over Wake Forest Saturday

Racing along in high gear with its new "T" model offense clicking on all cylinders, the Boston College Eagles will be favored to defeat Wake Forest in an intersectional game at Fenway Park on Saturday. The kick-off will take place at 2 o'clock.

In their last three games the Eagles have walloped Manhattan, Georgetown, and Temple and each week are regaining some of the prestige lost in the Tulane and Clemson tilts. Many observers at last week's game with Temple remarked that Coach Denny Myers' unit showed better form in routing the Owls, 31-0, than the championship team of 1940 displayed throughout its unbeaten campaign.

Owls Trailed

Frim start to finish, the hitherto undefeated Owls were never in the contest, trailing in all statistical departments besides the scoring. It wasn't until late in the final period that the Philadelphia team was able to register a first down whereas B. C. netted 16. In rushing the Owls were held to a negligible total while the Eagles netted over 340 yards.

Shifting of backfield personnel has unearthed a combination certain to afford future opponents considerable trouble. Sophomore Ed Doherty has definitely established himself as the squad's leading signal caller and pilot of the T. The remaining members of the foursome were on the first team at the start of the season but all three are playing different positions. Ted Wiliams has really taken hold of his fullback assignment, while Frank Maznicki at left halfback, and Mike Holovak, at right halfback, give the Eagles a powerful rushing game. Doherty's punting and passing balance the attack.

The left side of the line is all-sophomore; with Charlie Furbush, end; Gil Bouloy, tackle; and Patsy Darono, guard. Those three linemen have played close to 60 minutes in several games. Furbush was slated to be understudy to Henry Woronicz but the latter was hurt in the Tulane game and has not played since September. He is due to see action against Wake Forest.

Levanitis Returns

Saturday's game should also witness the return to action of Steve Levanitis, Bouley's replacement who has been benched since the Manhattan game.

Don Currivan, right end, injured in the St. Anselm's, Tulane, and Temple games, will be sidelined this week and may not be out of retirement in time for next week's game with Tennessee in Boston.

Both Harry Marr and Tom Powers, assistant coaches, have scouted Wake Forest and report that they have a real formidable team. Losses have been to undefeated Duke, and Marshall College. The Foresters have defeated North Carolina State, North Carolina, and Furman. The South Carolina contest ended with a 6-6 tie.

Jensen Put Back To Regular Post At Northeastern

Ed Jensen, 200-pound veteran from Dorchester, will resume his usual inside tackle post for Northeastern against Springfield on Saturday at Brookline, Coach Jimmy Dunn decided this morning. Jensen has been playing the outside tackle spot in place of the injured Tad Krajewski.

Inasmuch as Ed feels much more at home at the left tackle berth, Dunn has decided to put him back there and start George Hunter on the other side of center. Hunter has improved rapidly since mid-season and has enough poise and confidence to do a great job against the Gymnasts.

As reserve tackles, Dunn has Jim Jefferson, George Fay, Roger Dormandy, Frank Golas, and Tony White. If things go right, all of them will get into action in the finale with Springfield. The Huskies wind up this week, since they must take divisional examinations all next week.

Dunn is continuing to experiment with his backfield in an effort to fill the shoes of Capt. Joe Dias, who definitely will not start. Injured early in the Tufts game, Captain Dias probably will go on the field for a play or so just for sentimental reasons, since this will be his last intercollegiate game.

Present plans call for sophomore Pete Galuffo to shift from fullback to tailback to round out a backfield that also includes Ed Sakovitz, Gale Foster, and Bob Otenti. The general handy man will be Dave Murphy, while Mike DeMeo, Milton Barth, Stan Poslushny, and several others will be ready to help.

T-Time

Maj. Biff Jones, who chaperoned his Huskers to a T-Time affair in the Rose Bowl last New Year's, says 60 per cent of all the college coaches are tinkering with the T formation. In the high schools there is even more of it, which means much "T" in future football.

A New York newspaperman asked Frank Leahy which team he preferred, the 1940 Eagles or the current Notre Dame eleven, and the mentor refused to be quoted—a hint that he would rather go along with the BeeSees . . . Dick Harlow is quoted as saying: "Ever since Crisler's day at Princeton, the Tigers have specialized in blocking punts." . . . The Long Island U. basketball team, annually one of the strongest in the country, has scheduled three games with regular army quintets.

Game Is Fun After Rugged Line Smashes

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The old theory in rowing that miles and miles of practice makes the race itself seem like a Sunday afternoon recreational spin, can be applied to football. The Harvard first-string guards and tackles, who have held formidable foes in check this season, seem to enjoy 60 minutes in games regardless of the opposition.

Some reason for that enjoyment was in evidence yesterday on the practice field. Entering the guarded gate opening, the first thing we saw opened our eyes. Back to us were big Vern Miller (250 or more) and Tom Gardiner (202), the tackles, and Dick Pfister, a guard. Alone, and facing them, was little (by comparison) Chub Peabody, the other guard.

Subway Jam

Lyal Clark, line coach, stood behind Peabody facing us. He held up fingers, pointed to Gardiner and Miller, gave a starting signal and boom! The New York subway rush-hour jam could have been a Back Bay social gathering compared to the free-for-all taking place before us. Chub, playing defensively, was jumped by those two behemoths and he fought like fury to squirm through for an imaginary tackle.

This procedure takes place every day with the men alternating and it is so much of a mob scene that similar clashes on the day of the game are at least no worse. With such a wide contrast between the varsity and other grid players on Soldiers Field, worthy scrimmage is lacking, so these first-string linemen mix it freely among themselves—and there is no holding back.

Game Is Easy

With Miller weighing 250 or more and Gardiner weighing more than 200, when Peabody and Pfister finish trying to pile through those two every day, a game is just fun.

Yesterday Harvard finished its scrimmaging for the Army game and will devote today and tomorrow to polishing the defense and offense.

♪ ♪ ♪

Two Army bombers will fly from Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, tomorrow with Air Corps officers who will attend the Harvard-Army game in the Stadium Saturday afternoon. The bombers will leave Wright Field at 9:00 a. m. tomorrow (Friday) and expect to make the flight to the East Boston Airport in five hours.

Aboard one bomber will be Maj. James F. Early, West Point '23, pilot; Maj. Alfred H. Johnson, West Point '26, pilot; Maj Kenneth R. Benson; Maj. Paul Hyde Bonner, Harvard '15; Capt. D. M. McElwain, Harvard '18; Capt. L. W. Marshall, West Point '23.

Aboard the other bomber will be Maj. J. O. Weaver, pilot; Maj. W. D. Eckert, West Point '30; pilot; Major M. M. Osborne, Harvard '08; Major G. B. Woods, Harvard '19; and Maj. W. P. Muther.

'Three-Gun' Line for Bruins

Hockey has had its famous lines through the years, the Dynamite Trio, the Maroons' Big "S" Line, the Kitchener Kids, the original Toronto Kid Line, but Art Ross of the Bruins feels he has a scoring line this year that will be remembered in years to come as the "Three-Gun Line."

From now on Boston's famous Cowley-Conacher-Wiseman line is to be known, when Ross speaks, as the "Three-Gun Line," because, as Art himself explains, there are not three players in any line in the National League faster on the draw than Messrs. Cowley, Conacher, and Wiseman, who among them last year collected 57 goals and 83 assists for a total of 140 points.

The name was decided upon in Hershey for the great scoring Boston trio. Maybe Art had been reading westerns, but he said, "I know of good marksmen who carried two guns, but I never heard of one that carried three guns, and we have three gunners in Bill and Roy and Eddie who will be the despair of every goaler in the National League."

The Bruins manager can go back further than last year to bring up evidence of the scoring ability of the trio which were put together last season. In the 19 seasons that they have collectively played in the National League, nine for Wiseman, seven for Cowley, and three for Conacher, they have totaled 255 goals and 347 assists for 602 points. Both Cowley and Wiseman are among the few members of the 200 Club in the National League. Cowley has 251 points on his all-time record, and Wiseman 246. Conacher has 105 points for only three years.

The "Three Gunners" and the Krauts, the famous Kitchener line, will carry the bulk of the Bruins attack this year, judging by preseason exhibition games. The two lines should begin a banner year when Bruins open the National League campaign in Toronto on Saturday night.

At the same time the Bruins disclosed that a trade involving Terry Reardon has been consummated with Canadiens. For one year only, the popular young forward will play in all home games of Canadiens and in the four games scheduled for them in Toronto. In return, the Bruins will have for one year the contract of Paul Gauthier, alternate Canadiens' goaler now playing with Washington in the American League. Terry was unable to come to the United States this season because of passport difficulties.

. . . Or the Other

By a Staff Photographer

Warren Price

By the time the game with New Hampshire, at Durham, rolls around, Coach Lew Manly of Tufts may decide to start Warren Price instead of George Mernick, over at the left, at right end. Both rating on a par, this decision is one of the nicer ones Lew has to make.

Brookline Municipal Course Reports Heavy Summer Play

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

That Brookline's municipal golf course has cut deeply into play on Boston's Franklin Park municipal course the last few years is quite apparent from the Brookline attendance figures. This season they actually run ahead of the Park total, 26,448 from opening day, April 16, to the end of October, as against 23,569 for Franklin Park. The Brookline play this year, moreover, has run almost 3,000 ahead of last year and 7,000 ahead of two years ago, even though behind the record year of 1936, which totalled 31,992. The largest single day this season was 475.

When the project of a municipal golf course for Brookline was first broached, backed energetically by the then Councillor Phil Bowker and by such men as Francis J. Oakes Jr., it met with plenty of opposition, but this was overcome and the course was duly constructed on property contiguous to The Country Club. Its first season, 1933, was only nominally successful, attendance 10,672; but as it became better known, as its fairways and greens improved, as alterations were made that reduced the number of ditches and spots where balls could easily be lost or penalty strokes piled up, attendance increased proportionately, as the following table shows:

1933	10,672
1934	19,310
1935	28,369
1936	31,992
1937	29,565
1938	28,571
1939	19,593
1940	23,848
*1941	26,448

*To. Oct. 31.

This season's play by months, including only transients and not of regular members, who now number 206, has been as follows:

*April	1,625
May	4,864
June	4,363
July	3,776
August	4,532
September	4,528
October	2,760

*From April 16.

Playing Guests

During the season, the Brookline municipal course has had playing guests from about every State in the union, as well as from a number of foreign countries, according to George Harlow, who collects the tickets for play and who also has charge of the caddies. That in itself is no small job, in that he has approximately 250 to train and supervise early in the season. Later, as he ruefully puts it, the benefits of his training are enjoyed by others, for a sizable percentage of those bag toters go to summer resort caddie camps directly school year ends. After nine years of it, however, he is becoming resigned.

Only last week the course had a couple of visitors from Switzerland and not so long ago a chap named Durgin, accompanied by his wife and son, registered from South Africa. They planned for one day of play and enjoyed it so much that they stayed on for three days. A number of the professional ball players also have played there. Paul Waner, one of the best golfers in the baseball clan, went out one day with Eddie Miller, borrowed a set of clubs from the pro, John Keefe, and scored a 69. Miller had a 35 for one nine. Mr. and Mrs. Lou Finney, Lefty Grove, and Dom Di Maggio were a four-ball group one day.

Membership Rates

Membership in the Brookline municipal, $20 for residents and $25 for non-residents, reached a peak of 182 last year, the first time it was tried, and this year it has climbed to 206, which might be termed a healthy growth. That it is an active membership is indicated in the fact that the playing attendance of members last year was 5,612 and this year, thus far 5,631.

John Keefe, wso succeeded Joe Lally as pro after the latter had officiated the first two years, has had a busy season in lessons and plans on continuing, indoors, after the outdoor season closes, assuming he is given space for a net in one of the wings, as per custom. At present his old indoor space is being used for men's lockers, to accommodate the increased membership and expanded locker requirements.

Little Returns to Familiar Pastures in Meeting Penn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Lou Little will return to familiar pastures next Saturday afternoon when he brings his Columbia football team to Franklin Field to meet Pennsylvania in the 24th game of a series that started in 1878, two years after the gridiron sport was formally inaugurated by the Red and Blue.

One of Pennsylvania's greatest tackles, Little played as an undergraduate on the 1916, 1917 and 1919 football teams. Widely heralded in those days for his aggressiveness and brilliant defensive teams, Little has passed on to his Columbia teams much of the spirit and hard play that characterized his own playing days.

This year's Columbia team, despite its reverses, is one of the best Little has coached since his famous Rose Bowl team of 1934. Had it not been for an injury to the brilliant Don Snavely, the veteran center, many believe the Morningside Heights team would be one of the nation's outstanding elevens.

High Respect

Despite its losses George Munger, coach of the Pennsylvania team, has high respect for Columbia. He regards the Little-coached team as one of the smartest on the gridiron, with a variety of tricky plays that test the best and most complete defense.

Munger recalls the 1938 game when Pennsylvania eked out a 14-to-13 victory over Sid Luckman, then one of the best passers in college ranks, and his teammates. The Red and Blue went to the air to score both its touchdowns against a rampaging team from New York that was still battling furiously as the final whistle blew.

The visit next Saturday will be Columbia's first since that memorable contest, And again a great passer and runner will be sparking the attack in the person of Paul Governali, who, in a practice scrimmage with Pennsylvania a year ago this fall, impressed the Red and Blue coaching staff with his all around ability. If the native New Yorker can be stopped there is some hope that Munger's team may win the game.

Lapse of 15 Years

In the modern series that started in 1920 after a lapse of 15 years, between the two old rivals, Pennsylvania has won only two of 11 games and both of them have occurred during Little's regime as head coach. In 1913 the Gotham team won 13 to 12 and in 1937, 26 to 6. Pennsylvania won in 1935, 34 to 0, and in 1938, 14 to 13.

Six of the Pennsylvania players who opposed Columbia in a freshman game in 1938 will meet five of the latter in the game next week. Walter Moeling, tackle; Albert Brechka, guard; Jack Cohen, tackle; John Craemer, end, and Gene Davis, quarterback, opposed Herb Maack, brilliant tackle; Ray Makofske, another tackle, and Thornley Wood, a Philadelphian; Phil Bayer and Stew McIlvennan, in a game which the Red and Blue youngsters won 7 to 0. With the exception of Craemer, all will start next Saturday.

George Munger is hopeful that his team will be at full strength for the first time in three weeks. Edward Grain, guard, Bob Hartwig, tackle, and Bob Brundage, fullback, who have been on the injured list should be ready to oppose Little's eleven.

Cadet Program

The Army Cadet Corps of one thousand men will leave West Point tomorrow evening and arrive in Boston Saturday morning. The Corps will march from Huntington Avenue Station at 9:20 a. m. along Huntington Avenue, Dartmouth Street, Beacon Street, and Park Street to the Park Street Station. Arriving there at 9:50 a. m. they will take the subway to the Stadium Station, detraining at 10:15 and marching up Boylston Street and through the Harvard Yard, disbanding in front of Sever Hall. After lunch in the Harvard Union, the Corps will assemble in the Harvard Yard at 12:45 and march down Boylston Street to the Stadium, arriving at 1:15 and then going through marching maneuvers in the Stadium. The game starts at 2 o'clock. The Cadets are released immediately after the game until 12 midnight, when they will leave the Back Bay Station.

Basketball players may run out of shoes before the end of the season. There is an acute rubber shortage.

Northwestern Adherents Upset Over What Pictures Show of Minnesota Contest

Dilemmas Faced Officials As Gophers Beat Wildcats

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—No matter what happens in football for the rest of the season, last week end in the Midwest was a red letter one and supplied enough hot-stove material for the rest of year. On Saturday at Minneapolis the Golden Gophers of Minnesota emerged victorious over the Wildcats of Northwestern by a score of 8 to 7, after having resorted to trickery to break Bud Higgins loose for a touchdown run. Without a huddle and with all Minnesota linemen suddenly lining up on one side of the center, the ball was passed direct to Higgins who set sail for the other side of the field and then down the sideline. The Cats were caught flatfooted.

Then on Sunday at Wrigley Field here in Chicago the Green Bay Packers of the professional league marched off with a 16-to-14 victory that put them in first place in the western division and ended the Bears string of victories at 15. The football world was startled that the T formation had been so completely bottled up and none was as surprised as the Bear team which had come to believe it was invincible. The Bears just couldn t get going until the fourth quarter.

As though that were not enough, ponder the dilemma the officials were faced with in both games. At Minnesota there was no doubt about the legality of that trick play, but there are those interested in Northwestern who will tell you that there was motion in the Minnesota line and as such the Gophers should have been called back. Even the cameramen were caught unawares so that there are no motion pictures to check up with. Lynn Waldorf, coach of Northwestern, says he did not see the play because he was talking to a player he was about to send in. The officials were all tipped off before the play and say they are sure the play was legal. But that is not all they have to account for to the Northwestern boys. Otto Graham threw a beautiful pass to Bob Motl way down the field and the latter evaded the only Gopher nearby to go across the goal line unmolested. The ball had already been put in place for the try when the headlinesman announced the play was illegal. The ball was brought back and Northwestern given a 15-yard penalty. It seems on the play Northwestern's right tackle Leon Cook broke through and advanced four yards before the pass for thrown which from a technical standpoint made him an ineligible man who had advanced beyond the line of scrimmage.

Wildcats Upset

What really has the Wildcats upset, however, is what the pictures disclosed. In six plays by Minnesota in the fourth quarter, a Minnesota end was offside four times. Also in the pictures it could be seen where twice the Minnesota guards had crossed the line of scrimmage before the pass was thrown. And so a brilliant struggle is shrouded in uncertainty that will keep us in doubt as to which was the superior team on that day. The statistics favor Minnesota by ground and Northwestern by air. Without a doubt, it was the Wildcats' best game of the year.

But back to those unhappy Bears for a minute to tell you how they tried to save the last six seconds of playing time for a try at a place kick and were thwarted by the referee. The story is that in the huddle before the last play the Bears decided which one of their players was to simulate injury. They talked a little too loudly and so when Acting Captain Musso rushed over to the referee to call for time out on the completion of the run, the official refused to allow it because he had overheard and knew the injury was only to gain time. The game ended without the try and the Bears must win all their remaining five games to gain a tie with the Packers, who have but three more games to play.

* * *

Michigan took over second place in the standing in the Big Nine with a win over Illinois 20 to 0. This game was marked by numerous fumbles, Michigan committing seven and Illinois tagging along with six. Credit them to the weather which left so many teams playing in quagmires.

* * *

In the second half of the game which Iowa played Indiana, the Hawkeyes defeated the Hoosiers 13 to 7 to win their first game in conference competition. The momentum thus gained should carry them on to a victory next Saturday when they take on Zuppke's Illini. In defeat Bill Hillenbrand of Indiana still looked great.

* * *

This Saturday Ohio comes back to the conference for competition and she will take on the Wisconsin team which went down under the guile of the boys from Syracuse. After that surprise the Wisconsin steam roller is liable to come surging back to flatten the Buckeyes, who were just strong enough to outplay Pittsburgh last Saturday. The loss of the brilliant Houston in the line for Ohio may be offset by the return of fullback Jack Graf, but we believe the line loss means a definite weakness.

Ed Felt

Three Major Award Men Returning For Cyclone Swim Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—Three major lettermen and a pair of minor award-winners have returned to the Iowa State College swimming squad, which began practice Nov. 3. The Cyclones are under the guidance of Coach Jack McGuire for the first time this season.

Capt. Ward Sear of Des Moines is the only returning senior. Two juniors, John Slater of Chicago and William Bosworth of Oskaloosa, both of whom won major letters with last season's Big Six Conference champion outfit, are on hand.

George Wales of Omaha, Neb., also a senior, and Ernest Adams of Des Moines, junior candidate, are the minor lettermen.

Sear, backstroke specialist, swam with Iowa State's 400-yard freestyle relay team last season, as did Bosworth. Wales is a diver, while Slater performed as a breast-stroker last season.

Iowa State has held the Conference title for four straight seasons.

World Series umpires have come a long way since 1905, when they were paid $475 for the series. Now they draw $2,500, plus liberal expenses.

American Hockey League
Results Nov. 5
New Haven 5, Buffalo 3.
Hershey 3, Springfield 3 (overtime).

Leading Lion —By Pap'

Paul
GOVERNAL!
-COLUMBIA'S SUCCESSOR TO SID LUCKMAN
I'LL PASS IT ALONG
HE IS THE MOST IMPORTANT COG IN COLUMBIA'S OFFENSIVE MACHINE
WE SHOULD PLAY PRINCETON MORE OFTEN
41
HE GAINED OVER 200 YARDS RUNNING AGAINST THE TIGER ELEVEN
IN ADDITION TO HIS NUMEROUS OTHER CHORES ON THE FOOTBALL FIELD, PAUL DOES MOST OF THE PUNTING FOR THE LIONS
PAP'

AP Features

Coach Lou Little was strangely (for him) optimistic about his Columbia football team during the pre-season sessions. That alone should have been enough to hamper the Lions. Perhaps it was, for it wasn't long after that that injuries just about halted the team's hopes of a satisfactory season.

It was one after another. Don Snavely, one of the best centers in Columbia's history, and the Lions have had a few mighty fine ones, ended his playing career; Adam Spiegel, a wingback, went out; Ken Germann, a fine kicker and tailback, came up with a broken finger. The Army took Lon Will, a veteran fullback, and Jack Kerouac, a halfback, retired from college.

In spite of these losses, Columbia looked fairly good in taking the measure of a young Brown team in the opening game and then came up with a masterful exhibition of football against a big Princeton team. It was against the Tigers that Paul Governali, a pretty fair ball player as a sophomore last year, blossomed out into stardom. He ran and passed Princeton out of the picture. His great exhibition, along with the entire team's fine showing, boosted Columbia's stock sky high.

A rugged Georgia team, paced by fabulous Frank Sinkwich, scored a 7-3 triumph over the Lions and completely bottled up the Columbia running attack. Only Governali's accurate passing kept the Columbia eleven in the ball game. The defeat by Army further served to deflate the Lions, and must have caused Coach Little to wonder what on earth made him look toward the current season through rose-colored glasses.

But here again Governali came to the rescue and last Saturday, with muddy, slippery footing, he raced 54 yards to score the lone touchdown to beat Cornell, 7 to 0. When all else seems lost, Governali can still be counted upon.

Bruins Win Again

OTTAWA, Nov. 6 (AP)—The Boston Bruins kept their undefeated pre-season record intact last night by outclassing the Ottawa Senators of the Quebec Senior Amateur Hockey League 5-0. It was the Bruins' fourth exhibition victory. They open their National Hockey League season against the Maple Leafs in Toronto Saturday.

Roy Conacher, left winger, sparked the Stanley Cup champions to their easy triumph, scoring three goals, one of them unassisted. Woody Dumart and Bobby Bauer, members of the Bruins' "Kraut" line, scored the other two.

Exhibition Hockey
Result Nov. 5
Boston Bruins 5, Ottawa Senators 0.

Duty With Fleet Likely To Halt Navy Bowl Game

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 6 (AP)—Rose Bowl stock of the University of Texas took a jump today—whether it's a safe buy remains to be seen, however—with the disclosure that the Navy is on record as opposing at least one proposed post-season appearance by the Annapolis Middies.

Secretary Knox, no less, wrote a letter and combined with it a recommendation by the superintendent of the Naval Academy which turned thumbs down on a proposed game between the Navy and the champion Army team in California or an All-Star aggregation of service men in training out here.

The rejection did not apply to the Rose Bowl game, but the reasons given for the official decision might govern a Rose Bowl invitation, if and when extended.

Harry Myers, American Legion executive, had been toying with an idea of matching Navy against a service team yet to be selected. He asked Secretary Knox if the Academy might be obtained.

The Secretary's reply was a definite "No." He quoted the academy superintendent as saying:

"'The final game of the regular varsity season is scheduled Nov. 29, 1941, against the United States Military Academy at Philadelphia. The present midshipmen of the first class (seniors), due to early graduation, will leave the Naval Academy on Dec. 19, 1941, for duty in the fleet.

"'As there are several members of the first class on the varsity squad, these players would not be able to compete in the proposed game.

"'Due to increased academic demands on all midshipmen in the present emergency, any time lost from classes or drills is a decided handicap.

"'In view of the above, it is recommended that the request . . . not be approved.'"

Secretary Knox added, ". . . I regret to state that it is not possible to comply with your request."

The Midshipmen have been mentioned as a prominent possibility for a Rose Bowl appearance, even if they lose a game, and it's a good guess that certain Pacific Coast Conference schools would like to invite the Navy to Pasadena New Year's Day.

The Longhorns of Texas, voted the Nation's top team in the Associated Press poll last week end, meanwhile must be regarded more than ever as a leading contender for a Rose Bowl bid.

Texas Tech Quintet Visits Stillwater for Aggie Opener

STILLWATER, Okla.—One of the most colorful basketball teams in the Southwest will open the 1941-42 season for Henry Iba's Oklahoma Aggies when Texas Tech's Red Raiders visit Oklahoma A. & M.'s giant fieldhouse floor here the night of Dec. 3.

Coach Berl Huffman's team from Lubbock, Texas, winners of 40 out of 53 games played the last two seasons, have been the sensations of the last two All-College tournaments at Oklahoma City.

State fans remember the bench antics of Huffman as much as the smooth roll offense of his club that met the Aggies for the championship of the 1939 All-College meet. After a ding-dong struggle, the Cowboys won, 37 to 34, with Tech placing second.

Following Teoh, Iba's Aggies play their annual game with the A. and M. freshmen here Dec. 9, then go to the Atlantic seaboard for a four-game series before Christmas.

A. and M. plays Niagara University at Buffalo, Dec. 11; City College of New York at New York City, Dec. 13; St. Joseph's College at Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 15; and George Washington University at Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.

Iba's teams have never been defeated by an eastern school in previous trips during the regular season.

This week Iba received word from Ned Irish, Madison Square Garden basketball promoter, that the A. and M.-C. C. N. Y., game would be the featured attraction of the winter's first double-header program in New York.

Last December the Aggies set an all-time attendance record for a paid crowd at the Garden when 18,325 saw the Cowboys defeat City College, 32 to 24.

Cleveland Rookie Eastern League's No. 1 Hurler

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Nov. 6 (AP)—Charles "Red" Embree, of Wilkes-Barre, who was bought by the Cleveland Indians near the close of the season, was the leading pitcher in the Class A Eastern Baseball League.

Official averages just released show the right-hander won 21 games and lost five with an earned run average of 1.689 to top such talented fingers as Mel Queen, of Binghampton; Early Wynn, of Springfield; Tom De La Cruz, of Wilkes-Barre; Sal Maglie and Tom Pullig of Elmira; Roger Wolff, of Williamsport; and Lew Krausse, of Scranton.

Embree participated in 31 games and yielded 136 hits in 229 innings. He led the league in strikeouts with 213 and gave up only 111 bases on balls, although making the most wild pitches, 12. He tied with Queen, runner-up with an earned run average of 1.690, for the most shutouts, nine.

Trio Ahead Of Harmon's 1940 Figure

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 6 (AP)—A year ago Tom Harmon of Michigan and Al Ghesquiere of Detroit were hailed as the Nation's most prodigious football ground gainers, but maybe it's just as well the boys have graduated.

Because American Football Statistical Bureau figures released today show that they would be trailing a threesome consisting of Bill Dudley of Virginia, Elmer Madarik of Detroit and Frankie Sinkwich of Georgia.

At this stage last year Harmon was the nominal total offensive leader with 833 yards from rushing and passing. This year the three leaders are Dudley with 1,173 yards; Madarik with 1,131 and Sinkwich with 1,003, putting Harmon 180 yards behind the third man.

Ghesquiere last year led the rushers with 617 yards. This year Sinkwich has gained 655 for the same period, despite playing with an injury.

Dave Allerdice of Princeton was pacing the 1940 passers with 51 completions out of 103 attempts. This year Owen "Muggsy" Price of Texas Mines has completed 63 of 135. Price is shooting for Davey O'Brien's modern record established in 1938 when he completed 93 of 167 for Texas Christian. Price has more attempts and completions per game for his five games than had O'Brien.

Only in punting does the 1941 top figure fail to measure up to that of 1940, but even there it's the same leader, something the bureau says is unusual in its experience. The leading punter in each season was and is this same Owen Price. Last year his average for 26 punts was a phenomenal 48.15 yards. This year it's 44.90 for 31 boots.

Henry Stanton of Arizona usurped this week's pass receiving lead, catching 23 for 451 yards. Last year's leader at this time was Bill Jennings of Oklahoma who had 19 for 252 yards.

Durocher Balks At Hollywood's Yankee Uniform

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—Leo Durocher of Brooklyn fame joined the growing ranks of baseball heroes who may—or may not—play a part in the forthcoming picture based on the life of Lou Gehrig.

Durocher was given a screen test for a possible bit in the picture, but he balked at wearing a New York Yankee uniform which the studio had fitted for him.

The usually talkative manager of the "Bums" had no wisecracks for the assembled cameramen, but the general impression was that he'd seen more than enough of the Yankee uniform in the recent World Series.

Gehrig, of course, was the star first baseman for the mighty Yankees.

As for wearing a New York uniform in the picture, Durocher said he'd take that up later—if he's in the picture.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Hot Stove League

Sparks from the Hot Stove League . . . Rumors of a Branch Rickey shift to the Browns or some other big league front office have been circulated and denied, but you can retell one part of the story—the Cardinal general manager is shopping for a $50,000 contract in 1942 . . . Eddie Collins, Jr., says Chandler has more on the ball than any other Yankee pitcher, but discovered during the recent World Series that Spud fights himself when he gets in a jam.

* * *

One for the book: Johnny Grodzicki, who belongs to the Cardinals, won 37 games in 1941. It happened this way: John won 10 for Colon in the Panama Winter League, 25 for the Columbus Redbirds and two with the Cards . . . The grapevine has Jimmy Gleeson leaving Cincinnati, Arky Vaughan departing from Pittsburgh and Bill Lee from Wrigley Field . . . A couple of American Leaguers criticize Mickey Owen's catching because they say he shifts his glove going after wide or close pitches, instead of his body.

The Phillies are counting on Hugh Mulcahy for 1942 . . . Incidentally, the Phils can rattle off the names of four very promising young pitchers on their payroll—Rufus Melton, Johnny Podgajny, Ike Pearson and Tom Hughes . . . Connie Mack would take Roy Weatherly . . . If Cleveland could do no better than fourth this year, what will happen in '42 with Boo Feller in the army? . . . Bill Engeln, umpire in the Pacific Coast League since '36, comes up for a trial in the American. He will work in the South this spring, and if comment is favorable, Will Harridge will get out a contract.

* * *

The Sporting News polled the fans on the most-valuable-player question and Camilli and Williams headed the lists. Camilli already has clinched the N. L. award, decided by the scribes, but "Ted the Kid" may get a little competition from Joe Di Maggio in the other circuit . . . The Yankees and Dodgers continue their series in the South next spring, playing several games in Texas . . . Don Barnes, Browns, will ask for 14 night games in '42 . . . Ever hear of the National Exhibition Company? Merely the firm name of the Giants.

* * *

Brooklyn, going over the 1,000,000 attendance mark both on the road and at Ebbets Field, cleared in the vicinity of $600,000, exclusive of World Series cash . . . The Baltimore Internationals would like to tie up with some major outfit and are trying to interest Cleveland or Pittsburgh . . . The Tigers, who gave up $50,000 and four players for Fred Hutchinson, may never realize a return on the investment now that the young pitcher has started a long stretch in the Navy . . . Before joining the Cardinals, Howard Pollet compiled a 1.16 earned-run average at Houston—an all-time Texas League record. Whit Wyatt held the old mark at 1.51, with Beaumont in '31.

* * *

Ted Lyons says he will stay with the White Sox "until they take my suit away." . . . Buddy Myer, released by the Senators, is headed for the Chattanooga leadership . . . Bill Sweeney, through at Hollywood, should fit into some big league organization as a coach . . . The Cardinals think their Columbus first base kid, Ray Sanders, needs another year in double A. This should silence "Mize for sale" rumors . . . The Indians are interested in Ferris Fain, the young San Francisco first sacker . . . The Red Sox are trying to put a few extra pounds on Dom Di Maggio.

Billiards Race Winds Up With Three-Way Tie

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6 (AP)—Willie Mosconi, of Philadelphia, the defending champion, will wind up the regular play in the 1941 world's pocket billiards championship tourney tonight in a triple tie with Jimmy Caras or Erwin Rudolph and Irving Crane or Andrew Ponzi. A play-off will be held tomorrow.

Mosconi assured himself of the tie for first place by overwhelming Ralph Greenleaf, 17-times former champion, 125 to minus 11 in eight innings last night. The champion ran 113, the high run of the tourney, to hand Greenleaf one of the worst defeats he has ever received. It was Greenleaf's fifth setback in his last six matches.

Caras, a Wilmington, Del., youth, is pitted against Rudolph, Cleveland veteran, in the first of two matches tonight. Crane, Livonia, N. Y., "dark horse," and Ponzi, New York veteran, clash in the last match. Each has won seven and lost three. The winners will tie Mosconi at eight victories and three setbacks while the losers will finish in a triple tie with George Kelly, Philadelphia, for fourth.

Kelly finished his 11 matches in the round-robin $10,000 cue classic by beating Joe Procita, Gloversville, N. Y., 125 to 105 in 27 innings last night.

Standings of the players:

Player	W	L	H.R.	B.G.	Total Pts.	Total Ings.
Mosconi	8	3	113	8	1259	143
Caras	7	3	84	13	1115	154
Ponzi	7	3	104	4	1099	99
Crane	7	3	77	8	1089	155
Rudolph	7	3	54	10	1087	147
Kelly	7	4	56	7	1154	178
Greenleaf	7	5	88	7	984	160
Procita	5	6	56	11	1121	197
Lauria	4	7	57	21	939	213
Cranfield	3	8	72	17	1067	146
Baker	2	9	46	12	694	201
Tozer	1	10	41	19	817	232

Results Nov. 5

Willie Mosconi, Philadelphia, defeated Ralph Greenleaf, Chicago, 125 to minus 11, in eight innings.

George Kelly, Philadelphia, defeated Joe Procita, Gloversville, N. Y., 125 to 105, in 27 innings.

College Soccer
Results Nov. 5
Syracuse 2, Colgate 0.
Stevens Tech 2, Rutgers 0.

SEEN THE LATEST SHOE STYLE FEATURE?

It's *harness stitching!* Just put on a pair of Buckinghams—see how the heavy harness stitching adds to their smart appearance. For street or business wear, the Buckingham, in rugged tan grain leather, is *right!*

The Buckingham

Other new Fall Douglas Styles

$4.50 - $5.50

Custom and Normal Treds, $7.50

*Ask the salesman why Douglas "Down-to-the-Wood — Up-to-the-Arch" construction assures you better fit —greater comfort.

Douglas Shoes

YOUR NEAREST W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE STORE

Boston: 191 Mass. Ave. (Opp. The Christian Science Publishing Society); 74 Summer St.; 38 Hanover St. (near Scollay Sq.); 664 Washington St. (near Essex); 276 Washington St. (cor. Water)
Brockton, Mass. (Factory Store) 161 Spark St.
Bridgeport, Conn. 1152 Main St.
Fall River, Mass. 29 S. Main St.
Hartford 36 Asylum St.
Keene, N. H. 49 Main St.
Lawrence, Mass. 375 Essex St.
Lowell, Mass. 127 Merrimack St.
Nashua, N. H. 144 Main St.
New Haven, Conn. 151 Orange St.
Pawtucket, R. I. 17 Broad St.
Portland, Me. 583 Congress St.
Portsmouth, N. H. 88 Congress St.
Quincy, Mass. 1464 Hancock St.
Springfield, Mass. 319 Bridge St.
Worcester, Mass. 364 Main St.

Other stores in principal cities

NEWEST STYLES IN LADY DOUGLAS, $4.00 AND $5.00

WHO DID IT FIRST?

FIRST AMERICAN CARBON-BLACK TIRE TREAD, WHICH MAKES THE MODERN TIRE SO EXCEPTIONALLY TOUGH, PERFECTED BY B.F. GOODRICH

FIRST FOOTBALL HEAD GEAR WAS USED IN 1890 BY HEFFELFINGER OF YALE, WHO WOUND A BANDAGE AROUND HIS HEAD AND OVER HIS EARS.

Switch to B.F. Goodrich

FIRST IN RUBBER

WHERE TO DINE

NEW YORK CITY

French Hungarian Cuisine
7 Course Dinner from $1.00
Our Specialties
Lobster Thermidor and Roast Milk Fed Chicken Dinner—with Chicken Paprikash $1.25. Grilled Tenderloin Steak, $1.40
Music
Restaurant DUBONNET
5 EAST 45th ST. off 5th AVE. N.Y.C.

THE Canterbury Lunch
331 MADISON AVE.
Serves home cooked food in a cheerful atmosphere at most reasonable prices.
Self Service
11:00 A. M.-2:30 P. M.
No Liquor Served

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Will enjoy the hot breads, fried chicken, fresh vegetables and other delicious dishes served in our cafeteria and sandwich shop. Special combinations at breakfast, luncheon and dinner.
DIXIE KITCHEN
AIR CONDITIONED
1 EAST 48TH STREET, NEW YORK
One Block from Radio City

blue bowl RESTAURANT
Luncheon .50-.75 157 E. 48th S., N.Y.C.
Dinner .75-1.25 ELDORADO 5-9243
CLOSED SUNDAYS

CASTLEHOLM
344 W. 57th Street (Cl. 7-0873
Most Popular Swedish Restaurant. Famous for its Smorgasbord. Luncheon, Dinner and Supper a la carte. Dancing evenings, also Exhibition of International Folk Dances. After-Theatre Specialties. Parking facilities.

MARY KIRBY'S SOUTHERN CUISINE
116 WEST 72ND STREET
Featuring Southern Fried Chicken, Fresh Vegetables, Home-Made Pastries Hot Breads
Luncheon 30-85c Dinner 55-95c

Old Salt CLAM HOUSE
2628 Broadway Bet. 99-100 Sts. Ac. 4-9595
Mel Steinberg, Prop.
Featuring All Sea Food Specialties: Steaks and Chicken
Our Deviled Crabs Beyond Compare

THE HEARTHSTONE
15 East 48th Street Near Fifth Avenue
Delicious home-cooked food graciously served amid delightful surroundings.
Open Sundays and Holidays
LUNCHEON 65c UP DINNER $1 UP

BRONX, N. Y. C.
BRONX
The Griddle Restaurant
2506 Grand Concourse
4 Doors North of Fordham Road
Where the best quality of food is served at moderate prices

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
OPEN SUNDAYS
THE BLUE GRILL
Where Cooking Is an Art and Eating Is a Pleasure
1103 BERGEN STREET
TEL. PRESIDENT 3-8787

BUFFALO, N. Y.
FAMOUS FOR FOOD
LAUBE'S CAFETERIA
Corner Pearl and Eagle Streets
OLD SPAIN 660 MAIN STREET

CHAPPAQUA, N. Y.
The BAND BOX
King Street, Chappaqua, N. Y.
PHONE: CHAPPAQUA 307
THANKSGIVING DINNER
by reservation only
A delightful intimate place for LUNCHEON, TEA and DINNER
12-2 3-5 6-8
Sundays and Holidays
Only Dinner Served from 12 to 4 p. m.
Open the Year 'Round

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
CHINA INN
38 North Franklin Street
Hempstead, N. Y.
Opposite Arnold Constable Department Store
Enjoy Real Chinese Food. Try Our Famous Family Dinner, just as it is served in China. Special attention given to clubs and parties.
Complete Chow Mein Dinner to Take Out

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
Smith Brothers Restaurant
Open daily year round 13 Market Street
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
11 A. M. to 8.30 P. M. 65c to $1.00
Famous Since 1847

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
John Ebersole's
149 Mamaroneck Avenue at Post Road
Delicious Low Priced Table D'Hote Luncheons or Dinners. Afternoon Tea with those inimitable Southern Waffles.
No Liquor Open Sundays

CONNECTICUT
Howard Johnson's Restaurants
Branford Milford
Darien New London
Fairfield West Hartford

SOUTHBURY, CONN.
SOUTHBURY, CONN.
Old Hundred
Make early reservations for Old-Fashioned New England Thanksgiving Dinner
Close Nov. 30—Open last of March. Routes 6, 67, 202. Phone Woodbury 100
MRS. NELLIE I. BROWN

PORTLAND, ORE.
"Where the Food Tastes Better"
511 S. W. SIXTH AVENUE
PORTLAND, ORE.
IRELAND'S INC.

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Preview of Symphony Program—Another Novelty from Ballet Russe

Arthur Lourié Discusses His Latest Composition

By Winthrop P. Tryon

"I don't know why it is," said Arthur Vincent Lourié, the composer, "but what I sound on the piano in this fashion"—saying which he struck an apparently random assortment of keys—"seems like something come to an end and concluded; and what I sound in another fashion"—again he pressed down a helter-skelter handful—"seems like something half way to a finish and incomplete."

That was a dozen years ago at his studio in France, in which country he was settled, having quit his native land, Russia. At that time, Mr. Lourié was a composer known chiefly to other composers and to persons who entertained a curiosity about musical trends; he had yet to make a name for himself with the concert public. He was carrying on his explorations in tone rather independently. He knew what the accepted men of music of his day were doing; but far from imitating any of them or associating himself with any group, he pursued his own way in the realm of melody and followed his own devices in that of harmony. He and his piano were sufficient to themselves.

Such music as came out of the partnership was of a somewhat detached and abstract kind, connected with neither long ago nor the passing moment. It had no obvious historic associations and it bore no traits of a modern school. Nobody predicted great things of Lourié, and yet nobody set him down as an aimless experimenter.

* * *

Farther back, in the early 1920's, certain small works of his, brought out by the International Composers' Guild in New York, showed a vitality and a direction that meant he might some day have to be reckoned with. But down to the very end of the decade, the time for full assertion of his powers was still ahead of him. Perhaps it has come since; and especially it may be at hand in the opportunity offered him this week at the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. At any rate, there arrives on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening the production of his Symphony No. 2, bearing for its descriptive title the Russian liturgical word, "Kormtchaia"; and Mr. Lourié, now in the United States, will attend the performances as the orchestra's guest.

It might have been expected that Mr. Lourié, in his struggle to secure public notice, would join the neo-classic agitation, which his fellow - countryman, Stravinsky, like himself a long while an expatriate in Paris, set going after the first World War.

"Never!" he answered at a rehearsal morning in Symphony Hall early in the week, when queried on that point. "No neo-classicism for me. I speak, I hope, a living language. I do not search for means to express myself back in the past. Necessarily in composing a symphony I respect accepted forms that the masters have employed. There is no escape from doing so for anybody. But I apply those forms as a musician of now and here.

"To answer the requirements, I am not obliged to plan my work in four divisions in the old manner. I have arranged my ideas in a block of 10 sections. That helps me to say what I have to say after my own style, which, as you know, favors brevity. I was always rather laconic, and still am. I ask for only 20 minutes to bring my 10 divisions to development and to tell it all."

* * *

A glance at the score of the "Kormtchaia" Symphony discloses Mr. Lourié acting on the fancy that he mentioned when making tests in note combinations at his piano in 1929. It shows him excitingly aware of how music arrives at a place of change and transition, and how, in due course, it reaches finality. A section rounds itself off; and with quick, inevitable change of mood and rhythm, the next one begins. So through to the tenth, which draws to a close with a deliberateness that makes listeners ready for the finish, and yet with a surprise that causes them to wonder why so soon.

A number of passages go in the allegro vein of old-school symphonies, and episodes here and there wear an adagio character; and again, for contrast, things seem to get sportive, or satiric, now and then. But of more serious consideration, perhaps, are measures which carry out the liturgic hint of the title. The full chorus of brasses have their moments of exalted and sustained chanting which call on the heart and the sentiment, as well as on the breath and the skill of the players. Here is something to remind a hearer of the Russian folk and to give ever so little a reminder of Tchaikovsky. For we can almost maintain that unless modern Russian music betrays a glint or gleam of Tchaikovsky somewhere, it is not Russian.

To note a detail or two, the English horn and the trumpet raise their voices interestingly in certain spots. The wind instrument department appears to act a predominant, and the strings a subordinate, part on occasion. The orchestration, taken as a whole, is extraordinarily clear, if the appearance of notes on the large manuscript page can be trusted to tell their story. Rhythms have a precise and varied pulse that marks whatever in music is modern Russian.

© Columbia

Melville Cooper Calls a Conference

Scene from "You Belong to Me" at the State and Orpheum.

© Vitagraph

Ronald Reagan and Cliff Edwards

In "International Squadron" at the Paramount and Fenway.

Philadelphia Opera Coming in January

As recently forecast in this place, the Philadelphia Opera Company will visit Boston for a brief engagement at the Opera House in January. Aaron Richmond, local manager, announces the following schedule:

Wednesday, Jan. 7, "Figaro."
Thursday, Jan. 8, "Faust."
Friday, Jan. 9, "Pelléas."
Saturday, matinee, Jan. 10, "The Bat."
Saturday evening, Jan. 10, "La Bohème."

Nino Martini for Musicale

Nino Martini, Metropolitan Opera tenor, will sing at the first Morning Musicale of the season, next Wednesday in the Hotel Statler Ballroom, in place of Jussi Bjoerling, who has not returned to the United States.

Plays in Prospect

Next Week

Junior Miss—At the Wilbur, beginning on Monday evening. Comedy derived by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields from Sally Benson's New Yorker stories. Produced by Max Gordon and directed by Moss Hart. The cast includes Philip Ober, Alexander Kirkland, Patricia Peardon, Lenore Lonergan, Barbara Robbins, Francesca Bruning, Paula Laurence, Matt Briggs, and Joan Newton.

The Gondoliers—At the Majestic, beginning Monday evening. Third in the series of popular priced revivals of Gilbert and Sullivan operettas. The cast includes Margaret Roy, Kathleen and Mary Roche, John Hendricks, Grace Garnett, Marie Valdez, Morton Bowe, and Robert Pitkin.

Banjo Eyes—At the Colonial, beginning on Tuesday evening. New musical starring Eddie Cantor. The book is derived from the farce, "Three Men on a Horse." Hassard Short is directing the production, and Charles Walter is in charge of the dancing. In the cast will be Tony and Sally De Marco, Lionel Stander, Romo Vincent, Audrey Christie, June Clyde, Sara Ann McCabe, Louis Hector.

My Maryland—At the Boston Opera House, beginning Tuesday matinee. Revival of the operetta, with music by Sigmund Romberg and book and lyrics by Dorothy Donnelly, in a production by the Messrs. Shubert. The cast includes Will Geer, Dorothy Sandlin, Walter Cassel, Hal Conklin, Leonara Hayward, Gleo Mayfield, and Victor Morley.

On the Horizon

Chills and Fever—At the Wilbur beginning Nov. 17. Farce, written, directed, and produced by Harlan Thompson. The cast includes Dibsa Costello, Lester Allen, Barbara Wooddell, and Patricia Wilder. Settings are by Circker and Robbins.

Letters to Lucerne—At the Wilbur, beginning on Monday, Dec. 8, play by Fritz Rotter and Allen Vincent in a production by Rosalie Stewart and Dwight Deere Wiman. Settings will be designed by Raymond Sovey.

On the Stage

"Sons o' Fun" is being held for a third week at the Shubert Theater, carrying the engagement through Saturday, Nov. 22. Every seat is reported sold for the first two weeks, and, according to the management, there have been at least 150 standees at each of the first eight performances.

* * *

Seats went on sale today for "The Gondoliers," third in the series of Gilbert and Sullivan revivals at the Majestic Theater, . . . Seat sale also began today for "My Maryland" at the Boston Opera House, with a second box office available at the Majestic.

* * *

The Theater Guild is ending the tour of "Ah, Wilderness!" in Toronto Saturday night. The revival began its journeys in Detroit and had been expected to visit Boston

* * *

"Banjo Eyes," in which Eddie Cantor will be seen at the Colonial Theater beginning Tuesday, will make its debut at New Haven with performances on Friday and Saturday.

Youth Concert

Light music prevailed at Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, when Wheeler Beckett directed an orchestra of Boston Symphony men at the second meeting of the season for the Youth Concerts. Nicolai ("Merry Wives of Windsor" Overture), Johann Strauss ("Vienna Woods" Waltzes), and Tchaikovsky (Symphony No. 6, "Pathetic") were subject of study and illustration; and if Nicolai was supposed to be the lightest and brightest of the three temperaments considered, he proved heavy and dull in comparison with Tchaikovsky. As for Strauss, he showed up somewhere between the other two in weight and glow.

Marian Anderson

To sing in Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon.

For it is the big things that go easily with the Symphony players. Give them a work of first magnitude to perform, they toss it off as nothing. Give them, for a change, some small, fluffy theater piece and they convert it into something ponderous and solemn. Their only way to be at ease is to have something hard to do. Perhaps Mr. Beckett, the schoolmaster of the Youth Concerts, is a little like that, too. He wants to interest the young folks in the greater and nobler examples of symphonic music, and he is at his happiest when the lesson is in the grand realm.

On the audience side, nothing could surpass the zeal displayed for the presentation of the "Pathetic" Symphony. Most of the pupils in attendance had made some study beforehand of the work, to judge by the way they followed doings on the platform. The playing no doubt revealed many a surprising detail of rhythm and sonority, but it told them a story, nevertheless, the main outlines of which they knew fairly well to start with. Were the violas the cause of a certain inflection on a phrase of the opening theme? They understood. Did the bassoon add a particular quality to a harmony here and there, or the clarinet, or the horn? They were aware of that, too.

The next time they happen to be where the "Vienna Woods" Waltzes are played, they will know whether the orchestra giving it uses a complete score or a condensed and abbreviated version. For Mr. Beckett put before them the whole thing, no omission of introduction and no impairment of the composer's plan. W. P. T.

'Saratoga' Is a 'Gaîté Americaine'

By Margaret Lloyd

Last night at the Opera House Massine's new ballet, "Saratoga," in its first Boston performance, was very well received.

The setting by Oliver Smith suggests the awful architecture of the period, those 'nineties which, legend has it, were so gay. The costumes by Alvin Colt are in the delicious ice-cream colors he so fondly affects, attractive abbreviations of what the well-dressed belles and beaux of that day may have worn. And the score by Jaromir Weinberger, of "Schwanda" fame, combines American song and dance tunes of the nineteenth century with modern dissonance.

When the great American ballet is created, it will not, in all probability, be by Leonide Massine. Unless some day he chooses to do a "Trailer Tintype," after the cartoonist, Webster; for then he would be composing human comedy out of his own experience, since, it is said, he keeps house, holds parties, and tours the country, in a trailer.

* * *

But it is pointless to condem the prolific, imaginative, and masterly choregrapher for not going all-out American in his work. Considering "Saratoga" apart from any supposititious necessity for national or regional authenticity, it seems to represent the famous sporting center as seen through the eyes of a man of European culture at a period that interests him for its reputed gayety.

After all, it is the gayety he is after, and that, in a measure, he achieves. He has given us gayety in Vienna and gayety in Paris (at a time when gayety was possible in these precious Old World capitals). And now he seeks gayety in the New World (also at a more remote period).

The atmosphere of "Saratoga" is gay, built around the romance of a Young Girl and a Jockey, and seasoned with the affairs of horse-racing. The parts might have been created for Danilova—who brings all her natural vivacity to the heroine—and for Franklin—whose capacity for exuberance is limitless as the hero. Also in "Labyrinth," Massine has devised some intricate individual sequence for the principals and a few others, and filled in the gaps with padding. In both these new ballets there are indications that he has been watching the torso accents of Martha Graham, though it is regrettable to mention the name of that great dancer in any connection with Dali's latest art-work

* * *

It is a curious thing that when Massine takes on an American subject, it immediately takes on a musical comedy tone. And that may not be an utterly incomprehensible association of ideas, either. Anyway, "Saratoga" is not too bad, and still not good enough for the creator of a long list of genuine artistic successes.

Efrem Kurtz conducted the novelty, and the poorly rehearsed, poorly presented, down-at-heel "Schéhérazade," endurable only for the opportunity it provided to see Danilova handle the mimed role of Zobeide. Franklin was illcast as the Golden Slave.

Franz Allers conducted the other two ballets on the bill—"Afternoon of a Faun," with Youskevitch and Rostova, and "Capriccio Espagnol."

The matinée program consisted of "Coppélia," with Toumanova as Swanilda, and Youskevitch as Frantz; "Spectre de la Rose" (Toumanova and Guerard), and "Prince Igor," Franz Allers conducting throughout.

Art at Symphony Hall

During concert time this week at Symphony Hall there will be on exhibition in the first balcony gallery a collection of posters and lithographs by the Frenchmen, Jules Chéret and Henri Toulouse-Lautrec.

These two artists found ready application of their peculiar pictorial talents in the advertising broadside. Commercial posters as we know them today were first devised by them. In many respects there have been no improvements upon their shrewd and deft methods. In fact, their posters have today become collector's items.

At the Symphony Hall exhibition we see girl singers and dancers of the gay nineties. They are heavily powdered, elaborately coiffured, and they wear long black gloves. There are advertisements of the Théâtre de l'Opéra, and the journal, Le Monde Artiste. Beautiful women, the brilliance of the theater, the exoticism of grease paint and bright lights characterize these interesting pictures of an epoch. Executed in colored lithography, the posters are decorative and dashing. D. A.

Rudolph Firkusny

Rudolf Firkušný, pianist, presented music of the composer, Martinů, at the residence of Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, last evening, appearing under the auspices of the Boston Committee of the American Friends of Czechoslovakia. The occasion was the Boston debut of Mr. Firkušný. The Martinů pieces which he brought to notice were a scene from the opera, "Juliette," in impressionistic style, and Two Dance Sketches in the modern ballet manner. Martinů's Concerto Grosso will be played at the Boston Symphony concerts next week.

Entertainment Timetable

Music

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Ballet

Boston Opera House—"Vienna—1814," "Labyrinth," and "Bogatyri," presented by the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. 8:30.

Theaters

Colonial—"Macbeth," revival of Shakespeare's tragedy. Starring Maurice Evans and Judith Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Arsenic and Old Lace," with Laura Hope Crews, Erich von Stroheim, Jack Whiting, Effie Shannon and Forrest Orr. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturdays, at 2:30.

Majestic—"Pirates of Penzance," presented by the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company. 8:30.

Shubert—"Sons o' Fun," the new Olsen and Johnson musical with Carmen Miranda. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Wilbur—"Separate Rooms," comedy. Featuring Alan Dinehart, Anna Sten and Lyle Talbot. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

The Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—"The Imaginary Invalid," by Moliere. Presented by the New England Repertory Players. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30.

Fenway—"International Squadron," Ronald Reagan, Olympe Bradna. 11:35 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:40. "New Wine," Ilona Massey and Alan Curtis. 1:15, 4:40, 8:05.

Fine Arts—"The Eternal Gift," film of the Roman Catholic Solemn Mass. 1:10, 2:45, 4:20, 6, 7:35, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—"It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin, Charles Laughton and Robert Cummings. 9:45 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:55. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver and Steve Geray. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

Kenmore—"This Thing Called Love," Melvyn Douglas and Rosalind Russell. 1:10, 4:30, 8:05. "Stolen Life," Elisabeth Bergner. 3:05, 6:25, 9:55.

Metropolitan—"Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby, Mary Martin and Rochester. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker, Susan Hayward and Frances Farmer. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30.

Modern—"Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan and Constance Moore. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Orpheum—"Texas," William Holden, Claire Trevor and Glenn Ford. 9:50 a. m., 1:20, 4:55, 8:25. "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10:05.

Paramount—"International Squadron," Ronald Reagan, Olympe Bradna. 9:50 a. m, 12:25, 3:35, 6:45, 9:50. "New Wine," Ilona Massey and Alan Curtis. 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20.

R. K. O. Boston—"Swing It Soldier," Ken Murray, Frances Langford, Brenda and Cobina. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 5, 7:45, 10:05. Stage Show. 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9.

Scollay—"Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan and Constance Moore. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"The Quiz Kids," "U. S. Bomber," "Popular Science," "Sports," "Hollywood Picture People," "Will Osborne Musical," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Texas," William Holden, Claire Trevor and Glenn Ford. 1:20, 4:55, 8:25. "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10:05.

Strand—Huntington Avenue—"Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone. "Yesterday's Heroes," Robert Sterling. Continuous from 1-11.

Telepix—"Information Please," "Glacier Trails," "Buenos Aires," "Jan Garber's Orchestra," News Digest, including the President's Navy Day Speech. Continuous 1-11.

Trans-Lux—"This Way Please," Fibber McGee and Molly. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:45. "Mercy Island," Otto Kruger and Gloria Dickson. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:34, 7:25, 10.

Tremont—"Tom, Dick, and Harry," Ginger Rogers. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8. "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 11:05, 2:35, 6:05, 9:35.

Uptown—"The Gay Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 2:40, 5:30, 8:30. "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. 1, 3:55, 6:45, 9:40.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall and Olympe Bradna. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Ice Capades," Jerry Colonna and James Ellison. "Passage from Hong Kong," K. Douglas. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles and Ellen Drew. 2 and 8.
Regent: "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman. "Kisses for Breakfast," Dennis Morgan. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Perfect Specimen," Errol Flynn and Joan Blondell. "Hearth of the North," Dick Foran and Gale Page. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles and Ellen Drew. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. "Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 3:25, 6:25, 9:25.
Brookline Village: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. 3:20, 6:20, 9:15. "The Great Swindle," Jack Holt. 2, 5:10, 8:05.
Cleveland Circle: "Navy Blues," Jack Oakie and Ann Sheridan. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. "Free and Easy," Robert Cummings and Ruth Hussey. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. "Three Sons o' Guns," Wayne Morris. 2 and 8.
University: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. 2:35, 5:50, 9:15. "Henry Aldrich for President," 1:30, 4:40, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "The Perfect Crime." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Torso Murder," "Face at the Window" 2. Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. 2:57, 8:57. "Free and Easy," Ruth Hussey and Robert Cummings. 1:54, 7:54.
Codman Square: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford, Greer Garson, and Robert Taylor. 3:30, 9:30. "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles and Ellen Drew. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. "Ice Capades," Jerry Colonna. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Sunny," Anna Neagle and Ray Bolger. 2:53, 8:13. "Scattergood Meets Broadway," Guy Kibbee. 1:40, 7, 9:56.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. "Whistling in the Dark." 1:30 and 7:45.
Park: "Manpower," Edward G. Robinson, Marlene Dietrich and George Raft. "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. 1:30, 7:30.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. 2:17, 9:32. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. 1:54, 8:09.
Hyde Park: "Hold 'Em Navy," Lew Ayres. "Paper Bullets." 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 2:30, 8:15. "Pirates on Horseback," William Boyd. 4:10, 9:55.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Back Street," Margaret Sullavan, Charles Boyer. "Youth Will be Served." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "Gay Falcon," George Sanders. 2, 5:13, 8:26. "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. 3:17, 6:30, 9:44.
Mystic: "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. 2, 8:23. "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. 3:25, 9:50.
Maplewood: "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman. 3:17, 8:27. "Rags to Riches," Allan Baxter, Mary Carlisle. 2:15, 7, 9:58. "March of Time, Thumbs Up Texas." 1:55, 8:07.
Orpheum: "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "That Uncertain Feeling," Merle Oberon and Melvyn Douglas. 1:45. Evenings, 7-11.
Strand: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery. 3:10, 9:15. "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Velez. 1:55, 8:05.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: Cooking School. 1:30. "Free and Easy." 4:40, 8. "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. 2:40, 9:12.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Accent on Love," Robert Montgomery. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy. "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. "Time Out for Rhythm." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer, Olivia de Havilland, Paulette Goddard. 3:20, 9:05. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "World Premier," John Barrymore.

NEWTON—Paramount: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Down Mexico Way," Gene Autry. "Law of the Tropics," Constance Bennett and Jeffrey Lynn. "March of Time, No. 3."

QUINCY — Quincy: "Burma Convoy," Charles Boyer. "Pirates on Horseback."
Strand: "Yank in R. A. F." Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery and Rita Johnson. "Mystery Ship," Paul Kelly. 2 and 8:30.
Revere: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery and Rita Johnson. "Mystery Ship," Paul Kelly. 2 and 8:30.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray. "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles. 2 and 8.
Central: "Dive Bombers," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Reluctant Dragon." 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea and Ellen Drew. "The Black Cat." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Kisses for Breakfast," Dennis Morgan. "The Nurse's Secret," Lee Patrick. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. "The Get Away," Charles Winninger. 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Tracy and Ingrid Bergman. "Red Head," June Lang. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camco: "The Old Maid," Bette Davis. "Valley of the Giants," Wayne Morris and Claire Trevor. 1:45 Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley and Richard Carlson. 2:18, 8:03. "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda and Joan Bennett. 3:45, 9:19.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable. "Free and Easy." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton. 1:45, 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Alexander's Ragtime Band," William Power, Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "Too Many Blondes," Rudy Vallee and Helen Parrish. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery and Rita Johnson. "Officer and the Lady," R. Pryor. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou and Gloria Swanson. 2:15, 7:45 daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "When Ladies Meet," Robert Taylor and Joan Crawford.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 3:45, 8:15. "They Met in Argentina," Maurene O'Hara and James Ellison. 2:18, 6:40, 9:47.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

MAJESTIC • OPENS MONDAY NIGHT AT 8:30
MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS TODAY
A Season of Gilbert and Sullivan Productions
THE MESSRS. SHUBERT & THE GILBERT-SULLIVAN OPERA CO.
PRESENT
"THE GONDOLIERS"
HEAR THE THRILLING CHORUSES OF THE GONDOLIERS!
WITH AN ALL-STAR CAST—ENSEMBLE OF 150
Margaret Roy • John Hendricks • Florenz Ames • Morton Bowe
Bertram Peacock • Robert Pitkin • Kathleen Roche
Mary Roche • Helen Lanvin • Grace Garnett • Marie Valdez
Bargain Prices EVENINGS: 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20
WED. MAT.: 55c, 85c, $1.10
SAT. MAT.: 55c, $1.10, $1.65
PLEASE ENCLOSE SELF-ADDRESSED ENVELOPE WITH MAIL ORDERS!

COLONIAL • LAST 5 TIMES • TONIGHT 8:30
MAURICE EVANS • JUDITH ANDERSON
MACBETH
Evgs. $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30
Mat. Today and Sat., $1.10 to $2.75

BEG. TUES., NOV. 11 Seats Now
No Performance Wednesday Evening
EDDIE CANTOR
in a new musical comedy
"BANJO EYES"
Staged by HASSARD SHORT
MAT. 1st Wk. WED., FRI., SAT. 2nd Wk. TUES., THURS., SAT.
Evgs. $3.30-$1.10. All Mats. $2.75-$1.10.

• SHUBERT •
ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED!
The public demands one more week for this HIT.
Close Sat. night, Nov. 22
SEATS FOR THIRD WEEK—FRIDAY A. M.
COME EARLY! FUN STARTS 8 P. M.
OLSEN & JOHNSON
IN PERSON in Their New Crazy MUSICAL
SONS O' FUN
with CARMEN MIRANDA ELLA
Evgs. (Except Sat.) $3.30-55c. Mats. Wed.-Sat. $2.75-55c. Sat. Nights $3.85-55c

OPERA HOUSE OPENS MAT. NOV. 11
Seats also at Majestic Thea. now!
THE MESSRS SHUBERT PRESENT
"MY MARYLAND"
A ROMANTIC MUSICAL
A NEVER-TO-BE-FORGOTTEN OPERETTA HIT!
Evgs.: $2.20-55c; Wed. Mat., $1.10-55c; Sat. Mat., 55c-$1.65. (Tax Incl.)

WILBUR • Opens Mon., Nov. 10
Seats Now on Sale!
MAX GORDON presents
"JUNIOR MISS"
A New Comedy by Jerome Chodorov & Joseph Fields
Based on Stories by SALLY BENSON
Directed by MOSS HART
Evgs., 55c to $2.75; Wed. Mat. 55c to $1.65; Sat. Mat. 55c to $2.20 (Tax Incl.)

BOSTON

— LAST 3 DAYS —
Tonight, 8:30—Opera House
BALLET RUSSE
de Monte Carlo. Sat. Mat. 2:30
All Remaining Tickets at Opera House.
Eng. Positively Ends Sat. Night.

Remaining Tickets at Symphony Hall Today
THIS SUN. AFT. Negro Contralto
MARIAN ANDERSON
Sun. Aft. Nov. 16 FAMOUS RUSSIAN PIANIST
RACHMANINOFF
Management: Aaron Richmond (Steinway)

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A honey for your money."—Winchell
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE Thea., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0390
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat. 2:40

"A GREAT SHOW"—Herald Tribune
50c, $1, $1.50, Plus Tax—No Higher
Sensational Musical Icetravaganza
IT HAPPENS ON ICE
at America's Only Ice Theatre
Center Theatre, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evgs. except Monday. Mats. Sun., Tues. & Sat., 2:40
501 Seats for Every Performance 50c. EVGS. AT 8:40
Mats. Next Week: Sunday, Tuesday and Saturday

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY; DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 269 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

"A masterpiece." ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
"A highly prized playgoing experience."
J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE CORN IS GREEN
ROYALE Theatre, 45th St. W. of Broadway Clr. 5-5760
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:40
Mail orders promptly filled

"AN EXCITING HIT!"
—WALTER WINCHELL, Mirror
MAX GORDON presents
THE LAND IS BRIGHT
A New Play by
GEORGE S. KAUFMAN & EDNA FERBER
MUSIC BOX, 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-4636
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SAT., 2:40

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST"—Walter Winchell
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
Lucile Watson Paul Lukas Mady Christians
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
Evgs. 2:40, Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

Today through Sunday
PLAZA 58th St. at MADISON AVE.
GREER GARSON HERBERT MARSHALL JOAN CRAWFORD ROBERT TAYLOR
in RACHEL CROTHERS'
WHEN LADIES MEET

"HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY"
United Artists RIVOLI B'way at 49th
Continuous Popular Prices • Midnight Shows

BOSTON (MOVIES)

MAJESTIC—TONIGHT AT 8:30
SP. BEN. PERF. SUN. NIGHT FOR DISABLED VETS HOSPITAL SERVICE
MATINEE SAT. AT 2:30—55c to $1.65
The Messrs. Shubert & Gilbert & Sullivan Opera Co.
PIRATES of PENZANCE
EVES. (Incl. Sun.) $2.20, 1.65, 1.10, 85c, 55c
Mat. Sat. 55c, $1.10, 1.65

KEITH MEMORIAL
Deanna DURBIN Charles LAUGHTON
"It Started with Eve"
ROBERT CUMMINGS
Co-Feature
MAN AT LARGE
MARJORIE WEAVER

STATE Formerly ORPHEUM
30c 'Til 1:00 P. M., Inc. Tax
Barbara STANWYCK • Henry FONDA
"YOU BELONG TO ME"
Plus "TEXAS"

PARAMOUNT • FENWAY
NOW
RONALD REAGAN
"INTERNATIONAL SQUADRON"
Plus "NEW WINE"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Bing Crosby, Mary Martin, Rochester
"BIRTH OF THE BLUES"
Plus "AMONG THE LIVING"

Commerce and Finance

Treasury Seen Moving for New $4,800,000,000 Tax Bill

Business and Industry

SEC Rules Are Defended By Ganson Purcell

WASHINGTON (AP) — Ganson Purcell, Securities Commission member, sharply disagreed with statements that issuers of new securities were turning to private sales to save time and money spent by adherence to the registration process under the Securities Act of 1933.

He discussed the subject before the House Interstate Commerce Committee after Representative James Wadsworth (R) of New York, a committeeman, had said that the "burden of registering has become so great" that the trend has been growing toward private sales.

Mr. Purcell said the commission's rules were not responsible for a trend toward private financing.

Cites Example

Mr. Wadsworth cited as an example 39 new issues, apparently for refunding purposes, of subsidiaries of American Waterworks and Electric Company which cost $1,265,000 to sell privately. He said the company treasurer estimated that the public cost, through the SEC, would have been $2,765,000.

The New Yorker said that the company had made known it turned to private sales because of "large savings in time," monetary economies, relieving its staff of the "burden" of preparing SEC statements and to avoid risk of changing market conditions.

He added that 34 of the 39 issues succeed securities now held by the public and remarked that "the whole thing was put in the banks and insurance companies and the public was out of it."

He explained, too, that with two exceptions—universities—the new issues went to such institutional buyers as banks and insurance companies.

Mr. Purcell commented:

"I think the insurance companies and banks ought to be a little ashamed of themselves, in the interest of their policy holders and depositors, that they didn't require comparable information to that of our registration statements."

Prospectuses Discussed

He added that the commission had learned from discussions with issuers that their duties in private and public sales actually were almost "comparable."

Discussing the broad question of simplifying the registration process, the commissioner said both the SEC and the industry sought shorter prospectuses and had agreed that the commission would have the authority to recommend condensation of material usually filed in them. But he added that shorter prospectuses would remain "an ideal" unless the SEC was given permission mandatorily to require such reduction in volume.

And, answering contentions by some investment bankers' association spokesmen, Mr. Purcell said that actually, the printing cost of preparing registration statements and prospectuses for the commission was not great. He said that of 57 bond issues registered in 1939, the printing and engraving cost averaged less than 12 cents for each $100 bond, while the underwriting costs were about 18 times that total, or $1.97.

He said, too, that since issuers had to do a certain amount of printing before the 1933 and 1934 acts, the total printing cost could not now be attributed to those laws.

Bank Clearings Hold Wide Gains Over '40

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in the week ended Nov. 5 continued to hold wide gains over a year ago in all reporting centers, Dun & Bradstreet announced.

The total for 23 leading cities for the five-day week amounted to $7,022,727,000, an increase of 24.1 per cent over $5,660,690,000 in the like 1940 period which also had but five business days. Clearings for the latest short week were but $106,671,000 less than the total for the preceding full week.

Seattle recorded the largest gain over 1940 with 74.3 per cent. Other cities well up in front included: Louisville, 66.0; St. Louis, 60.7; Portland, Ore., 51.2; Detroit, 48.5; Chicago, 46.8; Houston, 46.1.

Diamond T Motor Car Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—Diamond T Motor Car Co. reported net profit for the quarter ended Sept. 30 was $351,057, equal to 83 cents a share, compared with $35,477 or 8 cents a share in the September quarter of 1940.

UNION TANK CAR COMPANY

CHICAGO, ILL., November 4, 1941

The Board of Directors of Union Tank Car Company has declared a quarterly dividend of Fifty Cents (50c) per share on the outstanding Capital Stock of the company, payable December 1, 1941, to stockholders of record at the close of business November 14, 1941. Checks will be mailed by The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, Transfer Agent.

C. W. HOCHETTE, *Secretary*

Civilians Face Steel Shortage As Armament Needs Increase

Steel Being Prepared for Processing

An 84-inch temper mill at the Irvin Works of Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, United States Steel unit, imparts to steel sheets the polished finish and hard surface necessary for processing requirements.

This is the fourth of a series of 11 articles prepared by the Office for Emergency Management telling the story of shortages of vital raw materials.

WASHINGTON—Steel is armament for America. That is why civilians are faced with a steel shortage. Some estimate that this shortage of steel for nondefense may go over 10,000,000 tons for 1941, and some think the shortage is even greater. Even today it isn't always easy to get steel quickly for civilian purposes, because defense also needs steel—demands it in many times the quantity it needs copper, aluminum, tin, zinc, and brass.

We need steel for tanks and guns and planes, steel for blitz buggies, for 45,000-ton battleships, and for all the machines and arms of modern warfare.

Closely related to armament is a wide range of indirect defense needs. Steel is needed for the hulls of new merchant ships, for new freight cars, for defense housing, for new industrial plants, for electric power plants—all taking millions of tons.

But steel is also raw material for the things consumers buy—automobiles and fly swatters, washing machines and scissors, refrigerators and oil burners—and that's the rub. One simple example is the refrigerator. There are approximately 140 pounds of steel in a refrigerator. In 1939, we produced 2,000,000 such refrigerators. In them was enough steel to make 20,000 light tanks, or 56,000 37-mm. antiaircraft guns, or 15,000 4-ton trucks, or the hulls of about 21 heavy cruisers.

That points up the problem: We don't produce enough steel to meet our civilian needs and defense needs too.

"Direct Defense" Needs

During the current year our steel mills will probably turn out over 83,000,000 tons of the metal. A third of that—close to 28,000,000 tons—will go for "direct defense" needs and for exports. Other "indirect defense" needs—things like freight cars, new industrial plants, etc.—may boost that demand considerably.

Next year, production may go over 87,000,000 tons. But, as fast as production goes up, defense needs for steel will climb even more rapidly. Just counting direct defense requirements, including aid to foreign countries—and not taking into account the "indirect defense" requirements and the "essential civilian needs"—it is possible that 35,000,000 tons of steel will be lopped off this pile.

The inevitable conclusion is that as severe as the steel shortage for ordinary consumers will be this year, the shortage will be just as bad or even worse in 1942. True, plans are in the making for a boost of 10,000,000 tons in the Nation's steel-producing capacity. But that takes time, and even when the increased production is available, defense requirements will be waiting to absorb it.

Allotment Necessary

Since we can't produce enough steel to meet the needs of civilian production and the needs of defense, we do the next best thing: tag all the steel required for defense, then allot as much as possible to production of essential civilian goods, and assign what is left to those civilian products which we need—but can live without.

The arms program wasn't many months old before steps were taken to assure a sufficient supply of steel for all predictable defense needs. The picture, as America began to tool up, was that of a nation rich in automobiles, rich in washing machines, rich in refrigerators. We had these things because the raw materials were available in ample quantities to meet all our needs.

Then, a year ago, defense began to nibble at this wealth. Out of every 100 pounds of steel in 1940, 18 went into cars, trucks, and—something new on the list—mechanized military equipment. Thirteen pounds went for roads, dams, bridges, factories—and army cantonments. Ten pounds were set aside for the railroads. An equal amount went for tin cans, steel drums, and other metal containers. Some of that was for defense.

The 49 pounds that were left were earmarked for industry, for the machinery and tool makers, for ordnance manufacturers and ship builders, and for manufacturers of everything from watches to airplanes.

Effecting the turnabout—directing the flow of steel away from peacetime consumption and into the defense factories—has been accomplished in several ways.

Priority Control

In the first place, there is priority control. That means first claim on all steel is given to Army and Navy requirements.

Secondly, America is cutting down. Already, we have made a frontal attack on one of the biggest peacetime consumers of steel of all; we have decided that while America arms, it must get along with half the automobile production of last year. On the basis of last year's use of steel in automobiles, that means a saving of 2,747,300 short tons. Other cuts will have to be made—cuts in refrigerators, washing machines, bed springs, and other consumers' durable goods.

Look at these figures if you want to know why we must cut down: Into a 45,000-ton battleship go 20,000 tons of ordinary steel; into an aircraft carrier, 17,000 tons; into a cruiser, 5,500 tons; into a destroyer, 700 tons. And those figures are exclusive of guns and defensive armor. A medium tank uses 72,000 pounds of steel; a 155-mm. howitzer, 8,960 pounds; a 16-inch Navy shell, 2,000 pounds.

In addition to the belt-tightening necessary, there are other things that can be and must be done. For one thing, there is substitution: plastics or wood or glass or enamelware where steel was used before. Some companies have already turned to substitutions: wood for steel in croquet-set racks; plastics or laminated wood for steel in dinette table tops; porcelain enamel for steel in refrigerator evaporators.

Where it is not possible to substitute, it may be possible to simplify. The steel industry has taken the lead here. Since the start of the defense program, types of steel have been cut down from a thousand to less than a quarter of that number.

Salvage Campaigns

Shortages in scrap steel—absolutely essential to production of finished new steel—are being overcome by salvage campaigns. Automobile graveyards are expected to yield upwards of a million tons of scrap. Abandoned street-car rails—being salvaged with co-operation of WPA workers—are another source being tapped. Plans are under way for collection of scrap from the Nation's farms and back yards.

There are bright spots in America's steel picture. Compared with the rest of the world, we turn out close to half of the total steel production. For every 2 tons of steel within Hitler's reach, we have 3. We are currently producing over a third more steel than we did during our peak output during the last war, about a sixth more than we did in the boom days of 1929.

Though we need steel for defense, we must sacrifice only a fraction of what we normally use in peacetime. For example, to complete our two-ocean navy will take about 1,200,000 tons of steel; in 1940, the auto industry alone used up 6,900,000 tons of steel.

Our supplies of iron ore, limestone, coal—all ingredients of steel—are within easy reach. But the purifying materials — which give special properties to steel — must come from outside our borders: manganese from Russia, Brazil, Cuba, and Africa; tin from Malaya, the Dutch East Indies, and Bolivia; chromium from Africa, Cuba, and Greece; cobalt from Canada, Africa and Australia; tungsten from China and Malaya; vanadium from Peru and Rhodesia.

Those materials are being stockpiled, stored against the day when these production sources may be cut off. With that being done, along with curtailment in civilian consumption and the increase in production capacity, America should be able to have enough steel, and be able to deliver it quickly enough, for defense—and this is the important thing, even if it must be achieved by cutting off some of steel's nonessential use-

Huge New Tax Bill for 1942 Being Studied

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau and several aides held a secret session with the House Ways and Means Committee late yesterday, members said, and discussed the possibility of early Congressional action on a new anti-inflation tax program to raise about $6,000,000,000.

Legislators declared, however, that no decision was reached on the question of whether to go ahead immediately with consideration of the bill. The Treasury representatives were asked to return in the morning with more concrete data on the new revenue proposals.

Fourteen of the committee's 25 members were present and some of them said a decision would be made tomorrow on the Treasury's request that action be started on the new plan at once.

One member said the Treasury officials expressed the hope that the bill could be enacted in time to put some of the proposed taxes into effect in January. He said there was little possibility that Congress would act with such speed, however.

Another member, who said the Treasury proposal called for taxes amounting to about $4,800,000,000, asserted they involved chiefly higher social security levies and income taxes. Other members said, however, that the group discussed a wide variety of proposals including compulsory savings plans under which taxes would be deducted by employers from their workers' pay envelopes. A general manufacturers' excise levy also was talked of, it was reported.

It was assumed that one reason for the Treasury's desire for immediate consideration of the bill was to enable the collection of higher social security taxes, possibly up to five per cent, to start at the first of the new year.

Legislators said the Treasury based its appeal for the huge new bill, almost double the $3,500,000,000 defense tax bill enacted a few months ago, on the threat of inflation.

Treasury experts have been at work some time on a report showing that the defense program has created between $5,000,000,000 and $8,000,000,000 of purchasing power which would not be reached by any of the existing tax laws and which, to guard against inflation, should be siphoned into the Treasury instead of being allowed to bid for the steadily reducing supply of consumer goods.

Railroads Face Difficult Tax, Wage, Depreciation Problems

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The brief run-up in the rails this week reflected general surprise in the Street that the roads "got off so easily" in the recent wage mediation. With the men having asked increases of from 30 per cent up, the guessing has been of an award of from 10 to 15 per cent, without recommendation of a compensating freight rate increase. In fact it was not expected that the roads would ask for such an increase unless the wage award was 10 per cent or more.

It is estimated that the increase will set the Class I roads back, as a whole, about $270,000,000 a year on the basis of 1941 payrolls.

For recent years, the basic overall earnings figures have been as follows, in millions of dollars:

	Net Operating Income	Net Income (after all charges)
1940	650	155
1939	600	95
1938	373	—123
1937	590	99
1936	667	166
1935	500	8
1934	466	—17
1933	474	—6
1932	326	—139
1931	526	135
1930	869	524
1929	1,252	897

The size of the 1941 increase over the years of the locust may be seen from the following figures, also in millions of dollars. They are for net operating income of the Class I roads:

	1940	1941	P.C. Inc.
January	46.0	62.4	36
February	32.9	58.5	77
March	37.0	80.6	118
April	24.1	52.6	84
May	47.4	88.6	89
June	48.1	93.3	94
July	57.7	106.3	84
August	66.5	111.3	66
September	74.2	104.1	40

Big Earnings Gain Seen

To judge by these figures, even if the gain for the fourth quarter is only 35 per cent, the net operating income for 1941 should run round $1,075,000,000, an increase of over $500,000,000 over 1940 and the first year's n. o. i. to top $1,000,000,000 since 1929. If this $550,000,000 gain is carried over into net income, however, the percentage gain is really astonishing, for the result is to lift the net income from $155,000,000 to around $700,000,000. It looks, therefore, as though the roads will not be too hard hit by the wage increase—so long as earnings keep up the present clip.

By roads, the award should cost roughly the following, in per share annual earnings:

		Est. '41 net after wage inc.
Central	$2.16	$4.10
Pennsylvania	1.32	4.30
C. & O.	0.45	4.45
L. & N.	3.40	15.15
Atchison	2.80	8.00
Southern Pacific	2.40	9.00

Chief complaint of the roads, of course, is that only at current phenomenal rates of activity can they afford the wage increase. However, it looks as though current activity will last as long as the emergency, and the "emergency" or at least the present style of war economy, will be continued after the war. If not, the railroads will be in the same boat with everybody else in an over-extended economy.

However, all this is merely the favorable side of the picture for the rails. If they have got a break so far this year, earningswise, many hands are already outstretched to take it away. They can lose ground on rates, on taxes, and on new accounting requirements, as well as on wages.

Mounting Taxes—Lower Rates

Taking these up consecutively—even if the roads do get a freight increase, following the Board's recommendation, it will be many months in coming. Meantime, the normal tendency of freight rates to inch downward continues and may be accelerated by the defense program. The roads were asked, for instance, to cut rates for petroleum movements during the Ickes gas shortage. They transport soldiers at reduced rates. They may be asked to lower rates on heavy intercoastal commodity movements inherited from the ship operators whose ships are now in war service.

On the matter of taxes, the solvent roads merely face, of course, the same prospect of mounting taxes as all other corporations. The insolvent roads, however, face a special hazard, which has been perhaps the chief reason for the sluggish way in which their securities have responded to the current prosperity. The Treasury has indicated that for purposes of excess profits tax base, roads coming out of reorganization will have to use their newly shrunken valuations.

Since for obvious reasons the insolvent roads invariably have used the "percentage on invested capital" as their exemption base for excess profits calculation, this will hit them between the eyes. For the moment they emerge from the bankruptcy or receivership wringer, their "invested capital" figure will be sharply shrunk. As of the end of 1940, for instance, ICC-approved reorganization plans had wrung out about $2,100,000,000 from the capitalization of 25 roads. Seven per cent of this would be about $140,000,000 of former exemption on which the roads would subsequently be liable for normal and excess profits taxes.

A good example is the Missouri Pacific. The management has this week urged the security-holders to defeat the current reorganization. This is because by sweating down the capital structure by some $110,000,000, reorganization would make the company liable to nearly $7,000,000 of added excess profits taxes, and in effect the 1941 earnings, which before taxes will be the fourth highest in the road's history, would shrink from $10,000,000 down to $1,637,000 by the cut in the capitalization.

Nor is this the whole story. For cutting the capital account would automatically cut the annual depreciation charges, and when the depreciation charges are reduced, the taxable earnings are correspondingly increased.

Straight Line Depreciation

Over and above all this, and applying to solvent as well as insolvent roads, comes increased pressure from the Interstate Commerce Commission for a general adoption by the railroads of the straight line depreciation accounting which has been standard with American industry for a generation and has been gradually adopted by the utilities in recent years, partly voluntarily, partly under Washington pressure. The roads have been generally using the "retirement" method of accounting for their way and structures. Apart from the technical differences between these two, the net effect would be to increase the charges against earnings and thereby reduce the amount of earnings which could be reported to stockholders.

It may appear contradictory for the insolvent roads, on the one hand, to complain of having their depreciation charges shrunk, while the solvent roads object to having them increased. The contradiction is due to the fact that with the reorganized roads the effect is chiefly to increase what might be called "net income available for the tax-gatherer," while in the case of the solvent roads who are still sheltered behind the tax exempt base of "return on invested capital" (which in their case is not being shrunk), the effect of larger depreciation charges is to shrink the "net income available for the stockholders."

Though the roads object, and good sources guess that they will get another extension to July 1, 1943 (the Commission has been threatening to require the change beginning next Jan. 1) Street observers generally consider the change as a good step in the direction of better railroad accounting. It is felt that it will be a benefit even to the stockholder, whose equity will thereby be further protected by more conservative accounting. Instead of getting large reported earnings, he will get more protection behind his equity, which theoretically should mean better dividends in years to come.

Depreciation Accounting

However, it may now work out that way. For if more conservative depreciation accounting causes the stockholders to "postpone present for future (financial) gratification," to borrow a phrase from classical economics, the improved earnings in later years may never reach him because by that time tax rates may have been so much further increased. In short, if he doesn't take the cash and let the credit go, nor heed the rumble of a distant drum, he'll never get it, but merely turn out to have saved in the public service and to the ultimate benefit of future tax-collectors.

Nobody knows how much the change from retirement to depreciation accounting would increase the charges. A two per cent charge on $9,000,000,000 of book account would mean depreciation charges of $180,000,000, but on the other hand nobody knows the amount of the retirement charges which would be obviated. For these charges are lost in railroad maintenance accounts, which have for years been the most unstandardized item perhaps to be found anywhere in modern corporate accounting. Hence, figuring the difference would be figuring against an unknown, or into a bag.

Two things are sure, however. The depreciation charges would be larger. And they would be steadier from year to year. The roads have expanded and contracted their maintenance charges like an accordion from good years to bad. By doing this they have somewhat steadied "reported earnings." In good years, high maintenance charges cut down the reported earnings, and in poor years the skimping of maintenance kept reported earnings from going through the floor. Steady depreciation charges year in and year out make for unsteady earnings—if the business cycle ever recurs.

Superior Oil Co. Plans Big Issue

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Superior Oil Company, Los Angeles, has filed with the Securities Commission a registration statement covering $15,000,000 of 3½ per cent debentures due November 1, 1956.

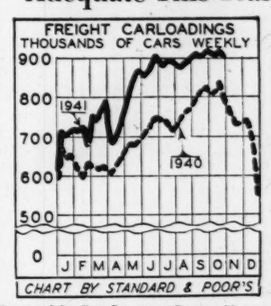
The company said that $10,094,000 of the net proceeds would be used to redeem, at 103 per cent, $9,800,000 principal amount of 3¼ per cent debentures due April 1, 1950, and that the balance would be added to its general fund.

Dillon, Reed and Company, New York, was named as the principal underwriter.

Eastern Utilities Associates

Eastern Utilities Associates reports for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1941, consolidated net income of $1,704,871 after all charges equal to $2.49 a common share and 42 cents a share on the convertible shares after allowance for a $2.00 common dividend. This compares with net of $1,757,487 for the like period of 1940, equal to $2.56 a common share and 49 cents a share on the convertible.

Freight Car Supply Adequate This Year



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Fears over a shortage of freight cars this year have been dissipated. The fall peak in freight traffic has been reached and passed without congestion, indicating that there need be no concern over the adequacy of available rolling stock for months ahead.

Moulton Says Inflation Can Be Restricted

CHICAGO (AP) — Harold G. Moulton, President of the Brookings Institution, Washington, said "There is still reason for believing that the present inflation movement can be held within much narrower bounds than was the case during World War I."

In an address prepared for delivery to the eighth annual convention of the American Finance Conference, Mr. Moulton said the current steady rise in prices had no compensating advantages from the standpoint of the national economy as a whole.

"During the war period," he said, "it results in profound thifts in the income of the various groups in society. For example, the farmers as a whole will have their incomes increased this coming season by nearly a third; on the other hand, at least as many city families living on fixed incomes and salaries, including clerical workers, school teachers, government employees, federal, state and local, will find their incomes shrinking by at least 20 per cent.

"Many groups of wage earners —unorganized, or not strategically situated with respect to the defense program—will suffer almost as much."

Mr. Moulton said the rise in the prices of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials was not the result of great shifts in the relations of demand and supply but "is attributable rather to government policies adopted under pressures from the powerful farm lobby."

A German victory eliminating Great Britain, Mr. Moulton stated, would force the United States to conduct its international trade and financial operations according to totalitarian methods.

Clarence Francis, President of General Foods Corp., urged manufacturers to solve their own problems without asking government help.

100 P. C. Farm Price Parity Gets Support

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—Vice-President Henry Wallace was reported today to be taking a leading role in attempts to convince farm state legislators that they ought to accept 100 per cent parity as the ceiling for agricultural commodities in pending price control legislation.

Mr. Wallace was said to have enlisted the support of some conservative farm state congressmen for pegging farm prices at the 1909-14 purchasing power level established as parity for major crops.

The Vice-President was represented as contending that farmers should not be placed in the position of appearing to be grabbing for all they could get. The pending price control bill, approved by the House banking committee, would ban any farm price ceiling below 110 per cent of parity, the market price on October 1 or the average price in the 1919-29 period, whichever was the highest.

Mr. Wallace's reported contention that 100 per cent of parity would give farmers a fair return, if other prices were likewise controlled, was shared by Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard, Mr. Wallace's successor in that post.

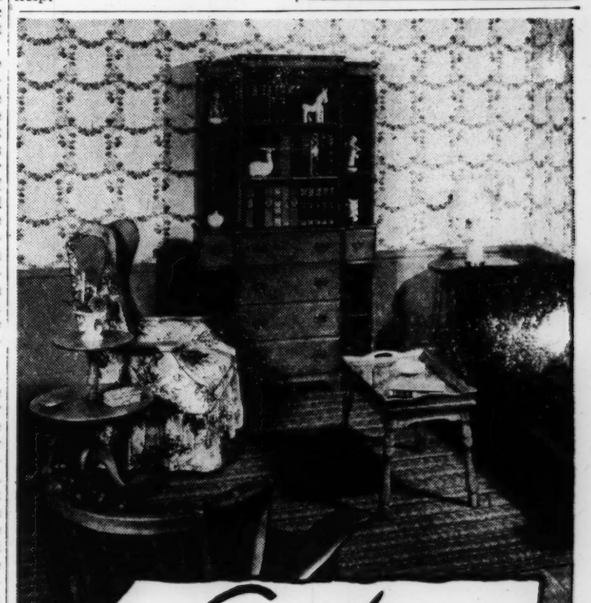
Senator Charles McNary of Oregon, the Republican leader, was said to be lending his support to a move looking toward revision of the bill along the lines championed by Wallace.

The question of wage controls, avoided by the House bill, also was under discussion in many quarters.

Senator Robert Taft has proposed a substitute measure which would direct Government agencies to attempt to stabilize payrolls on a level comparable with other prices, but he expressed the opinion that it would be almost impossible to fix a definite ceiling on wages.

A price-freezing solution has been offered, however, in a bill by Rep. Albert Gore (D) of Tennessee. Mr. Gore pointed to yesterday's decision of the President's Special Fact Finding Board which recommended wage increases for railway brotherhoods as bearing out his theory that the only way to prevent inflation was to freeze all prices as of a specific date.

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON
FIRE
LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868



Guides
TO COLOR-CO-ORDINATED ROOMS

From the model room exhibits and furniture ensemble presentations shown by many stores advertising in The Christian Science Monitor, you can get a wealth of good ideas about the color arrangement of rooms. Guided by them you can select furniture, rugs and accessories designed by experts to harmonize. You could almost shop with your eyes shut and yet be sure of color-correct selections.

Photograph: John M. Smyth Co.

SEE
THE MODEL ROOMS *and* ENSEMBLES
at FURNITURE DEALERS
Advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

INSURANCE EXECUTIVE

Experienced country-wide Fire and Casualty Production Insurance Man wants to organize, buy into, or manage, small well established Insurance Agency.

Write Box H-32, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day's sales	919,300
1941 volume to date	120,851,696
1940 volume to date	171,282,505

Stock Market Is Moderately Lower Today

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—The rallying rails of Wednesday came a cropper in today's stock market and unsettled leading issues in other departments.

Attempts were made at the opening to extend the brisk upswing of the previous session but these were unsuccessful in the majority of instances. Offerings, heavy for a while, dwindled later but there were few recoveries in sight near the final hour. Declines ranged from fractions to 2 points or so. Transfers were at the rate of about 700,000 shares.

Many who climbed abroad the carriers in the preceding session, brokers said, stepped off when officials of the brotherhoods indicated dissatisfaction with the wage boost recommendations made by the presidential fact-finding board.

Announcement the Treasury would urge new taxes of between $4,000,000,000 and $5,000,000,000 on incomes also was thought to have chilled bullish sentiment. Nothing of a particularly stimulating nature was seen in the international news or business developments.

An assortment of new 1941 lows dotted the stock ticker tape. Among these were Union Pacific, N. Y. Central, American Can, Consolidated Edison, North American, Public Service of N. J., and United Gas Improvement.

Also in the faltering division were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Santa Fe, Pennsylvania, Chesapeake & Ohio, du Pont and Union Carbide.

Occasional advances were shown for American Tobacco "B," Reynolds Tobacco "B," Sperry, Western Union and Texas Corp.

Losers in a narrow curb included Pennroad, Electric Bond & Share, American Cyanamid "B" and Phoenix Securities.

Reversing Wednesday's trend, rail loans declined in today's bond market and carried the general corporate list to lower territory.

Dissatisfaction expressed by the rail brotherhoods with the wage recommendations, which prompted buying of the carrier liens yesterday, accelerated selling today.

The market was around the lowest levels near the final hour with losses in corporates ranging from fractions to a point or more.

A trading feature was the transfer of $440,000 face value Goodrich 4¼s in a single transaction at a price showing little change from the previous closing.

Carloading Drop 2.1 P. C. in Week; 12.6 P. C. Above '40

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 894,739 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Nov. 1.

This was a decrease of 18,866 cars, or 2.1 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 99,942 cars, or 12.6 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 93,631 cars, or 11.7 per cent, compared with 1939.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	This Week	Decr. From Last Week	Decr. From Year Ago
Misc freight	401,244	4,340	↑57,741
Less than carlot Mdse.	158,921	907	↑ 3,618
Coal	162,303	2,917	↑36,998
Grain and Grain Products	35,852	↑ 769	↑ 260
Livestock	19,821	557	9
Forest Products	44,472	1,445	↑ 3,600
Ore	59,378	9,077	2,664
Coke	12,748	392	↑ 398

↑ Increase.

NEW YORK (AP) — Revenue freight cars handled by railroads reporting for the week ended Nov. 1 included:

	Nov. 1	Prev. Week	Year Ago
Baltimore & Ohio	66,003	66,901	55,433
Erie	31,253	33,010	28,252
Great Northern	24,997	29,964	21,888
Northern Pacific	18,234	18,581	16,036
Southern Railway	47,231	46,046	40,912
Santa Fe	32,240	33,087	31,018
Seaboard Airlines	17,691	17,520	15,913

Grain Prices Sag After Sharp Rise

CHICAGO, Nov. 6 (AP)—Grain prices went into a reactionary retreat today which market experts said could be expected after a sharp advance such as occurred yesterday.

Wheat and rye sagged more than a cent at times, with soybeans off more than two cents and corn and oats down fractionally. Profit taking and some selling which traders blamed on reports of administration opposition to provisions for high minimum ceilings on farm prices in the price control bill accounted for most of the weakness.

Soybeans, however, continued to display independent strength at times due to continued wet weather which is delaying harvest. There were increasing reports of some damage to both beans and corn.

Securities Higher In London Market

LONDON, Nov. 6 (AP)—Gilt-edged bonds, home rails, South American bonds and rail equities, diamond shares, kaffairs, oils, industrials and international issues were higher in today's stock market. The close was generally firm.

Speculative securities were the main attraction in early trading.

Security Ownership Ruling

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Third U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals has ruled that cash customers of bankrupt brokerage houses are entitled to repossession of their securities even when they were purchased in the name of the brokerage.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	— ¼
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	7	46¾	46⅝	46¾	N'v 5
8⅛	5⅛	Adams Ex (.30g)	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	3	12¼	22¼	22¼	N'v 5
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	21	37¼	36¾	36¾	— ¾
⅝	¼	Air-Way El Ap	2	¼	¼	¼	
5	2½	Alaska Juneau	21	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
⅝	¼	Alleghany Corp	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
9½	5½	Alleg pf xw	2	6	6	6	— ⅛
10⅜	6⅜	Alleg pf $30 ww	9	6¾	6½	6¾	— ⅜
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	N'v 5
23⅜	18	Alleg Lud (2½g)	5	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ½
11¼	6⅞	Allen Ind (¾g)	4	7	7	7	N'v 5
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	5	152	150½	150½	—2
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12	12	12	
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
9	5¼	Allied Stores	2	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	2	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	N'v 5
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g)	14	27⅜	27	27⅛	— ⅜
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	N'v 5
1⅜	¼	Amal Leather	3	¾	¾	¾	N'v 5
20	10	Amal L pf(¾k)	1	15½	15½	15½	Oct 28
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	4	58	56½	58	+ ¼
199⅛	143⅜	Am Ag Ch (.90)	3	191¼	191¼	191¼	N'v 3
58⅞	40	Am Airlines(1e)	11	51½	51	51	— ¼
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	2	7¾	7⅞	7¾	
8¼	5	Am Bosch	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
39	29½	Am Br Sh 1.40g	11	33	32½	32½	— ¾
3	1	Am Cable & R	3	2	2	2	
95¼	78	Am Can (4)	3	78½	77⅛	77⅛	—1
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	178¾	178¾	176¾	+ ½
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	6	29⅛	28¼	28¾	— ⅜
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	3	68¼	67½	68¼	N'v 5
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch & C(1.60)	1	19¾	19⅛	19¾	+ ⅜
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	Oct 22
121	98½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	108	108	108	N'v 5
83¾	61½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	71¼	71¼	71¼	Oct 27
97⅜	48⅜	Am Comm Al	6	83¾	83⅜	83¾	N'v 5
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1¼)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	N'v 5
1⅞	1⅛	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	N'v 5
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Oct 16
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	13	⅛	½	½	— ⅛
243⅛	113⅜	A F P $6 pf 1½k	3	52	21½	22	+ ¾
28⅜	14¾	A F P $7 pf 1¾k	5	26	25½	26	+ ½
37⅜	21⅜	Am & F P 2 pf	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	N'v 5
38½	29	Am-HawSS (3g)	4	35	34¼	35	
4⅜	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	33	33	33	N'v 5
51¼	43	Am Home (2.40)	15	44	43½	44	+ ½
2⅛	1½	Am Ice	5	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	N'v 3
30⅛	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	N'v 3
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	2	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
13¼	8	Am Inv Ill (1)	5	8½	8	8½	N'v 5
50	43	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	43	43	43	Oct 24
17⅛	10⅜	Am Locomotive	7	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
95¼	79	Am Loc pf 5¼k	2	87	85⅞	87	N'v 5
13¾	10⅛	Am M & F (.74g)	3	10⅛	10	10⅛	
6¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	1	5	4¾	5	+ ¼
22⅜	15½	Am Metal (1)	6	20	19¾	19¾	N'v 5
3¼	⅞	Am Power & Lt	35	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
463¼	291½	AP&L $6pf 5¼k	6	297⅛	295⅝	295⅝	— ¼
39	24⅜	AP&L $5pf 4⅜k	8	25½	25⅛	25¼	— ⅜
7¼	4⅞	Am Rad & S .45g	78	5⅛	5	5	
157⅜	113¼	Am Roll M (1.40)	23	12⅜	12½	12½	— ¼
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (½g)	6	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
10⅜	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	3	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ¼
45⅜	34	Am S & R (2g)	*14	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	— ¾
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	151½	151½	151½	N'v 1
54	34	Am Snuff (3a)	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
28½	19	Am Stl Fd 1½g	16	19⅝	19	19⅛	— ¾
11½	9⅜	Am Stores (¾g)	9	11	11	11	— ⅛
13½	8¼	Am Stove(1.20g)	3	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ¼
22⅛	13	Am Sug R (1g)	8	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	96	96	96	— ¾
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	N'v 5
168¾	148½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	35	150¾	150	150	— ⅞
73½	54⅜	Am Tobacco 4½g	11	56½	56	56¼	— ¼
74½	55	Am Tob pf B 4½g	40	58½	57¼	57½	— ⅛
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	N'v 5
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
29⅛	24	Am Viscose (1g)	11	25¼	25	25⅛	— ⅛
1163¼	1135⅝	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	1151¼	1151¼	1151¼	— ⅝
7¼	3	Am Water Wks	21	3	2⅞	3	
99⅛	78	Am WW 1pf (6)	2	79½	76½	79½	N'v 3
8⅝	5½	Am Woolen	5	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
81¼	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	3	74¾	74	74	—1
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	3	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf (5)	2	47	47	47	Oct 30
30	22⅛	Anaconda (1½g)	34	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	— ⅛
17¼	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	7	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Oct 28
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.85g)	4	30	29	30	N'v 5
112⅛	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111	111	111	N'v 5
5½	4	Armour Ill	9	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
70¼	47½	Arm Ill pr pf1⅞g	2	69	69	69	
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	72	72	72	Sep 18
34⅜	23	Armstrg C 1½g	9	28⅛	28	28	— ¼
9¾	6⅞	Arnold C (⅜g)	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.52½g)	3	5½	5½	5½	N'v 1
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	5	8	8	8	— ¼
88	79½	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	84	84	84	
102½	87	As D 2pf(1934k)	1	96	96	96	Oct 30
35⅛	23	Associates (2)	1	25½	25½	25½	N'v 5
31⅜	18	Atch T&SF (2g)	30	28½	27½	28⅛	— ¾
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf (5)	2	64¼	63¾	63¾	— ¼
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	48	26¼	25½	26¼	— ½
45½	13½	Atl G&W Indies	5	45	43¾	45	+1
55⅝	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	4	55	53	55	+1
27¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	7	27¼	26¾	27	— ¼
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109½	109½	109½	+ ½
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
50½	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	+ ⅛
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (2½g)	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	— ½
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	8	8	8	N'v 5
37⅜	13⅜	Austin Nichols	3	21½	21½	21½	Oct 29
5¼	2⅜	Aviation Corp	19	37⅜	36⅜	36¾	

B

19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	8	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	15	4	3⅝	3¾	— ¼
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	6	6½	6¼	6⅜	— ⅜
8½	5	Bangor & Ar	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
13½	7	Barber As ½e)	6	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
9⅞	6½	Barker Bros ½g	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	N'v 3
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall (.60g)	11	9⅜	9½	9½	— ¼
24⅞	16½	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
31⅜	24½	Bayuk Cig (1⅓)	1	25	25	25	N'v 1
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	3	26⅛	26	26	N'v 5
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Sep 10
106	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	106	106	106	Oct 14
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	N'v 5
8½	7	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	N'v 5
41⅛	32⅝	Bendix Av (4g)	*3	37⅜	37⅛	37¼	— ½
207⅜	133⅜	Benef Ind (1¼g)	25	14½	14	14½	+ ½
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	2	53	52½	53	N'v 5
34¾	26¾	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	28¼	28	28	N'v 5
891½	597⅜	Beth Steel (6g)	14	121¼	611¼	621¼	— ⅜
1311½	1191½	Beth Steel pf (7)	2	121	120¾	121	+ ⅜
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (4)	2	29⅝	29¼	29⅜	+ ⅜
23⅞	16½	Black & Deck (2	1	21	21	21	
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .45g	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L ¾g	1	14½	14½	14½	Oct 29
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	19	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	— ⅛
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	7	29⅜	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
23⅝	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	N'v 5
21⅞	18⅜	Borden Co (.90g)	8	20⅞	20¾	20¾	
21	16	Borg-Warn 1.30g	28	19	18⅝	19	
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
39⅝	29⅞	Bower Roll B (3)	3	30¼	30	30¼	+ ¼
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp (.30g)	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	N'v 5
12⅜	8½	Bridgeport B ¾g	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
25⅜	18	Briggs Mfg 1½g	6	18⅝	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
41	26	Briggs & S (3)	2	27	27	27	N'v 5
45¼	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	2	41	40¾	40¾	— ¾
2⅝	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Oct 30
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14¼	10	Bkly Un Gas	7	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	34	34	34	Oct 17
23½	16	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	6	18	18	18	+ ⅜
12⅜	8½	Bucyrus-E(.65g)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
8⅛	5½	Budd Wheel .45g	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
34¼	21½	Bullard (1½g)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
35⅝	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	4	29½	29½	29½	N'v 5
20⅞	15¾	Burling (1.30g)	1	18½	18½	18½	N'v 5
56¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	56½	56½	56½	— ¼
9⅜	7⅜	Burr Add (.70g)	3	8	8	8	
4¼	2⅛	Bush Terminal	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.45g)	1	6	6	6	
23	19⅜	But Bros pf (1½)	1	22½	22½	22½	N'v 5
4⅜	3	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	3	8	8	8	— ¼
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	1	10½	10½	10½	N'v 5

C

24¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1½)	2	21⅛	21	21⅛	— ⅜
54	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54	54	54	Oct 2
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	2	¾	¾	¾	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hec (¾g)	10	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
14⅞	10¼	Camph Wy 1.10g	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	2	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
5¼	3⅜	Canadian Pacific	32	4⅜	4½	4½	— ⅛
39⅞	33⅞	Cannon M (1½g)	2	34	34	34	— ⅛
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ¼
30½	22	Carpent Stl (2g)	1	27½	27½	27½	Oct 30
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
87¾	43	Case(JI) Co (3e)	1	77¼	77¼	77¼	— ¾
50⅜	39¼	Caterpil Tr (2)	11	40	39½	39⅝	— ⅛
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1½g)	3	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	9	7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
22⅝	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	17½	17½	17½	— ¾
3⅛	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2⅛	2¼	2¼	N'v 5
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	2	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	N'v 5
14¾	4¼	Cent Violetta(1g)	1	14	14	14	— ¼
4	2½	Century Rib M	2	3½	3½	3½	Oct 28
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(4g)	11	30	29½	30	+ ½
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	4	3	3	3	
21¼	15	Chain Belt(1¼g)	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
22½	17½	Cham P&F (1g)	1	18½	18½	18½	
18	10	Checker Cab	4	10½	10⅛	10⅛	Oct 31
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	54	36	34⅞	35¼	—1½
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	99½	99½	99½	Oct 24
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
13⅜	⅝	Chi & E Ill	8	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
6⅛	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
1	⅛	Chi Great West	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
11¼	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	34	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T 1½g	3	15¼	15	15¼	N'v 5
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	39¾	39½	39½	Oct 29
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Oct 17
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	12	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
9¾	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	N'v 5
14¾	10¾	Chickasha (1)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¾
3	1⅜	Childs Co	1	1½	1½	1½	N'v 5
72½	53⅛	Chrysler (6g)	24	57⅜	56½	56¾	— ⅝
10⅜	8¾	City I & F (.90g)	5	9	9	9	— ¼
4⅛	2¼	City Stores	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
40½	30¼	Clark Equip 2¼g	1	34	34	34	+ ½
33¾	24	Clev Gr Br 1.20g	2	25½	25¼	25½	N'v 3
43½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	13	40	39⅜	40	+1½
39⅞	28½	Cluett P (2g)	3	37	36⅞	37	
106	87	Coca-Cola (5g)	1	55	54¾	54¾	— ¼
63½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	63½	63½	63½	Oct 30
16¼	11⅛	Colgate-P (⅓a)	1	15¼	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
104¾	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Oct 25
30¼	17½	Collins & A 2¾g	2	17½	17½	17½	
20	14	Col Fuel & I (1a)	1	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅛
21¾	14⅝	Colum Br A (2g)	2	15¾	15½	15½	+ ½
21	14¼	Colum Br B (2g)	7	15½	15	15½	+ ¾
47⅜	13¼	Col G&E (.10g)	92	17⅜	13¾	13¾	
82⅛	53	Col G&E pf A (5)	2	58	56⅜	58	+13¾
77⅜	41¼	Colum Pict	3	7	7	7	N'v 5
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	28	28	28	Oct 22
83	69¾	Colum Carb (4)	3	77	76½	76¾	N'v 5
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	19	23⅜	23⅛	23¼	— ¼
104⅜	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	N'v 3
37⅞	27⅛	Coml Inv Tr (4)	25	27⅞	27⅛	27½	— ⅜
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	108½	108½	108½	N'v 3
11⅞	8¾	Coml Solv (¼g)	32	9¼	9	9	— ¼
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	104	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 29
65¾	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	3	55⅛	55	55	
30⅛	21½	Com Edis (1.80)	74	22⅞	22	22⅛	— ⅝
4	3	Conde Nast(⅛g)	5	3	3	3	N'v 5
18¾	14	Congoleum (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
22½	19¼	Con Air new 2g	23	21½	20¾	21	— ¼
15¾	10½	Cons Cig (13⅛e)	4	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
8¼	5¾	Cons Cop (½g)	14	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
23⅜	15⅜	Cons Ed (1.80g)	*67	15½	15	15¼	— ¼
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	6	97½	97¼	97¼	+ ¼
1¾	½	Con Film Ind	3	¾	⅝	⅝	
11	7¼	Cons F pf (3¾k)	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
3⅛	1¾	Cons Laundries	6	2½	2½	2½	
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	48	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
72⅛	53⅛	Con RR Cuba pf	8	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
4¾	3⅛	Consol'n Coal	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	N'v 1
3⅜	⅛	Consol'n Coal pf	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
30	15¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	7	103½	103¼	103½	— ½
106⅝	99	Container (1⅓g)	5	13⅞	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
16½	12½	Cont Baking	27	41⅜	41⅛	41⅜	— ⅛
5¼	3⅜	Cont Bak pf (8)	34	109¾	109¼	109½	— ¼
97	73½	Con Can (1⅓g)	11	92¼	91¾	91¾	— ½
22	17⅛	Con Cigar (1)	4	20	20	20	— ½
35⅛	27½	Gen Elec (1.40g)	70	28¼	27⅞	28	— ⅛
42⅜	33⅜	Gen Foods (2)	9	39¾	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅜
117¼	112⅛	Gen Fds pf (4½)	1	115	115	115	Oct 22
1⅜	¼	Gen G & E A	17	1½	1½	1½	
91	78¼	Gen Mills (4)	1	84½	84½	84½	+ ½
48⅛	36¾	Gen Mot (2¾g)	74	38⅞	38⅜	38⅝	— ⅛
127½	123¾	Gen Motor pf(5)	1	126½	126½	126½	N'v 5
4⅜	3	Gen Outd

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Oil Men Told Control Is For Duration Only

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6 (AP)—Oil executives were advised today by Deputy Petroleum Co-ordinator Ralph K. Davis that they should take Co-ordinator Harold Ickes at his word that control of the industry is for duration of the emergency only.

Mr. Davis also asked the oil men at the American Petroleum Institute annual meeting to stop building service station for awhile, be prepared to adjust operations to shortages of materials, and expand refining facilities.

Must Produce More

The oil men also heard from the Army they would have to produce more oil for the war machine than they had ever dreamed of. Brigadier General Walter B. Pyron told them it was their responsibility to find enough underground oil pools, drill enough wells and refine enough products to power both military and civilian machinery.

They listened too, to a call from Alfred P. Haake of Chicago, spokesman for the National Association of Furniture Manufacturers, to preserve competitive business enterprise by enterprising management, or face the alternative of government domination.

And the second and final general session of the institute heard Commander T. D. Galbraith of Glasgow, Scotland, express Britain's thanks for oil, and say that without America's utmost help, Britain can not defend democracy "nor can the American way of life possibly survive."

Mr. Davies recalled that Co-ordinator Ickes had told the institute he regarded governmental control of the oil industry as an emergency measure only, and that it should end when the emergency passes. The oil men had been talking of the possibilities of control being clamped on them and other industries. To them, Mr. Davies, formerly an officer of Standard Oil Company of California, said:

"I do not wonder that the industry is so vitally interested in knowing where the co-ordinator stands in the matter of federal control. I am glad he has himself stated to you his position.

"It seems to me there is nothing equivocal about it and I can't see that the industry could expect more."

Big Military Demand

General Pyron, special assistant to the Under Secretary of War, told the oil men they would be startled by the great demand the military forces would place on the industry. The defense program, he said, requires "all industry and all people" to swing into war production "with the greatest rapidity American genius and initiative can call into action."

He asked for oil refineries to expand quickly their facilities for making high octane aviation gasoline and high test lubricating oil. But he requested warehousemen to get along on a minimum of supplies, so as to release all possible strategic material for defense.

Pennsylvania Co. Plans Offering Of More Stock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities is negotiating with an investment banking group headed by Smith, Barney & Co. for underwriting the company's offering of 160,000 additional shares of stock to its stockholders, according to an announcement by William Fulton Kurtz, President. Mr. Kurtz said that a public offering may be made Friday, Nov. 6, simultaneously with the offering of rights to stockholders.

In addition to Smith, Barney & Co., the underwriting group includes Harriman, Ripley & Co., Inc., Drexel & Co., Blyth & Co., Inc., The First Boston Corporation, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, Kidder, Peabody & Co., and 19 other houses.

This would be the first offering, with one exception, by an underwriting group, of the capital shares of a leading bank and trust company since the banking crisis. It would mark what might prove to be the beginning of a trend among commercial banks to increase their capital structures because of expanding business. As a bank stock offering, it is exempt from registration with the SEC.

The offering by the underwriters would be subject to the exercise by the stockholders of their rights to acquire additional shares, pro rata, on the basis of one new share for each 5¼ shares held as of Nov. 3. Rights expire at 3 p. m., E. S. T., Nov. 17. The company has approximately 9,000 stockholders and has an uninterrupted dividend record of 113 years.

The company is the largest trust company and the second largest bank in Philadelphia. It is a state bank, operating under the supervision of the Secretary of Banking in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. It opened for business in 1812 under a special charter approved by the Governor March 10, 1812.

Municipal Awards

Millbury, Mass., $16,100 Section 6A, Chapter 44 Loan due Nov. 6, 1942. Merchants National Bank .23 and Second National Bank .30.

Bridgewater, Mass., $50,000 Revenue Notes due Oct. 30, 1942. Merchants National Bank .14, Bridgewater Trust Co. .169, Second National Bank of Boston .183, Jackson & Curtis .19 and First National Bank of Boston .25.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 3¼s 45-43	105.11	105.11	105.11
1 2¾s 47-45	107.9	107.9	107.9
6 2½s 58-56	105.9	105.9	105.9
19 2½s 72-67	103.14	103.14	103.14

New York City Bonds

21 3s 80		110¼	110⅛ 110¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 Adams Exp 4½s 46 st	106¾	106¾	106¾
6 Alleghany 5s 44 mod	91	91	91
6 Alleghany 5s 49 mod	79	78½	78½
2 Alleghany 5s 50 mod	64½	64½	64½
51 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	61	60½	60½
4 Am & For P 5s 2030	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜
3 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103¾	103¾	103¾
8 Am T&T 3¼s 56	110⅝	110	110
2 Am T&T 3¼s 61	110	110	110
45 Am T&T 3s 56	111⅝	111⅜	111⅜
8 Am W W & E 6s '75	108⅛	108	108
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	106¼	106¼	106¼
6 Arm Del 4s '58	106¼	106	106
2 AT & SF 4s '95	108½	109¼	109¼
3 AT & SF 4½s '48	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
6 AT & SF 4½s C-A '62	111	110¾	110¾
1 Atl & Chs AL 5s '44	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1 Atl & Birm 4s '33	17¼	17¼	17¼
36 A C Line 1st 4s '52	81¼	81	81
13 A C Line clt 4s '52	71⅛	70	71⅛
13 A C Line 4½s '64	66⅛	65	65½
4 A C Line 5s '45	95½	95	95
3 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	37⅝	37¼	37¼
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	29½	29½	29½
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	102	102	102
4 B & O 1st mtg '48 st	64¼	63¼	63¼
34 B & O '95 st A	34¾	33½	34
1 B & O '95 st C	38¾	38¾	38¾
27 B & O 2000 st D	34	33½	33⅝
2 B & O '96 st F	33¾	33½	33¾
110 B & O cv '60 st	34½	33⅞	33⅞
74 B & O 4s '48	61½	61	61
18 B & O 4½s '70	50¼	50	50
15 B & O SW '50 st	42	41	41¼
9 D&RGW 5s '78	47½	47⅛	47⅛
13 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	47¾	47½	47¾
1 Bell Tel Pa 5s '48 B	109	109	109
1 Beth Stl 3s '60	103½	103½	103½
5 Boston & Me 5s '67	76¼	76¼	76½
10 Boston & Me 4½s '70	39¾	38½	38½
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s '47	109¾	109¾	109¾
15 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
7 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	94	94	94
11 Bkly Un Gas 5s '57 B	105½	105¼	105½
17 Buf R&P '57 st	38⅝	38	38
1 Buf O R&Ne 5s '34	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜
1 Bush Term 4s '52	80¾	80¾	80¾
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
5 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	109¾	109¾	109¾
6 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	108	108	108
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Can Nor 4½s 46	110¾	110⅝	110⅝
6 Can Pac 5s 44	104½	104¼	104⅜
20 Can Pac 5s 54	88¾	88¾	88¾
2 Can Pac 4s perp	68⅛	68	68
2 Caro C&O 4s 65	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
4 Cen of Ga 5s 59	33¾	33¾	33¾
2 Cen New Eng 4s 61	69	69	69
1 Cen Pac 5s 60	51⅝	51	51
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
1 Cen R R of NJ 5s 87	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
1 Certain-id 5½s 48	86	86	86
5 C&O 3½s 96 D	105	104⅝	104⅝
9 Chi & Alton 3s 49	16¼	15¾	16
2 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	75½	75½	75½
28 CB&Q 4½s 77	69	68⅝	68⅝
78 CB&Q gen 4s 58	79½	79¼	79½
5 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	88¼	88¼	88¼
2 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	39	39	39
15 Chi Gt West 4s 88	66¾	66¾	66¾
81 CM&P & Pac 8s 78	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛
65 CM&P&P a1 5s 2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
5 CM&SP 4¾s 89 F	41	40⅞	41
17 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	40⅞	40	40
3 Chi&NW rfg 4s 2037	18	17¼	17¼
1 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	25¼	25¼	25¼
80 Chi&NW 4½s 87	25	24¾	25
18 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	16¾	16¾	16¾
13 CRI&P 4½s 52A	13½	13⅜	13⅜
15 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	1¼	1¼	1½
10 CRI&P 4s 88	21½	21	21⅜
54 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	12½	12	12
4 CT H&SE inc 5s 60	53	53	53
4 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Ch & Ind 4½s 62	99	99	99
2 Childn Cr 5s 43	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝
5 Cin UnTerm 3½s 71	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Clear&Mahon 5s 43	98½	98½	98½
23 CCC&StL 4½s 77	50½	50	50⅛
3 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	73¾	73¾	73¾
2 CCC&StL 4s 93 D	73	73	73
9 Clev Elec Il 3s 70	110¼	110	110⅛
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	84½	84½	84½
13 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	71	70¾	71⅛
2 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	65	65	65
1 Col P & I 5s 70	82½	82½	82½
16 Col Gas 5s 52	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
23 Columbia G 5s 42 My	102¾	102½	102¾
1 Columbia G 5s 1961	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	110¼	110¼	110¼
11 Comwlth Ed cv3½s58	109⅜	109¼	109⅜
7 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
6 Con Edis 3½s 48	106½	106½	106½
2 Con Rys 4s 54	28	28	28
1 Consol Coal 4s 60	83½	83½	83½
1 Consum Pow 3½s 70	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
2 Consum Pow 3½s 65	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
21 Consum Util Co 2¾s	104½	104	104½
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	26½	26½	26½
1 Cuba RR 5s 52 ret	28	28	28
4 Curtis Pub 3s 55	96½	96¼	96¼
3 Dayton P&L 3s 70	108¼	108¼	108¼
30 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	56¼	55¼	55¼
9 D&RG 4½s 36	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
24 D&RG 4s 36	15	14¾	14¾
18 D&RG West 5s 55	18	18	18
4 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	1	1	1
9 D&RGW 5s 78	14¾	14¾	14¾
5 Det Ed 3s 70	107	107	107
2 Det T Tun 4½s 61	95½	95½	95½
1 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	19½	19½	19½
28 Erie rfg 5s 67	31½	31	31⅛
15 Erie rfg 5s 75	31⅜	31	31
32 Erie 4½s 2015	54¾	54½	54½
6 Erie gen lien 4s 96	64¼	63½	63½
5 Erie cv 4s 53A	59¾	59¾	59¾
10 Erie 4s 95 wi	88¼	88½	88¼
3 Firestone T&R 3s 61	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
18 Fla E Cst 5s 74	83¾	83¾	83¾
5 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	69	69	69
1 Francis Sug 6s 56	69	69	69
10 Gen Eli Cst 3½s 69	96½	96½	96½
478 Goodrich 4½s 56	105¾	105½	105½
5 Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	86½	86½	86½
3 Gt Nor 4½s 76D	87	87	87
3 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	87	87	87
7 Gt Nor 4s 46H	96¾	96¾	96¾
8 G Bay & W deb B	9¼	9¼	9¼
3 Gulf M&N 5s 50	86½	86½	86½
3 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	69	68¾	68¾
21 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	47¼	47	47¼
1 Harlem Riv&P 5s '40	82½	82½	82½
1 Hock V 4½s 59	130⅞	130⅞	130⅞
9 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	39	38½	39
13 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	42⅝	42½	42½
26 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
11 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	104⅞	104⅝	104¾
23 Ill Cen 4s 52	43¼	42⅞	43⅛
14 Ill Cen 4s 53	40⅜	39¾	39¾
13 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	41⅛	40½	40½
28 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	41¾	41½	41½
9 Ill Cen 5s 55	50⅝	50⅜	50⅜
1 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	41	41	41
21 ICGSL&NO 4½s 63 A	44⅞	43¾	43¾
8 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	40⅜	40	40
3 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	101⅛	101	101⅛
4 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
30 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	17¾	17½	17½
2 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	16¼	16¼	16¼
7 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	31¾	31¼	31¼
7 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 Int Paper 4s 55	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
3 Int Paper 5s 47	103	102⅞	102⅞
1 Int Rys C A 6½s 47	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
12 Int T&T 4½s 52	46⅝	46¼	46¼
17 Int T&T 5s 55	50⅜	50	50
1 James F&Clea 4s 59	48¾	48¾	48¾
30 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	44¼	44	44
2 K C South 5s 50	68½	68½	68½
3 K C South 3s 50	63½	63½	63½
3 K S Term 4s 60	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Ky Ind T 4½s 61 ungtd	83	83	83
2 Koppers Co 3½s 61	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2 Lac Gas 6s 42 A	75¼	75¼	75¼
7 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	84½	84½	84½
1 Lac Gas 5½s 53	84	84	84
1 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	84¼	84	84
20 Lac Gas 5s 42	97⅛	97¼	97⅛
15 LS&MS 3½s '97 reg	86½	86½	86½
1 Leh&NEng4s'65A	94½	94½	94½
2 Leh C&N 4½s'54A	75¾	75¾	75¾
2 LehVal Coal 5s '64 st	60½	60½	60½
5 Leh ValNY 4½s '50	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
7 LehighVal 5s2003 st	35¼	34¾	34¾
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	32	32	32
30 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30½	29½	29½
1 Leh Val Term 5s '51	52	52	52
4 Liggett&M 7s '44	117½	117¾	117¾
11 Liggett&M 5s '51	127¼	126¾	127¼
2 Long Dock 3¾s '50	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	96¾	96¼	96¼
6 Louisia&Ark 5s '69	82⅞	82¾	82¾
15 Lou&N 4½s 2003	98⅛	98	98
1 Louis¾¾N 3¾s 2003	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
4 Lou&Nash gt M 4s '52	87½	87½	87½
2 Maine Cen 4s '45	81	81	81
4 Maine Cen 4½s '60	51¼	51¼	51½
7 Manati Sug 4s '57	43¼	43	43
10 Met Ed 4½s '68	110½	110½	110½
2 Mich Cen 4½s 79	62	62	62
7 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	107¼	107	107
2 MidlandRRNY 5s '40	52	52	52
2 Mil&Nor cn 4½s '39	35¼	35¼	35¼
1 M & StL 4s 48	2¼	2¼	2¼
14 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11¼	10⅞	11¼
23 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	25⅜	24¾	24¾
18 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	9¾	9½	9½
11 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
1 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	11¼	21¾	21¾
15 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1¾	1¼	1¼
17 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	28	27⅞	27⅞
64 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	28	27¾	27¾
7 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	28½	28¾	28⅝
8 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	28½	28½	28½
5 Mo Pac 5s H 80 ct	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
31 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	28	27⅞	27⅞
2 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	27½	27½	27½
89 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2¾	2½	2½
5 MonWPaPubSv4½s80	109⅛	109¾	109¾
1 MonWPaPubSv 6s 65	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
3 Mor & Essex 5s 55	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
4 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	36¼	35½	35½
19 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	40	39¼	39½
1 Natl Steel 3s 65	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Nog Pipe Ln 4s 45	63	63	63
10 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	78	78	78
2 N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	105	105	105
1 N Orl & Ne 4½s 52	77	77	77
1 NO Tex&M 3½s 54	44½	44½	44½
2 NO Tex&M 5sB 54ct	41¼	41¼	41¼
7 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	42¾	42½	42¾
2 NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s85	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
42 NYC rfg 5s 2013	56⅛	56	56
89 NYC 4½s 2013 A	50½	49¾	49¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
29 NYC cn 4s 98	56¼	55½	55⅝
3 NYC 3¾s 48	96	96	96
35 NYC cv 3¼s 52	56	55	55
13 NYC&HR 3½s 97	80¾	80	80½
8 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	54⅛	54	54
4 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	63¼	62¾	62¾
24 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	63¼	62¾	62¾
4 NY Chi&StL 4s 46	100	100	100
5 N Y Ch & StL 3½s 47	97	97	97
1 N Y Connect 3½s 65	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
10 NY Dock Co 4s 51	63	62¾	63
4 NY G El H&P 4s 49	115¾	115¼	115¼
9 NY Lack&W 4s TJA	53¾	53½	53½
38 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	31	30¼	30¼
1 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	51	51	51
11 NYNH&H 4½s 67	29½	29	29
1 NYNH&H 4s 47	28¾	28¼	28¾
10 NYNH&H 4s 56	29	28¼	28¼
13 NYNH&H 3½s 54	37½	37	37
1 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
5 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
2 NY S&W Term 5s 43	94	94	94
11 NY Trap R 5s 46 st	108⅜	108⅛	109⅛
6 Niagara Falls P3½s66	112	112	112
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
11 Norf Cou 5s 61 ct	28	28	28
1 Nor Am Co 4s 59	104¼	104¼	104¼
36 Nor Pac 4s 2047	64½	63½	63½
13 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	53⅝	52⅝	52⅝
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	53	53	53
21 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	49½	49	49
11 Nor Pac 4s 97	73	72¾	73
19 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42½	42¼	42⅛
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg	39	39	39
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 64	110¼	110¼	110¼
19 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	8	7¾	7¾
3 OreRR&Nav 4s '46	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	107	107	107
4 Otis Steel 4½s '62 A	81½	81½	81½
1 Pacif Cst 1st 5s '46	87	87	87
3 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	112⅝	112¾	112⅞
5 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	88	88	88
1 Pac T&T 3¼s '66 B	110	110	110
5 Panhandle EPL 3s '60	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
14 Para Pict cv3¼s'47	100¾	100½	100¾
30 Para Pict 4s'56	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Pen Co 4s '63	105½	105½	105½
1 Pen GGl Sand3½s'60	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 Pen Gn & Det24½s'81	106	106	106
2 Pen P&Lt 3½s'69	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
9 Pen RR gen 5s '68	112	112	112
11 Pen RR ge4 ns½'65	105½	105¼	105½
13 Pen RR 4½s deb'70	94½	94½	94½
7 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	101⅝	101⅛	101⅜
6 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	101	101	101
2 Pen RR 4s '48	112¾	112¾	112¾
22 Pen RR 3¾s '70	94¼	94¼	94¼
9 Pen RR 3½s '52	88	87¾	88
4 Pere Marq 5s '56	73¼	73¼	73¼
4 Pere Marq 4½s '80	64	63¾	63¾
1 Phil Bal&Wash 4s'43	106¼	106¼	106¼
14 Phila Co 4½s '67	107	107	107
11 PhiladCoG cv 6s '49	6½	6⅜	6⅜
10 Phillips Pet 1¾s '51	105	105	105
1 PCC&SL 5s '70 A	110½	110½	110½
4 PCC&StL 4½s '77	103½	103½	103½
18 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	101	100½	101
11 Port Gen E 4½s 60	86½	86	86
5 Potomac El P 3¼s 66	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
17 Readg 4½s 97 A	80¼	80	80¼
26 Readg 4½s 97 B	80¼	80	80¼
2 Rem Ur Gen 4s 51	71½	71½	71½
3 Repub Steel24½s 56	104½	104½	104½
5 Repub Steel 4½s 56	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Richfield Oil 4s 52	104½	104½	104½
14 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	46½	45½	45½
1 Rutland 1st4½s 41	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	96¾	96¾	96¾
19 StLIM&S 4s R&G 33	73¾	73¼	73¾
1 StLIM&S 4s R&G33ct	73	73	73
1 StLPub Svc 5s 59	82	82	82
35 St L S F 5s 50 B	14½	14½	14½
41 St L S F 4½s 78	15¢	15¢	15⅜
19 St L S F 4s 50 A	14¼	14	14
3 St L S W 6s 52	38¼	38¼	38¼
2 St S W rfg 5s 90	19½	19½	19½
3 St L SW 1st 4s 89	76	76	76
3 St L SW 2nd 4s 89	62	62	62
8 SA&A Pass 4s 43	98½	98⅜	98½
15 Seab A L cn 6s 45	8	7¾	7¾
6 Sea A L 6s 45 ctf	7¼	7⅛	7¼
8 Sea A L aj 5s 49	1¼	1¼	1¼
11 Sea A L 4s 50 st	13½	13¼	13¼
4 Shell Un 2½s 54	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 Socony-Vac 3s 64	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 So Bell T&T 3s '79	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 So Col Pow 6s '47	105½	105½	105½
29 Sou Pac 4½s '68	50¾	49⅝	49⅝
61 Sou Pac 4½s '81	50½	49¼	49½
38 So Pac 4½s '69	50¾	49¾	49¾
15 So Pac rfg 4s '55	62½	62½	62½
12 So Pac clt 4s '49	49	48¼	48½
57 So Pac 3¾s 4 '46	76¾	76	76¾
25 So Pac 4½ sOre '77	51¼	50½	50⅝
3 So Pac RPTer 4s '50	83¾	83¼	83¼
22 Southern Ry 6s '56	87⅞	87	87⅛
6 South Ry gen 6s '56	82½	82	82
10 South Ry cn 5s '94	94	93¼	93¼
70 South Ry gen 4s '56	62	61	61
10 So Ry 4s St L '51	80¼	80¼	80¼
1 S Ry Mo Pac 6s '66	108¾	108½	108¾
3 Spokane Int 4½s A2013	35¼	35¼	35¼
10 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	106¼	106¼	106¼
22 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	105	104⅞	104⅞
2 Studebaker cv 6s '45	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Sunshine C 3¼s '50	103	103	103
5 Tex Corp 3s '59	107½	107½	107½
18 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	65	65	65
25 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	64¼	64½	64¼
10 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	63¾	63½	63½
10 TexP-MP Ter 5½s'64	103	103	103
4 Third Ave 5s '37	100¼	100¼	100¼
251 Third Ave aj 5s '60	17½	16¾	17
2 Third Ave 4s '60	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
5 Toronto H&Buf 4s '46	102	102	102
8 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111⅛	111½	111½
5 Un Pac 3½s '80	107⅛	107½	107⅛
5 Un Pac 3½s '70	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
15 Unit Drug 5s '53	93	93	93
1 US Steel 1.90s '47	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Un Stockyds 4¼s 51	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Utah P & L 5s 44	101½	101½	101½
4 Utah P & L 5s 44	101½	102	102
4 Va Ir C & C 5s 49	66⅛	66¼	66⅛
1 Va & SW 5s 58	71½	71½	71½
2 Virginia Ry 3¾s 66	100½	100½	100½
45 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	23¾	23½	23½
44 Wabash 1s 5s 39	78¾	78¾	78¾
20 Wabash sd 5s 39	33	33	33
5 Wabash 5s 80	22¾	22½	22¼
13 Wabash 5s 76	22¾	22½	22¾
13 Wabash 4½s 78	21⅞	21⅜	21⅝
14 Wat Wh 4s 55	83½	83½	83½
12 Warner Bros 6s 48	96½	96½	96½
4 Warren Bros 6s 41	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
5 West Pen P 3½s 66	111¾	111¾	111¾
6 West Shore 4s 2361	44	44	44½
1 Westn Md 5½s 77A	101	101	101
9 Westn Md 4s 52	90⅞

U. S.-German Relations: 1917 and 1941

The comparison of German-American relations today with those of the World War as prepared by the Editorial Research Reports follows:

This Time and Last Time

	1914-17	1939-41
First real protest to Germany.	After 6 months (declaration of waters around British Isles as war zone).	None. President's message to Congress on Robin Moor transmitted to Germany after 1yr., 9½ mos.
First real protest to Gr. Britain.	After 2 months (neutral rights).	.....
U. S. ships trading with belligerent.	From beginning.	Forbidden by law.
U. S. ships sailing into war zones.	From beginning.	Into German-proclaimed zone, after 1yr., 7½mos. (Red Sea). Forbidden by law as to U. S.-proclaimed zones.
First arms shipments to Allies.	After 5 months. Permissible at once.	After 2 months. Previously forbidden by law.
First private loans to Allies.	After 1yr. 1mo.	Forbidden by U. S. law.
First private credits.	Almost at once.	Forbidden by U. S. law.
First Government loans to Allies.	After 2yrs., 8mos., with declaration of war.	After 1yr., 6½mos., under Lease-Lend Act.
First U. S. occupation of neutral territory.	Virgin Islands bought from Denmark after 2yrs. 5mos.	After 1yr., 7mos. (Greenland).
First U. S. occupation of belligerent territory.	After 2yrs., 8mos., with declaration of war.	After 1yr. (British New World possessions).
First U. S. merchant ship sunk by attack.	After 6mos. (Wm. P. Frye). Germany made reparations.	After 1yr., 8¾mos. (Robin Moor).
Arming of U. S. merchant ships.	After 2yrs., 7mos.	After 2yrs., 2½mos., probably. Now forbidden by law.
First lives lost on U. S. ship attacked.	After 9mos. (Gulflight).	After 2yrs. (ship flying Panama flag.) No lives yet lost on U. S. ship attacked flying U. S. flag.
First U. S. lives lost on foreign ship.	After 8 mos. (Falaba. Lusitania sunk after 9 mos.)	After 5 days (Athenia, carrying refugees). Law forbids non-refugee Americans on belligerent ships.
U. S. re-armament program.	Partial after 1yr., 8mos. All-out declaration of war.	Partial after 5mos. All-out after 9 months.
Conscription.	After 2yrs., 9mos., 10 days following declaration of war.	After 1yr., 15 days.
U. S. peace proposal.	After 2yrs., 4 mos.	.....
Diplomatic relations with Germany.	Broken after 2½yrs. Break threatened after 1yr., 8½mos.	Continuing, but all German consulates in U. S. ordered closed after 1¾yrs.
German credits and property taken over.	After 2yrs., 8mos., with declaration of war.	After 1yr., 9½mos. (Credits only, along with other foreign credits).
German ships in U. S. waters taken over.	After 2yrs., 6½mos.	After 1yr., 7mos.
First shooting.	After 2yrs., 11mos.	After 2yrs. (Greer).
First loss of regular U. S. Navy vessel.	After 3yrs., 4mos.	After 2yrs., 2mos. (Reuben James).
Declaration of war.	After 2yrs., 8mos.	?

Drought Abets Defense in South Blackout

By Ralph Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 6—An unparalleled drought, combined with stepped-up defense production needs, has brought about the most acute electric power shortage ever experienced in this southeastern area. Power use is up 25 per cent, rainfall is down 33 per cent. Either condition alone would not have produced an actual shortage. Together they make for a crisis which in effect will prove a critical test of the Nation's whole defense effort.

To meet this test, non-essential lighting has been blacked-out nearly 100 per cent in major cities of Georgia. But it is recognized that curtailment alone will not meet the need.

Utility officials from the Carolinas and Virginia are conferring on a pooling plan.

The Savannah Electric & Power Company, a steam operating plant, is to divert 3,000,000 kilowatt hours a week into Georgia, according to Walter McDonald, chairman of the Georgia Public Service Commission.

In Washington a Congressional inquiry into the Southern power shortage was asked by Representative Edward J. Hart (D) of New Jersey.

Lamps and Candles

Meanwhile four kerosene lamps swung from the marquee of the Henry Grady Hotel here, Methodists at Gainesville, Ga., planned their first candlelight services.

Mandatory conservation measures are in effect in seven States; Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina and North Carolina. Further and more far-reaching curtailments will be applied on Nov. 10, unless rains bring relief.

Eventually it is expected the conservation program will touch directly or indirectly the lives of approximately 15,000,000 persons. It will demand broad sacrifices from many. For, while turning off the lights on signboards and in shop windows does not work a hardship on the public as a whole or to any serious extent on anyone, the reduction of power available to non-defense industries so as to make them cut their working staffs would hit ordinary folks in their pocketbooks.

Thus is the defense emergency being brought home in a new and different way to the South. And the significant thing isn't so much the cause of emergency or the ways in which it hits, but the way in which the people here are meeting it.

Enforcement Not Easy

For one thing, that part of the program which went into effect on Nov. 1, and which calls for the blacking-out of sign boards, shop windows, and other nondefense and nonessential outdoor and indoor lighting, is not a simple thing to enforce. About the only way would be for the utilities themselves to cut off the power after a reasonable time. Yet in Atlanta, for example, where this writer arrived on the first full night of the "blackout," not one illuminated sign or light of the kind coming under this restriction could be seen. The same was true in Birmingham.

Driving up Peachtree Street here he suddenly noted a neon sign blazing over the sidewalk ahead.

"Ah, there's a violation."

"No," said the cab driver, "That's a church. They're exempt."

The hotel in which I stayed was burning only those lights necessary for illumination. Later it was found that the hotel manufactured its own power. Why didn't it keep its big outdoor signs and lights on? So as to contribute to the co-operative atmosphere which such an effort needs to be fully successful.

Jeweler's Opportunity

An enterprising jeweler took good advantage of the occasion and illuminated his window with candles, set in attractive hurricane lamps.

Over in Memphis a night football game, for which thousands of tickets had been sold, was called off. Another scheduled night football game was shifted to the afternoon after Federal officials had intervened with the authorities of a military school to relax the rules and allow the team to leave a bit earlier than usual.

One exception was made in the case of a large United States flag outlined with electric lights atop the Commercial-Appeal building in Memphis. Asked whether this flag, erected during the World War and not allowed to be extinguished since, might continue to burn, J. A. Krug, chief of the Office of Production Management power branch wired back: "Keep the flag flying, and make up the power consumption by greater curtailment on other uses."

The OPM order which went into effect Nov. 1 called for a full black out of unnecessary light and power use in all of the seven southeastern States. No check or estimate has been made on the total amount of power thus saved. While it will be a substantial amount, it won't approach the saving through application of another section of the order on Nov. 10, which calls for large reductions in power use by commercial and industrial users.

Additional Restrictions

Specifically, on Nov. 10, all users of more than 2400 k. w. h. per week in Tennesse, Alabama, Eastern Mississippi, Northwest Florida, and Southeast South Carolina will be asked to cut down by 30 per cent. Those in North Carolina and the rest of South Carolina will curtail power use by 5 per cent.

Now this means, for example, that some non-defense textile mills must either close up for two days a week or chop working hours in other ways. And that means unemployment and the slicing of family incomes.

Problems will arise, admits Mr. Krug, and Major John C. Damon, loaned by the War Department to help in enforcing the orders, and how folks will react to this new pressure remains to be seen. Officials are confident, and close observers of the innate patriotism of these people agree, that there will be no serious difficulty.

Meanwhile, if rains come the curtailment may be postponed on the basis of about a week for every inch of rain. Enough rain—no further curtailment at all, they point out.

Demand at Alcoa

Most of the increased power need comes from the huge aluminum plant at Alcoa, Tenn., which alone requires 43,000,000 k. w. h. per week, though there are other defense industries and military establishments in the area which must have a power priority. A further step to help meet the shortage is a pooling of all available power resources, involving the turning into this area of additional power from public and private producers in 13 near-by States. Already Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Arkansas, Louisiana, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Pennsylvania are sending in power. This has been done voluntarily. Now it is mandatory.

So far the program affects directly the householder only in so far as he will be touched by the cutting of jobs, but efforts will be made to persuade the small users also to conserve. It is pointed out that the most effective way to save in the home is to curtail the use of electric hot water heaters and electric stoves.

That the sources of water power are diminished or dried up is apparent in a tour of the region. It isn't just the Tennessee Valley Authority section that is affected, but others under private control as well.

Lake Burton, the largest reservoir in Georgia, for instance, has fallen about 66 feet below its normal water level. In terms of power that could be produced by running out all of the water now in the lake, this means only a capacity of 6,800,000 k. w. h., as compared with the normal reserve, 97,400,000 k. w. h., when the lake is full.

In layman's terms, Lake Burton is in many spots today just a mass of mud.

Little Rock Feels Top Flood Waters

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 6 (AP)—The "top of the flood" on the Arkansas River bore down on the populous Little Rock district last night as Western Arkansas continued to wrestle with far-flung inundation caused by the greatest volume of water recorded in the river since 1833.

The wreck of a train carrying flood-fighting supplies northward up the valley, and failure of another levee between Fort Smith and Little Rock further tangled communications in the harried area.

As the Arkansas' crest moved into the central section of the State, a levee at the foot of Petit Jean Mountain gave way, sending flood waters over 1,300 acres of farm lands. Two hundred men had worked for more than 24 hours to prevent the breach.

Thousands of other acres of crop land in western Arkansas had previously gone under water backed up by the River or spilled from broken or topped levees.

At Little Rock, the City proper was not threatened, but backwaters crept up in low-lying streets and suburbs.

U. S. Casualty List In British Press

LONDON, Nov. 6 (AP)—The Daily Express published today a black-bordered list of men lost in the sinking of the United States destroyer Reuben James.

British and American flags were at the upper corners and at the bottom, in italics, was Abraham Lincoln's reference to "these honored dead" in his Gettysburg Address.

"Britain honors these men," said the newspaper. "Britain honors their brothers of the U. S. Naval and merchant fleets who share with our men the perils of the Atlantic."

Speed of Aid to Britain Tops American Record in World War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6—The United States is today, short of declared war, more fully mobilized and rendering far greater aid to the Allies against Hitlerism than it was for many months after its actual entry into the World War.

This is the most significant conclusion of a parallel analysis of major events of 1941 to 1917, as they affect America as compared with those of 1939 to 1941. This analysis emphasizes the rapid course of the war's developments and America's rapid reaction to them.

As the Government officially gave up hope for the rescue of the seven officers and 88 men of the crew of the U. S. S. Reuben James it has developed that even the naval losses, in terms of ships, are already at least as great today as they were throughout the entire World War. The United States lost only one destroyer, the Jacob Jones, in the last war. It has now lost the Reuben James, has had the modern Kearney badly damaged, and the tanker Salinas torpedoed and crippled.

Although these three successful attacks on American naval units in the present stage of the undeclared but progressing Battle of the Atlantic do not yet justify definite comparison with the World War, they underline that the Nation is today faced with unrestricted German submarine warfare on all its shipping on a scale described by Secretary of State Cordell Hull as more ruthless than in 1917.

Rapid March of Events

The most revealing fact which emerges from a comparison of the impact of the events upon the United States of the first years of this war as compared with those of the first years of the World War is the far greater and quicker awareness with which the Government and the people have responded to these events.

In light of the inhibiting provisions of the Neutrality Act which did not exist in 1917 and which had to be revised by Congress before America could begin comparable aid to the nations resisting Hitler, these facts reveal something of the speed with which events have moved in the past two years:

The first arms shipments went to the Allies within two months after war was declared. In the World War they did not go until five months after war was declared.

First American Government loans, through the Lend-Lease Act, were granted to the Allies one year and 6½ months after war was declared. In the World War two years and eight months went by before Government loans were granted.

Occupation of Territory

This time the United States first occupied neutral territory, Greenland, one year and seven months after the war was underway. In the World War it was two years and five months before the United States acquired the Virgin Islands from Denmark.

This time the United States first occupied belligerent territory—British Western Hemisphere bases—but one year after the war began. In the World War it was two years and eight months before the United States, with its own declaration of war against Germany, put soldiers on belligerent soil.

The most conspicuous example of difference in the tempo between American mobilization following 1939 from that in 1914 is the speed with which the rearmament program was launched. In the World War the United States did not undertake partial rearmament until the fighting had been in progress one year and eight months and all-out rearmament did not begin until the United States actually entered the war.

This time partial rearmament began five months after Hitler invaded Poland and all-out rearmament started four months later, following the fall of France.

Awareness of Threat

In the last war conscription waited until the war had been on two years, nine months, and 10 days. This time one year, 15 days.

From this factual record of events Washington observers draw as a minimum these observations:

That there has been a much quicker and deeper awareness of the threat which German aggression holds for the United States this time than before.

That despite advance intention of the American people and the Congress to isolate the country behind legislative neutrality, the progress of the war has carried the country and the Congress further away from "neutrality" than in the World War.

That the United States has undertaken military mobilization faster and more fully in face of the developments following the beginning of the war in 1939 than it did following the beginning of the war in 1917.

That the United States has been doing more to aid the Allies in nearly every way—and doing it sooner—than before.

That the United States has for months been more active in furthering the defeat of Germany in the state of undeclared war than it was for many months after actually declaring war in 1917.

De Gaulle Seeks U. S. Recognition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 6—A plea for diplomatic recognition of the Free French forces and establishment of the same relations with it as are now extended to the governments-in-exile in London was on the books today, as urged by Count Jacques de Sieyès, representative in the United States of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Free French leader.

Reviewing contributions of the de Gaullists in the battle against Naziism to Canadian club members at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel yesterday, Count de Sieyès said that General de Gaulle's group was in need of lend-lease materials for the armed forces under its command.

"We do not represent ourselves as a government," he declared, "but we speak for a nation. Vichy is not France. Free French and France are one."

Count de Sieyès stressed especially what he held would be the heartening effect on French morale of recognition of the Free French. The French people had great difficulty in guaging American sentiment as between Vichy and his group, he said, due to censorship and the fact that the United States maintains an ambassador at Vichy.

Denying that the Free French movement had any reactionary or Fascist tendencies, Count de Sieyès said this was proven by the fact that German propaganda was continually picturing it as a remnant of the Popular Front.

Von Papen Denies Roosevelt Charges

ANKARA, Turkey, Nov. 6 (AP)—German Ambassador Franz von Papen delivered to Turkish Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu yesterday a verbal note denying the existence in Germany of a map which President Roosevelt said was the Nazi plan for reorganizing South America.

The note also said that a document described by President Roosevelt as a Hitler plan to destroy existing religions was "so foolish and absurd that the German Government considers it useless to bother with it."

The note was published in Turkey.

Legation in Portugal To Be Opened by Eire

LISBON, Portugal, Nov. 6 (AP)—Eire has established diplomatic relations with Portugal and will open a Legation in Lisbon shortly, it was announced yesterday.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

WANTED TO BUY

SOY BEANS wanted from shipping points in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and upstate New York State in car-lot quantities or larger; dealers only BENJAMIN GERKS, Bean Merchant, Rochester, N. Y.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER OPPORTUNITY SHOP
112 Boston Post Road Mamaroneck, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Unfurnished apartment, third floor (3 rooms and bath); private home; preferably employed couple. Chevy Chase section. EM 0185.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

LADY desires to share apartment with young business lady; near Third Church, N. Y. C. Write Box F-21, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

AWNINGS

BALTIMORE, MD. — Sturdifold Awnings & Shade Co.; Venetian blinds, awnings and window shades. 1225 N. Charles St. Mulberry 2010.

BEDDING

MARKS BEDDING CO.
MATTRESSES, BOX SPRINGS, PILLOWS MADE OVER AND STERILIZED
431 Amsterdam Ave. (80th), N. Y. C. TR. 7-8195

SUPREME BEDDING CO.
Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order
170 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR. 4-0660

COUNTRY BOARD

REST, study, beautiful surroundings; good food; 3 baths; capacity 14. Open all year, loving hospitality. $14. Booklets. Fuller Rest, Wellsboro, Pa.

DRESSMAKING

EDITH HIATT WIESINGER — Gowns made to order, individually designed, sketches copied; prices moderate. 226 E. 57th, N. Y. C. EL. 5-3875.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY, (Agency) N. Y. C. Supplies you with reliable experienced nurses UN 4-3510

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS and tables for all occasions, prompt delivery. LONG ISLAND CHAIR RENTING CO., 42-01 218th St., Bayside, N. Y. Bayside 9-6519

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

2 BOSTON SYMPHONY seats, 1st balcony, near stage; available for alternate Saturday evenings. Box M-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 13th St., N. Y. C. GRamercy 5-5972

FURRIERS

BIERMAN FURS
Garments to Measure, Remodeling, Repairing, Blending
2521 Broadway, Cor. 94th Street, N. Y. C.

FURS STYLED TO YOUR PERSONALITY BY ARMAND, PARISIEN FUR CRAFTSMAN. He offers you exceptionally low rates on Remodeling, Repairing and Custom-made coats. Ask for Mr. Armand, 145 West 30th Street, ARMAND ET SOEUR, N. Y. C. CHi 4-1424.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Christian Scientists to learn nursing; moderate salary while learning; instructress trained at the Christian Science Benevolent Sanatorium in Boston. Write for details: TENACRE FOUNDATION, Princeton, N. J.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—A flat-bed pressman familiar with Cross feeders; state experience, religion and whether or not employed. Write R-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL work; keep everything clean and nice in 5-room apartment and cook and serve evening meal; hours 1 p. m. to 8 p. m. Write all about yourself, wages expected and so forth. Box M-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOMEN for part-time work on counter in midtown cafeteria. Apply mornings, CANTERBURY LUNCH, 331 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

Local Classified (Continued)

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE: Oakmont, Pa., 226 Delaware Ave. —Brick and shingle house, brick garage, on a corner lot.

HOUSES FURNISHED

ON MOUNT IDA, Newton, Mass.—Immaculate year-old 7-room house, tastefully furnished, 2 baths and lavatory; available November 15; adults only. Call Big. 8975 or write Box M-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LINENS

HANAN'S
Linens—Yarns—Infantwear
51 Main Street, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

MILLINERY

LADIES — "Modette" Famous Sample Hats — Saves you 50% on your hat bills. Original models from America's leading designers. $4.00, $5.00, $8.00
Modette Co., 55 W. 42nd (Room 1048), N. Y. C.

MOVING AND STORAGE

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage. New Sanitary Vans. 34 Westland Avenue, Boston. KENmore 3623.

PAYING GUESTS

BLAIR LODGE, WANTAGH, L. I., N. Y. OPEN all year—resident, overnight and week-end guests; ideal for rest and study; modern oil heat; commuting on South Shore, 27 miles from New York. Management MRS. JANET CUBY, Wantagh 1578.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., THE KNOLLS INN —Delightful place to live, best foods, private baths; parking; reasonable. 72 Elm Avenue.

PIANOS FOR SALE

SPINETS, GRANDS, UPRIGHTS, new and used. HOLMES CO., 111 North Franklin Street, Hempstead, N. Y. Tel. Hemp. 6010.

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands; perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

PIANO TUNING

BROOKLYN—EXCELLENT TUNING, $2.50; any distance; repairs reasonable; 27 years' experience—CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, ALFREDGE, 220 72 ST., BROOKLYN. SH. RD. 8-4723.

EXPERT TUNING and repair service; free estimates given within 20 miles' radius. Hardman, Peck & Company, 33 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. PL. 3-1100.

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
CROKER-EVANS, 41-27 MAIN ST., FLUSHING N. Y. Authorized Agent for All Standard Brands since 1924. Telephone FL. 9-6056.

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate—Sales—Rentals
Insurance, All Branches
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1374 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1939
30 Years in Flatbush

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street BOulevard 8-7030

REAL ESTATE WANTED

LARGE country home with modern conveniences in southern New Hampshire; preferably furnished. Box R-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait Boston's Finest Pen Shop
5 Bromfield St.—LIB. 3913 PENCRAFT, INC.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

SALES OPPORTUNITY
Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be member of an Atlantic City Christian Science church, preferably resident of Atlantic City. Should have had some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of two working days each week required. Commission basis. Write Box P-32, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

ROOMS TO LET

LARGE, pleasant front room, convenient to all transits; business couple or person. Virginia 7-4416. (Bor. of Queens, N. Y. C.)

N. Y. C., Riverside Drive—In duplex apartment, southern exposure; beautifully furnished, private bath; dignified, homelike atmosphere; gentleman. TRa. 4-3923.

N. Y. C., 27 West 11 St.—Quiet, full home privileges; telephone; near church; Christian Scientist preferred; $8. Mrs. DeCamp.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Large, pleasant, warm furnished room (private bath) for business man. 10 Theyer St. Monroe 7016-W.

RUG CLEANING

RUGS EXPERTLY CLEANED
Stored, Altered, Dyed, Repaired. Fully Insured.
ATLAS CARPET CLEANING COMPANY
67th Street, Corner Columbus Avenue, N. Y. C.
Trafalgar 7-6000

SHOE REPAIRING

JOE'S SHOE REPAIR
289 Front Street
Hempstead, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

REFINED woman, Christian Scientist, of varied experience, desires work; good housekeeper, chauffeuse, companion; go anywhere. Write H. L. M., Gen. Delivery, Hyannis, Mass.

YOUNG woman, Christian Scientist, desires position—practical attendant or companion-housekeeper; unstands hairdressing; good driver; travel. Marion Green, 19 Cole Spring Road, Stamford, Conn.

TYPEWRITERS

Underwood, Remington, Royal, Corona, Smith
CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.
Sold, Repaired, Rented and Serviced
PORTABLE AGENTS
5 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Col. 5-4550

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

ALWAYS HIGH CASH PAID FOR WORN FUR COATS. I. M. FUR CO. 1 W. 34th, near 5th Ave., N. Y. WIs. 7-7969

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 5-7113 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THOMPSON'S
985 Main
Now as in the past seasons we show only
QUALITY FURS

Henry C. Reid and Son
Registered Jewelers
American Gem Society
BROAD STREET
NEAR FAIRFIELD AVENUE

WALTER R. ROTHE
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Specialists in Air-Conditioning
Quiet May Oil Burner
Plumbing and Heating
Established in 1915

FOSTER-BESSE
956 Main
Sole Distributors of
DON MACDONALD OVERCOATS, $35.00
Open a convenient Charge Account

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT (Continued)

BEHRENS' MARKET

Everything for Thanksgiving
192 Fairfield Avenue Dial 5-5121

"JAMES RIVER COLONIAL HOUSE"
and 14 model rooms furnished to give you ideas for YOUR home . . . on the furniture floor at
HOWLAND'S

Just 2 More Days to Save 10% on
CHRISTMAS CARDS
that are priced more than 25 for $1.50
READ'S

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2187 Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday Wednesday 9 to 1 o. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
in Greenwich, Conn.
Member of Federal Reserve System

Dry Cleaners
of Wearing Apparel, Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing
New England Carpet Cleaning Co.
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800-1801

Lamp Shades
also
Shades Made to Order and Recovered
The Greenwich Electrical
262 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 532

Craig Electrical Co.
Radios and Electrical Appliances
Smith Building
289 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3130

PATISSERIE
St. Moritz
23 E. Putnam Ave.
Tel. 2818 CONFISERIE

The Sutton Oil Co.
Arthur E. Sutton .. Joseph S. Hall
FUEL OIL
OIL BURNERS
Tel. 2711

Greenwich Hardware Co.
Fireplace Sets
Fire Screens, Andirons
Wood Baskets, Kindlers
325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HUNTER PRESS
Multigraphing
Printing, Linotyping
Mimeographing
302 ASYLUM STREET
Phone 2-7016
Ask about our Punched-Card Tabulating Service

Let Us Roast Your Turkey
by our Electric Chef Cooking Method —combining the advantages of vapor cooking and barbecue method. Ask for Prices—Reasonable.
CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave. 32-4672

CAMERA SUPPLIES
THE Harvey & Lewis CO
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

MERIDEN

THE DOMESTIC LAUNDRY COMPANY
Perfection is our aim
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 Hanover Street Phone 1503

TUXIS COAL & OIL CO.
COAL—COKE
Fuel, Furnace and Range Oil
553 N. Colony St. 1960

CHERNIACK CO.
Good Value in Fine Selection of
FUR COATS
Also Satisfactory Repairing Done.
3 COLONY STREET

JEPSON'S BOOKSTORE
47 COLONY STREET
NOW is the time to look over our fine assortment of Personal Christmas Cards

DISTINCTIVE SELECTION of WINTER COATS
BENSON'S
38-40 COLONY STREET

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN

Save on Your Winter Wardrobe during
WRUBEL'S
41st Anniversary Sale
Substantial Reductions on desirable Fall and Winter Merchandise—Buy Now!

"Company" or "Just the Family" for
THANKSGIVING
You will want the best in LINENS, CHINA and GLASSWARE for your dinner table. Let us help!
CAULKINS & POST, Inc.
484 Main Street
"We furnish the home complete"

For all lines of
INSURANCE
See
BUTLER'S
243 Main Street (Blau Building)
Telephone 244 or 245

G. U. REED
RADIOS
RECORDS
58 Hamlin Street Tel. 3340-W

EMPIRE Shoe Rebuilders
Shoes Repaired to Look Like New
Suede Shoes a Specialty
Hats Cleaned, Reblocked
147 MAIN STREET

Personalized Stationery
for Christmas Gifts
ORDER NOW
Subscriptions to magazines make good Christmas Gifts
HELEN BRADFORD HAZEN
113 College Street Telephone 2260

Farmers & Mechanics Savings Bank
Middletown, Connecticut
A MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK

The Forest City Laundry

has been serving many Monitor readers for over two years. May we serve you too?
John H. Ehlers, Prop.
248-250 William St.
'Phone 456

PELTON'S
Luncheon Bar and Booths
Delicious Candies, Salted Nuts
Toiletries for Men and Women
TWO STORES
108 Main Street 186 East Main Street

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at Raphael's
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

ART JONES
Men's Wear
33 West Main Street Phone 1158
New Britain, Conn.

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

LeWITT
JEWELERS
Repair Service — Diamonds Set
UP 1 FLIGHT — 299 MAIN STREET

GULF GAS
EXIDE BATTERIES
Firestone Tires
Hardware City Fuel Co.
102 W. Main St., next to P. O. 201 Elm St.

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8-2315 2 p. m.-6 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STORY'S DAIRY
INC.
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Established 1885
192 BAILEY ST. 8-4824

MOVING in Padded Vans
Storage of Household Goods
Good Used Furniture for Sale
West Haven Trucking Co.
435 Congress Avenue 6-0343

WHITTON
FLOWER SHOP
EXCLUSIVE AND DEPENDABLE
PRICES CONSERVATIVE
WE WELCOME YOUR ACCOUNT
1102 Chapel St. 7-1846

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
GREETING CARDS
COSTUME JEWELRY
Chapel Street at the Taft

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

Howards CLEANERS.

THEISS FROCKS
Women's Dresses with Youthful Lines
Sizes 18½ to 24½
Alterations Free
78 CENTER STREET

WHALLEY TIRE CO.
Tydol Gas—Miller Tires
Lubrication—Batteries
Prompt and Courteous Service
223 Whalley Ave. 1545 State St.

KILBORN BROS.
Stationers
We have everything for your Home and Office
209 Orange Street

Purpora Posture Shoes
designed, manufactured and fitted by Joseph Purpora for Complete Comfort
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
138 Temple Street 7-1314

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Norwalk 1724 Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

GOULD'S
SMART CORSETRY
GRADUATE CORSETIERE
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATION
JEWELRY — BAGS
LINGERIE — HOSIERY — GLOVES
4 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK

INSURANCE
General Insurance Agents
SINCE 1835
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
110 Wall Street, Norwalk
SAMUEL J. KEELER Managing Director

— BAGS —
Alligator Grain—Kid—Morocco—Goatskin
Black, Brown, Navy, Red.
1.95—$2.95—$4.95—$7.50
Corded Silk—Black—Brown
$1.95 and $2.95
Corduroy—Wooden Tops—Red—Green—Brown and Rust—$1.00
J. I. MALLETTE
88 Washington St. South Norwalk

DEVINE BROS., Inc.
Successors to
Bishop & Lynes and the Ferris-Devine Co.
COAL and FUEL OIL
Masons' Building Supplies
Ready-Mix Concrete
Commerce St. (24-hour service) First St.
Tel. 6-4421 Tel. 6-4431

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

"'TIS NO FEAT FOR US TO FIT"
Enna Jetticks
AAAA to EEE Only $5.00 to $6.00 Some at $6.50
ARNOLD'S
64 WALL STREET NORWALK

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535 1 to 6 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STAMFORD DEPT. STORE
ATLANTIC AND BELL STREETS
Desirable Merchandise
Consistent Low Prices
Tel. 3-6846

Buettner's
PARK PLACE AT SUMMER ST.
Everybody can save money in Buettner's August Furniture Sale

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

Darien Hand Laundry
Strictly Hand Work
182 Post Road, Darien, Conn.
Darien 5-0335
Mending and darning free of charge
WE CALL AND DELIVER

Brown Brothers Ideal Market
ONE PARK ROW
PHONE 4-1193

Think of
LINOLEUM AND RUGS
Think of
FLOOR COVERING SHOP
108 Bedford Street Tel. 3-3113

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD
(Continued)

FUEL OIL — WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING — BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

The KINGSBURY Shop
The Utmost in Fine Tailoring and Cleaning
Post Rd., Noroton, Conn. Darien 5-2116
49 River St., Stamford, Conn. Phone 4-1532

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Step into a little children's world in our Infants' and Children's Department
DRESSES
Sizes 1 to 6½ years
$1.29
All new styles for fall

Oil Burning Room Heaters
Complete line of Heaters. Heating capacity from 1 to 4 rooms. Shop at Sears and save.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 GRAND STREET

See Our Girls' Warm Winter Coats
Up to the minute fashions of heavy woolens—lined and interlined,—sizes 5 to 16.
$5.98 to $16.98
THE MILLER & PECK CO.

Annual November Dress Sale!
Woolens! Velveteens! Crepes!
Juniors, Misses, Women's Sizes
Evening Gowns
Lieberskind
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

Carving sets—Steak sets
for Thanksgiving
Steak sets from $3.85 and up
W. E. PIERPONT
REGISTERED JEWELER
AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
UNITED STATES AND CANADA
159 BANK STREET

Now Showing—
Our most beautiful collection of Coats.
Sugenheimers
61 BANK STREET

Maryland

BALTIMORE

Thomsen-Ellis-Hutton Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay and Water Sts. ● PLaza 7760
New York Office: Woolworth Bldg.

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WHITNEYS
The only store in Albany that gives charge customers the convenience of the famous
CHARGA-PLATE

Hoag & Taylor
Maiden Lane and James Street
MEN'S WEAR
Not too early to think of Holiday Shopping
THANKSGIVING FLOWERS
She will appreciate the compliment of an orchid.
Danker
121 NO. PEARL ST. 3-4258 3-4259

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

Jacques & Rene
HAIR STYLISTS
for Individuality and the "Better" Permanent
113 State St. Dial 5-5515

HOLMES BROS.
Florists
15 STEUBEN ST. ALBANY, N. Y.
Green Houses Western Avenue

WILKE'S
Fine Odorless Garment Cleaning
for "Colors That Sing"
DIAL 4-1251

G. V. & F. W. CAMERON
Glass
Hardware Paint
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

NEW YORK

ALBANY
(Continued)

CURTAINS
At Killip's we have a staff of experts skilled in cleansing and refinishing curtains. They'll be safe here because we handle them with the same care you would bestow upon them yourself. For better curtain cleansing phone 5-3311.
Get the Killip Quality
KILLIP LAUNDERING COMPANY

BALDWIN

IT'S NEW IT'S DELICIOUS IT'S GOOD FOR YOU
NU-KERNEL BREAD
HEIM'S BAKERY

BAY SHORE—Islip

You'll like our weigh
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Phones Bay Shore 1139
Islip 1122
Roscoe C. Haff Clifton E. Schlemmer

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sherwin-Williams Paints — Imperial Washable Wall Paper
THE LAWRENCE PAINT CO.
Binghamton Johnson City Endicott

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
Building Supplies
Be prepared for your winter's coal. "Same Coal—Same Mine—all the Time"
345-351 Grand Avenue Dial 7-2349

CHRISTMAS AGAIN
Time to begin your plans now. Don't wait for the last minute rush and jam. Shop now—shop leisurely for the right gift for the right person.
McLEAN'S
GIFTS GALORE ON EVERY FLOOR!
Christmas Gifts of Every Kind for the Home

THE FAIR STORE

NEW WINTER FOOTWEAR
Advance Models Arriving Daily
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 Court St.

PLUMBING and HEATING
Save money! Let Sears estimate your plumbing and heating needs. No obligation.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
174 Court Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 3531 9 to 11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
Hairdressing
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 2-0360—2-3623

Neilsen's Frozen Fancies
for your
THANKSGIVING DINNER
95 PONDFIELD ROAD

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
85 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 2-0310

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251
QUAKER STATE MOTOR OIL

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
66 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-4000

Distinctive American and Oriental Food Served
Truly a treat to dine here
FUJIYAMA TEA ROOM
20 Studio Arcade Tel. 2-4288

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE
(Continued)

BRONXVILLE INN
STEAK—CHICKEN—FISH
ALL CHARCOAL-BROILED
COMPLETE PLANK STEAK DINNER, $1.00
Luncheons 60c-75c Dinner $1.00
Sunday Dinner $1.25 Supper 75c
ALSO A LA CARTE
Club Luncheons, Dinners, Wedding, Shower and Bridge Parties Thoughtfully Planned, Skillfully Executed
For Reservations Tel. BR. 2-4224
56 Pondfield Rd. W., cor Bronxville Rd.

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Riverside 5397, 10 a. m.-2 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ANTHRACITE
Egg, Stove and Nut

Dustless coal is the logical fuel to buy. Housewives appreciate it because it means a clean basement, a clean house and clean clothes. It means less smoke and more heat, no dust—no muss—no fuss.

J. O. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
Marion at Elmwood Delaware 3300
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Hens & Kelly, Inc.
Give and Redeem
S. & H. Green Stamps
A filled stamp book may be used in any department as a $2 payment on any merchandise!
Shop at Hens & Kelly's
Main at Mohawk—Buffalo, N. Y.

£
Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.
PURITY, QUALITY SERVICE, COURTESY
You'll Favor Our Flavor
4949 Main St. Un. 6600

New Hair Styles
Starting with one of our expert permanents at $3.50 to $15.

The Dawn
BEAUTY SHOPPE
1165 Delaware Ave. Lincoln 5410

Fur-Trimmed Hats
to match your coat
Bring in your fur pieces
HABICHT
250 Elmwood Avenue

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

HOTEL STATLER FLOWER SHOP
James T. Longley
The Finest in FLOWERS at All Times
Telephones WA 3545—WA 4600

CORTLAND

LEHIGH VALLEY COAL
"The Coal That Satisfies"
THE A. T. DUNN CO.
126 Elm Street Phone 48

CORTLAND—HOMER

MAXSON & STARIN
blue coal
the answer to your fuel problem.
In Cortland: 43 E. Court Street
In Homer: Grove Street
Phone Homer or Cortland 52

DOUGLASTON

Douglaston Service Station
GAS—OIL
Washing—Greasing
Repairs
245 St. and Northern Boulevard
Bayside 9-7142

P. N. BRUNING
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Quality Groceries—Fruits
Vegetables
We strive to please
244-04 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
Bayside 9-1571—1572

Crossword Quiz Answers

NEW YORK

ELMIRA

Pasteurized Milk
(in the cream-top bottle)
Butter Ice Cream Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

Beautiful Clocks—Radios—Lamps
Well-styled, to harmonize with your furniture ensemble.
WRIGHT ELECTRIC CO.
118 N. Main St. Dial 2-0974

Dial 9186
"GOLD NUGGET" Anthracite
HARM & GILBERT COAL CO.
We Give S&H Green Stamps

The Best in Dry Cleaning
● NO ODOR ● NO SHRINKAGE
● CLEAN ● INDIVIDUALIZED
DE LUXE CLEANERS
458 W. WASHINGTON AVE. DIAL 4338

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

Wally Your Hairdresser
Creators of Coiffures
BEAUTY CULTURE
In All Its Branches
Cedarhurst 5283 462 Central Ave.

Davey Shops
Girdles—Brassieres—Lingerie
Hosiery—Bags—Gloves
Hankies—Collar and Cuff Sets
456 Central Ave. Ced. 6689
Opp. Central Theatre Open Evenings

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 9-8846 Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TREADEASY SHOE SHOP
MEN — HEALTH SPOT ETONIC
WOMEN — ENNA JETTICK HEALTH SPOT TREADEASY
CHILDREN — KALI-STEN-IKS BOY SCOUTS SADDLE-MASTERS
X-RAY SHOE FITTING
39-06 Main Street Fl. 9-5958
Next to Crawford Clothes

LET US WINTERIZE YOUR CAR
DONAHUE'S SERVICE STATION
Lubrication, Ignition, Battery Service
Washing, Simonizing
Cars called for and delivered
Just Phone FL. 9-1080
TYDOL GAS VEEDOL OIL
41-20 150th Street
½ block Murray Hill R. R. Station

Whitman's Auction Rooms
157-02 Northern Blvd.
We buy Furniture, Antiques, Silver, Bric-a-brac, etc.
Estates Appraised
Consignments Solicited
Would you like notices of our Auction Sales?
Send us your name or Phone Flushing 9-1811

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone, Boulevard 8-7863 Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service—New and Used Carpets For Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
Corporation
109-30 159 St., Republic 9-5360

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
J. S. Bersin
Really Remarkable Sodas
Lunch—Fountain—Home Cooking
Brever's Ice Cream—Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY Forest Hills nd Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo. 8-3661-2

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

Marthe Beauty Salon
Complete Beauty Service
Tues. and Fri. Eves. until 8 P. M
119-59 Union Turnpike Bo. 8-3868

FREEPORT

NORMAN'S
Special Prices for Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 10th and 11th
COATS—SUITS—DRESSES
Alterations Free
83 So. Main St. Freeport

Cold Weather Means Warm Clothes. Are Yours Ready?
Have Them Serviced by
C.V. Boller Co.
Quality Cleaners
70 S. GROVE ST. TEL. FREE. 3098

$1.00 Personal Stationery
200 Sheets—100 Envelopes
Printed with name and address
BRAITHWAITE
Commercial Stationer
10 Church Street Ph. Free. 2458

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE

Your Savings Account insured up to $5,000
Chartered by the U. S. Government
GLOVERSVILLE FEDERAL SAVINGS and LOAN ASSOCIATION
52 North Main Street
GLOVERSVILLE NEW YORK

Fuel Oil Range Oil Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO. MAIN

Sears Gloversville
Where whole families enjoy shopping together
Where the dollar goes far
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
see
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 3040

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Birds Eye Frosted Turkeys
COLLINS & STILWELL
90 N. Main St. Phone 2090—2091

GREAT NECK

Millincourt CHOCOLATES
HOME MADE CHOCOLATES
Fine Candies for the Thanksgiving Holiday
75c per lb.
85 SOUTH MIDDLE NECK ROAD
PHONE GREAT NECK 4482

ZENITH MOTOR SALES, Inc.
SALES—SERVICE
Renewed Guaranteed Used Cars
16 CUTTER MILL ROAD

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Delivery
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

Automobile Responsibility Law becomes effective January 1, 1942. Get information now and be prepared.
Monica R. Stevens
INSURANCE
Phone Great Neck 2691-J or 850

HEMPSTEAD

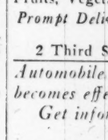
K. & E. Novelty Stores, Inc.
One of the Largest Assortments on Long Island of Gifts, Lamps Occasional Furniture
237 Fulton Avenue, Hempstead, L. I.
101 South Main Street, Freeport, L. I.

Hempstead Fur Shop, Inc.
MINK EXPERTS
Remodeling, Repairing, Cold Storage
ALL WORK DONE ON PREMISES
JOHN KAVALIS, Proprietor
17 So. Franklin St. Tel. Hempstead 5440

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
272 Front Street

Redwood Lumber Greenhouse Specialties
CARL MIRSCHEL
Lumber Yard—Building Materials
Hempstead 3141 Floral Park 5618
Box 92, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.
Hempstead Turnpike, near Nassau Blvd.

RHODA HAT SHOPPE
New Fall Hats



Latest Colors and Styles
13 Main Street, Hempstead (One flight up)
3 Pine Street, Freeport (Bet. Main and Church Sts.)
Hempstead 1289

Fashion Bowl INC
Dresses and Sportswear
273 Fulton Avenue
Hempstead, L. I.

BROWER LUMBER CORP.
Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.
Lumber—Mason Materials
Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings
66 Kellum Place Hepstead 370

DOROTHY CHADWICK COSMETICS

At the price you want to pay. Free complexion analysis and instructions on make-up.
471 Greenwich Street, Hempstead
Phone Hemp. 4323

NEW YORK

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SMASH SALE
500 New Fall Suits
25% OFF
Entire Stock Included
Shetlands, Tweeds, Camel Hair, Flannels, Coverts, Corduroys, Plaids, Knits.
Carol Green's
Hempstead 253 Fulton Ave. Freeport 60 S. Main St.

THE NEW HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
(Formerly Hempstead Tea Shop)
42A NORTH FRANKLIN STREET
(Opp Arnold Constable)
A New Modern Restaurant
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
Sunday Dinner 75c
42A North Franklin Street Hempstead 1601

HOLLIS

A call to HOllis 5-2421 will give you the answer to any printing problem.
BURCH PRINTING CO.
"A Concern of Reputation"
91-10 191st Street, Hollis
Just a few steps from Jamaica Avenue

ITHACA

HERRON'S
Shoes
for all the family
X-Ray Shoe Fitting
138 East State St. Ithaca, N. Y.

NEW! SWAN SOAP 8 WAYS BETTER Try it!
Atwaters Grocers
111 E. State Street Phone 2761

Mobilgas
Mel Comfort's Socony Service
SENECA ST. GARAGE
Phone 2505
Gas, Oil, Lubrication, Batteries, Tires
Plus "Friendly Service"
Packard Sales and Service

See the new 1942
ZENITH RADIOS
at
Rothschild's

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Havemeyer 9-6327 9 to 12 Monday Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fine Furniture and Rugs
UPHOLSTERING
DRAPERIES
CAMEO SHOPS
40-34 82nd Street
Opposite Jackson Theatre
HA. 4-8310

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV 9-5000

R. K. O. Dress Shop, Inc.
DRESSES, GOWNS, SPORTSWEAR
SKIRTS, SWEATERS
A Shop for the Discriminating Lady
82-12 37th Avenue HA. 9-0731

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

THE CURIOSITY SHOP
Established 1925
Antiques—Interior Decorating—Gifts
SLIP COVERS UPHOLSTERING
79-23 37th Avenue Hav. 9-4776

PHILIP BOMBACI'S
QUALITY MARKET
Fruits, Vegetables and Groceries
MONARCH BRANDS
HAvemeyer 9-3290 80-28 37th Avenue

COLONY BEAUTY SALON

Five Men Stylists
Creating Feather Bob, Cut and Wave $1.50
HA. 6-7870
37-39 82ND STREET

ORDER NOW
Personal Christmas Cards
for Expert Picture Framing and Pictures and Gifts see
DECORATIVE ARTS
82-11½ 37TH AVENUE

JAMAICA

Lowe Brothers
PAINTS
DOMESTIC PAINT CO.
89-61 163 St. — JAM. 6-0806

JAMAICA REFRIGERATION
150-06 Liberty Ave.
SERVICE—SALES
Approved Authorized Dealers
● NORGE ● KELVINATOR
● G. E. ● PHILCO
● FRIGIDAIRE ● CROSLEY
For prompt repair service—Republic 9-7758

NEW YORK

JAMAICA
(Continued)

'blue coal'
Ask about our Budget Plan
93-02 183rd Street
Hollis 5-7900

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Refresh Your Rooms
At a moderate cost, quality reupholstering, mattress renovating, and made to order draperies, slip covers, living room suites.
89-64 163 St. REpublic 9-6630
8 doors north of Jamaica Ave.
MANCHESTER UPHOLSTERING CO.
Est. 1912 House of Honest Values
Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling

John Lee
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
Buy now from our fine new collection of smart furs and save.

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

KENMORE

We invite you to visit the
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*

M. DUSEL, Hardware
Kenmore's only display of canary birds. Come in and hear them sing.
3147 Delaware Ave. Ri. 9635

FOR AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
GEORGE WALLACE REALTY CORP.
General Insurance Agents
REALTORS—BUILDERS
2852 Delaware Avenue
(Over Woolworth's)

LARCHMONT

1931 PALMER AVENUE
B. GLASSMAN
Jeweler
Hamilton, Longines, Gruen and popular priced Swiss watches
GORHAM SILVERWARE
Jewelry Remodeled

G-W-MERRELL
HARDWARE
EASY WASHERS, FRIGIDAIRES
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS
GIFTS—APPLIANCES—TOYS
1921 PALMER AVENUE

LYNBROOK

JOHN WATTS
Prime Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Telephone 8422

LYNBROOK—Malverne

For Thanksgiving
Delicious Pumpkin Pies
a perfect finish to a dinner
MALVERNE *bakery*
253 Hempstead Ave.

MAMARONECK

"Staten Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"
Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's
Coats—Suits
FURS REMODELED, GLAZED
101 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

MANHASSET

Nagele's
Fine Foods
Phone Manhasset 1000

PAUL A. NIELSON
Insurance Underwriter
Insurance and Nothing Else Since 1912
One Park Avenue, Manhasset, L. I.
Phone Manhasset 822

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Mo 7-2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WARREN'S
Gifts
PICTURE FRAMING
LAMPS SHADES
Greeting Cards
COR. THIRD AVE. AND SECOND ST.

"Service That Satisfies"
CHELSEA
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

You are cordially invited to visit Our New Store

SCHILLER'S
29 FOURTH AVENUE
Dresses, Gowns, Coats, Suits

Milady Beauty Salon
MR. HARRY
Hair Stylist
105 Prospect Avenue
Mo. 8-7071

Marion Young
RESTAURANT
Luncheon • Afternoon Tea
Dinner
Pilgrim Room is available for parties
MO. 7-4073 57 Prospect Ave.

Mme. BLAND
Golden Rule Dress Shop
Coats, Suits and Gowns
CUSTOM MADE HATS
also remodeling by Fay and Gertrude SCHUMAN
13 Gramatan Avenue
Opp. Proctor's

See Us First . . . for . . .
AUTOMOBILE
LIFE INSURANCE
PERSONAL
LOANS
The MOUNT VERNON TRUST COMPANY
Member Fed. Res. and F.D.I.C.

Leab & Meyers
Oldest Established Jewelers in Mt. Vernon
Mo. 8-6143 7 Gramatan Ave.

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick
National Bank
and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Distinctive Gifts for the Home
Reasonably Priced and Available on Convenient Budget Terms
BURGER'S
26-28 Water Street, Newburgh

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water Street
Good Clothes Since 1920
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers

MOE MEYER STORE

Famous for Millinery since 1893
87 Water Street Newburgh

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone New Rochelle 2-5655 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LEONARD Talner
JEWELER
INVITES THE PATRONAGE OF READERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR WHO APPRECIATE JEWELRY OF QUALITY AND PERSONAL SERVICE
TEL. N. R. 2-3692
565 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

Mendelsohn's Luggage Shop
Ladies' Handbags
Evening Bags
Overnight Cases
and Wallets
Repairing Our Specialty
548 MAIN STREET N. R. 2-5660

CHARLES
Ladies' Hairdresser
INDIVIDUAL PERMANENT WAVING
Tel. New Rochelle 2-7619
24 Division Street

For Smart Corsetry
LA ROSE SHOPPE
All well-known brands. All corsets fitted. No charge for alterations.
525 MAIN ST. Tel. N. R. 2-3532

Karas
- DRESSES
- SPORTSWEAR
- EVENING GOWNS

567 Main St. New Rochelle

Kathryn Hayes INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. NEw Rochelle 2-7809
86 DIVISION STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

Dr. Scholl's Specialists in Shoe Fitting Problems
Learn how comfortable shoes can be!
DR. SCHOLL'S FOOT COMFORT SHOP
462 Main St. N. R. 2-3215 (next to Arnold Constables)

BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
Westchester's Largest Store for Men and Boys
- Stein-Bloch Clothes
- Arrow Shirts
- Ties
- Handkerchiefs
- Underwear

98 MECHANIC ST. (Free parking opp.)

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

Westchester Gift Shop
Interior Decorators
Furniture Novelties
610 Main Street
New Rochelle, N. Y.

SOCONY
SERVICE STATION
U. S. TIRES, Brake Specialists
J. FRED FRANZ, Jr.
NEw Rochelle 2-5456 657 North Ave.

New Rochelle Trust Co.
Main Office 542 Main Street
Branch Office 268 North Avenue
(Oldest Banking Institution in the City)

Marie Stone
A GOWN SHOP OF DISTINCTION
Sportswear
Daytime and Evening Gowns
NEw Rochelle 2-6017
611 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

'blue coal'
Ask about our Budget Plan
770 CHAUNCEY STREET
GLENMORE 5-8672

KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Borough of Manhattan

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lackawanna 4-5600 Hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HUDSON VIEW MARKET
Wadsworth 3-7850, 1, 2 Orders Called for and Delivered
High-Grade Meats, Poultry, Sea Food, Grocery, Dairy and Frosted Foods.
Visit our new modern market where shopping is a pleasure. We carry a Full Line of Monarch Products.
812 West 187th Street New York City

Our Individually Fitted
Foundation Garments
are designed to give you the maximum in BEAUTY and COMFORT
We carry the Bias-Cup Bra
MAUDE SMITH, Corsetiere
30 Years in Business on the Heights
723 West 181st Street WA. 7-5970

RE 2-5498 Estab. 1837
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MALDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estate Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers.

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Richmond

MARINERS HARBOR
WEISSGLASS DAIRY CORP.
Milk and Cream — Weissglass — Butter and Eggs
Main Office
2014 Forest Ave., Ph. Gib. 2-6600-01-02
Branches
236 Butler St., Brooklyn Main 4-1965
42 N. 2nd Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Phone Oakwood 8360

PORT RICHMOND
STANDARD OFFICE SERVICE CO.
73 Richmond Ave. Phone Gib. 2-1831
Portable Typewriters
CHRISTMAS CARDS
Name Imprinted. See Samples Now

NIAGARA FALLS
Morré's
"GOOD CLOTHES"
ARROW SHIRTS, MALLORY HATS
41 FALLS STREET

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

BELLEVUE DRESS SHOPPE
1809 MAIN ST. NIAGARA FALLS N.Y.
Niagara Falls' Leading Dress Shop
TELEPHONE 1175

Frigler's
DRY CLEANING
We carry insurance for your protection against Fire and Theft
We Satisfy Particular People
PHONE 6272 527 ERIE AVE.

PATCHOGUE
SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270 Port Jefferson 558

NEW YORK

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PELHAM

195-199 Sparks Avenue Tel. 8-0380
A. ARCHIGIAN
UPHOLSTERING
Fine custom upholstering
Manufacturers of Curtains, Slip Covers, Draperies, Venetian Blinds
Furniture Repairing

BURGH & McHUGH
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work—Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673, Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

FOR PROMPT, EFFICIENT
Radio Service
Official Radio Manufacturer's Service
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS, WIRING
Call Licensed Electrician
Kalb & Crawford
WOLF'S LANE PELHAM 0792-3397

Tel. PELHAM 8-2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT. General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks. Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters

PORT CHESTER

DUOFOLD UNDERWEAR
Wool on Outside—Cotton on Inside
2.50 to 5.00
I. GOLDBERG, SON
29-31 NO. MAIN STREET

BROADLOOM CARPET and RUGS
Made by the Bigelow Weavers
JOSEPH **TUNICK** SONS
Port Chester 1800

POUGHKEEPSIE

HARRYS
Fashions for Young Folks
252-254 MAIN ST.
ELEMENT CLOTH
SNOW SUITS
WARMTH WITHOUT BULK
For Boys and Girls

IT'S LUCKEY'S for LINENS
For many, many years Luckey, Platt & Co. has been known up and down the Hudson Valley for quality linens. Now as we come closer to the holiday season, Luckey's again leads in the variety of selection of fine linens—at reasonable prices.
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.
POUGHKEEPSIE

M. SHWARTZ and CO.
Presents
OVERCOATS
for Blustry Days
$25 to $50

AT THANKSGIVING . . . when your heart says "remember"—there is no finer gift than
Flowers
SALTFORD
18 Cannon St. Phone 538

Collingwood & Seaman
COAL OIL WOOD
PHONE 2330
41 MARKET STREET
Our Stoker Will Reduce Your Coal Bill

E. V. GRANT
317 Main St. Phone 615
Fall Painting and Decorating
Estimates Cheerfully Given

BREMMER'S MILK
Superior Quality
Grade A
Phone 1362 Poughkeepsie

The NEW Wallace's
Phone 2760 Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

IT'S COAT WEATHER
FUR-TRIMMED .... $24.98 to $89.98
SPORT COATS .... $14.98 to $29.98
Jr. Missy and Women's Sizes
BAUER'S 260 Main St.

Phone Poughkeepsie 3313
Marino's
Where Art Is Performed
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING and Complete Beauty Service
26 Academy Street

City Auto Body Works, Inc.
General Auto Body Repairing
Painting—Trimming—Glazing
Frame and Wheel Alignment
745 Main Street Phone 2344

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

B and M Food Market
469 MAIN STREET PHONE 6160
Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Delicatessen
Distributor of S&W *Self Service*
FINE FOODS
Free Delivery

G. Schlude's Sons
The FURNITURE STORE
SINCE 1872
Phone 368 150-152 Main Street

SIRING BROTHERS
277 Main St. Phone 1856
Successors to Alling Rubber Co.
Sporting Goods—Toys
Rubber Goods
Quality Merchandise at no extra cost

Painting Paperhanging Contractor
JOHN E. PHILLIPS
173 THOMPSON STREET
Phone 2635-M
Estimates Cheerfully Given

QUEENS VILLAGE

IRV & LEW
Knox Hats Arrow Shirts
217-21 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-10129
QUEENS VILLAGE, N. Y.

CHEVROLET
NEW CARS SUPER SERVICE
GUARANTEED U. K. USED CARS
VILLAGE CHEVROLET, Inc.
R. G. SEIBERT, Pres.
Jamaica Ave. and 222 St. Phone Ho 5-5161

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JAHN'S
SODA CANDY
LUNCHEON
117-03 Hillside Avenue
Vir. 7-3888 Next to R.K.O.

WALK-OVER
Veiled Cabana
with veil-like perforations
Black Suede $8.95
X-RAY FITTING
TOLLEYS
115-15 Jamaica Ave.

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
CATERERS
Weddings Dinners
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Receptions Banquets
113-05 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-2530

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Virginia 9-4330, 4331 and 4332

CARL KOEHLER
Friendly Advice on Home Furnishing
Rugs
Slip Covers Furniture
VIrginia 9-0845 107-05 Jamaica Ave.

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
PAINT—WALLPAPER—HARDWARE
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
Jamaica Ave., corner 116th Street
Tel. Virginia 9-8636

GEORGE DAVIDOFF
Diamonds — Watches
Jewelry
110-14 Jamaica Avenue
Richmond Hill, N. Y. Virginia 7-0032

Winter Fashions Are Here

- TREADEASY
- MATRIX
- WILBUR COON

Edwards Shoes for Children. Reasonably Priced.
PARAMOUNT SHOE SHOP
111-21 Jamaica Ave. VI. 2-3254
Virginia 7-5656

J. J. Kuntz Company, Inc.
Formerly Chilton Paint Stores
Sherwin-Williams Paints
Thibaut Wallpaper
Jamaica Avenue, corner 110th Street

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 . 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-2
Coupon

NEW YORK

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

Prizewinning Permanent Waves
Hair Shaping to Type

The Mayflower
Hair Dressers and Beauticians
128-12 Liberty Av., Rich. Hill VI. 3-2935-2435

LAurelton 8-4909
JOSEPH J. RIPAK
Insurance
120-04 196th St., St. Albans, L. I., N. Y.

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven
PLESSER & SONS
Haberdashers and Hatters
to
Well-Dressed Men
Hats—Sportswear—Shoes
9105 Jamaica Avenue at 91st Street
9329 Jamaica Avenue at 96th Street

RIDGEWOOD

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
The Nation's Model Laundry
Try the economical
ELECTIVE SERVICE
Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
BROOKLYN: Call SOuth 8-4567
W. HEMPSTEAD: Call Garden City 8881

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Culver 6108 Hours, 10 to 12, 4 to 7 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd. East Glen 6161

ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Groceries
BIRDS EYE
Frosted Foods
644 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1050

Coal, Fuel Oil
COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine
SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home
DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

TEMPLE BARBER SHOP
Temple Bldg.
Fourth Floor

Put your best food forward in
HUMMING BIRD HOSIERY 89c
McCURDY'S
STREET FLOOR

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Avenue S at Court
Call or Write

SPRING HOUSE
3001 MONROE AVENUE
Luncheon 12 to 2 Dinner 5:30 to 8
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 5
Closed Mondays
Operated by Cornucopia Inc.

PAINT—GLASS
Save Fuel with
STORM SASH
Complete Installations
GEO. H. WABNITZ, Inc.
115 State St. — Main 1094

pillsbury Florist
Floral Designs
Don C. Pillsbury Raymond A. Cain
103 EAST AVE., Sagamore Hotel Stone 796

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

NOCTURNE
GORHAM STERLING
START THIS NEW SERVICE!
SIX PIECES $17.17
Terms if desired
SUNDERLIN'S
Est. 115 Years
76 East Avenue

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
The Nation's Model Laundry
Try the economical
ELECTIVE SERVICE
Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
BROOKLYN: Call SOuth 8-4567
W. HEMPSTEAD: Call Garden City 8881

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

HERMAN BROWN
Men's Wear

Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Interwoven Socks and Bostonian Shoes.
7 No. Park Ave., RVC 2540

ED'S SERVICE STATION
39 MAPLE AVE., COR. MADISON AVE.
2 Blocks East of R. R. Station
BUY AT OUR **Esso** SIGN
Lubrication—Tires—Batteries
Leave Your Car for Service
TEL. R. V. C. 1439

RYE

Mamaroneck
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
Mamaroneck Ave. and New Street
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones
Rye 1121—Scarsdale 2726—Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other Laundry —or with any of a similar name.

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Harwood Building, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones, Scars. 3900, W. P. 8866

Hartsdale Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Coal, Oil, Wood, Coke
Hartsdale Phone Scars. 329

SCHENECTADY

Insist On
Sealtest Supervised

Milk and Ice Cream
Tel. 4-3121 Schenectady, N. Y.

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

Van Voast Agency Inc.
INSURANCE
Ask Us About
RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett Street Phone 4-7791

Walk-Over Shoes

For Women.... $6.95 and up
For Men ..... $7.50 and up
420 STATE STREET

O-Gas-Co Sales Company
Anthony Street
Esso Oil Burners
Essoheat Fuel Oil
Telephone 4-3194

CARL, THE TAILOR
General Tailoring
CLEANER, DYER and FURRIER
136 South Ferry St., near State St.
Phone 6-9713

Barneys
for
PIANOS and RADIOS

Sherwin-Williams
Paints, Varnishes and Wallpaper
128 JAY STREET

Chas. Holtzmann & Son, Inc.
Clothiers and Furnishers
239 STATE STREET
Enduro Fleece Overcoats
Outstanding Quality at $32.50
DOBBS HATS

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY
(Continued)

Our Mid-Winter Collection of Coats, Dresses, Sportswear, Millinery and Accessories is complete.
THE IMPERIAL
325 STATE STREET

SCOTIA

Dutch Oven Baking Co.
Quality Baked Goods
Branches in Schenectady, Scotia, Albany and Amsterdam
For Delivery Service
TE. HOME OFFICE, SCOTIA 6-8161

SPRINGFIELD GARDENS

C. G. FRANKLIN, Inc.
Hardware—Builders' Supplies
AGENT FOR
Devoe and Raynolds Paints and Varnishes, Rexoil Oil Burners and Equipment.
SPRINGFIELD GARDENS, L. I.
Phone LAurelton 8-1579

ST. ALBANS

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
117-41 FARMERS BLVD.
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 8-3541
Orders Called For and Delivered

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4541 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren opp. Onondaga Hotel

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

FRISBIE SHOP
Est. 1918 210 East Jefferson
Christmas Cards
Weddings—Anniversaries
Framed Mottoes for All Occasions
MARY T. FRISBIE

TROY

EST. 1822 **Broughton's** ROTH, INC.
FURS—Apparel for Women
NEW LOCATION
Corner Fourth and Fulton Streets
TROY, N. Y.

1000 prs. SILK HOSIERY, $1.00
Pure thread silk ringless, first quality chiffons with bemberg rayon welt and foot; also service weight with cotton welt and foot.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
FREARS Troy, N. Y.

Treadeasy Shoes for Women
$7.00 to $9.00
Nunn-Bush Shoes for Men
$8.95 to $11.00
Edgerton Shoes for Men
$5.50 to $7.00
SAVARD BROS.
13 THIRD STREET TROY, N. Y.

J. M. WARREN & CO.
Headquarters for
SPORTING GOODS
Hardware, Housewares, Paints and Building Materials
River St. at Broadway, Troy

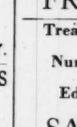
FURS
We Invite You to See
Our Fine Selection of New Fur Coats
SCHRAGER'S FINE FURS
5th Avenue and 102nd Street North

For Complete Line of
DAIRY PRODUCTS
Call North Troy 56
ANDERSON DAIRY FARMS
ROUTE 40
Buy Your ICE CREAM *at Our Dairy*

UTICA

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

The Mohawk Wall Paper & Paint Co.
INCORPORATED
Sherwin-Williams Paints



IMPERIAL Washable WALLPAPERS
211 John St., Utica, N. Y. Tel. 2-5169

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-6113 625 EAGLE ST

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers, Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
SCHWENDERS
201-207 Columbia Street Phone 371

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

Gifts Leather Goods
Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone White Plains 2587 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Bramley & Co.
wish to announce to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor that they are the Westchester Representatives for the American Gem Society.
189 MAIN STREET

Fine Furs
Ready to Wear
Custom Made
Repairing and Restyling
Projansky's
146 East Post Road

Most of your household needs can be had at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains N. Y.

LARSEN'S
Auto Electric and Brake Service, Inc.
SAFETY SERVICE
WHEEL ALIGNMENT
Axle Straightening
Wheels Repaired and Straightened
50 Bank St. Tel. W. P. 3308

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
R. Young Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
206 Ferris Avenue Phone 5780

Come In and Get Your Free "Albert Richard Football Map"
at **Stone's**
CLOTHES SHOP
199 MAIN STREET

Emmadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Ave. Phone 8810

Full and Complete Information About the New York AUTOMOBILE Financial
RESPONSIBILITY LAW
Effective January 1st, 1942, can be obtained from
TUCKER & TURNBULL, Inc.
1 Court St., White Plains, N. Y.
Tel. W. P. 3500

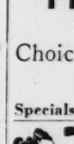
PHILLIPS DRUG STORE
- Schrafft's Candy
- Revlon
- Arrid . . . a cream deodorant

359 Mamaroneck Ave. Opp. "Pix"
W. P. 4888

MURRAY'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Tailors
INDIVIDUAL SERVICE
363 Mamaroneck Ave. near "Pix"
W. P. 2066

YONKERS

PIERPOINT'S
119 New Main Street
Choice Meats and Poultry
Telephone Your Order
YONKERS 3-2574
Specials Wednesdays and Saturdays



De Roberts
Air-Conditioned
Experts in Permanent Waving Done by Male Operators Only
47 Main Street • Tel. YON. 3-6435
Open Until 7 P. M.
Friday and Saturday Until 8 P. M.
FREE PARKING SPACE

Coal, Fuel Oil
HUDSON FUEL CO.
49 MAIN STREET
TEL. YONKERS 5-4900

OSCAR AMERICAN AMOCO GAS **OLSON**
AUTO REPAIRS
ONE-STOP STATION
All Work Guaranteed
629 South Broadway
TEL. YONKERS 3-0977

Your Paint Problems Solved!
Borrow a copy of the famous
PAINT and COLOR STYLE GUIDE
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
"STYLE PERFECT" WASHABLE WALL PAPER
1 Manor House Square YON. 5-8588

FOR QUALITY COATS and FURS
See
The Fashion Shop
10 MAIN STREET

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

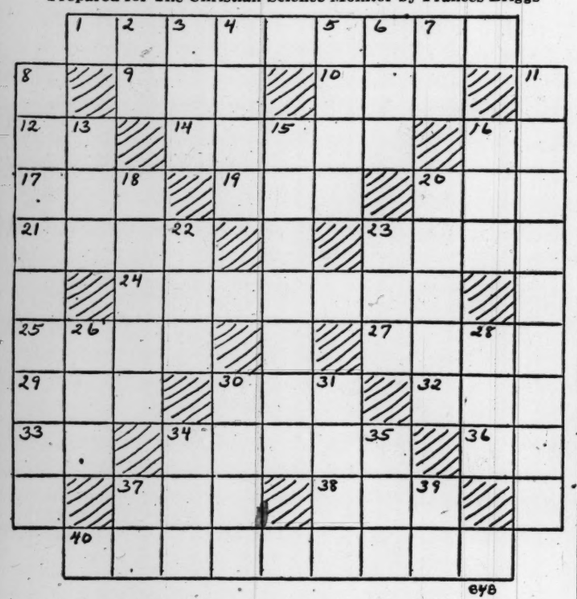
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who inhabited Glubbdubdrib in "Gulliver's Travels"?
9—Mixture of earth and water is what?
10—Arid.
12—What is 11th month of Jewish civil year?
14—Who was the sorceress who married Jason?
16—Where is Waycross (abbr.)?
17—To move swiftly.
19—Ocean.
20—Existed.
21—What is a sentimental or pastoral musical composition?
23—Ticket giving free admission or transit is what?
24—Who was court fool of the famous King Arthur?
25—A foray is what?
27—What is a sea swallow?
29—Where is Tuskegee (abbr.)?
30—To find the sum of.
32—Straight slender stick is what?
33—Plural (abbr.)
34—Who wrote "John Halifax, Gentleman"?
36—Noun suffix.
37—Piece used in playing checkers is what?
38—Energy.
40—What instrument is used for studying the weather?

Down

2—Exist.
3—What is a juice which exudes from trees?
4—What was certain day of ancient Roman month?
5—Notion.
6—Constellation Altar is also called what?
7—Where do the Knickerbockers live (abbr.)?
8—What measures the height of the tide?
11—Who was gifted with power of prophecy, but condemned by Apollo to be always disbelieved?
13—Shoot of a plant is what?
15—Who is hero of a George Eliot novel?
16—What is an aeriform fluid?
18—Who is a character in "Last Days of Pompeii"?
20—Aquatics are practiced in or upon what?
22—Stripling.
23—To fondle.
26—Every one.
28—What do you call eggs of fishes?
30—Pisa, Italy, is on what river?
31—If you executed a jackknife, you would do what?
34—Vehicle.
35—What is a machanic's outfit of tools?
37—Symbol for masurium is what?
39—Myself.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

"Collecting the Oddities" might well be the title of a beginner's collection of stamps, for in it we may expect to find an array of odd-looking items. I saw such a collection some time ago. On one page we found a cover postmarked "London" sealed with a white sticker bearing the word "Censored" in red letters. The envelope had been

Turkish National Defense Stamp

opened by a wide-awake censor who used the sticker to seal the envelope again. Poster stamps picturing beautiful birds decorated another page. Odd postmarks, queer names of towns and cities, foreign slogans and postmarks, colored cancellations, a series of envelopes on which cachets announcing various events were printed and many other similar items took up several pages in the album.

Then came the stamps. Here we found several revenue stamps of

Stamp of Chinese Province under Japanese control.

the State of New York mixed in with a few of the early United States revenue stamps issued during the Civil War and some revenue stamps used at the present time. Next a grouping of commemorative stamps of the world and on another page were stamps picturing birds, animals and fish. On this pagé there was no special arrangement, the stamps being mounted as they had come to hand. On another page several stamps of the Presidential Series of the United States were mounted with other stamps of the country and following were pages of United States stamps in which was a generous sprinkling of precanceled stamps: Several pages were filled with stamps of other countries, the stamps being added to the pages as they were collected.

This collection represented the accumulation of the oddities found in stamp collecting and was the beginning of a real stamp collector. He had collected for the fun of collecting, and in so doing found enjoyment in the hobby. Now this collector has purchased a fine stamp album to house his collection and has remounted the stamps in the proper spaces provided for them. The various covers and other oddities he has mounted in separate albums.

Stamps Around the World

Argentina—The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the "Banco de la Nacion" (Bank of the Nation) has been commemorated with a new 5-centavos stamp in red color, on which is shown a front view of this structure, now near completion. In the upper left hand corner is a portrait of Dr. Carlos Pellegrini in an oval frame. Dr. Pellegrini was the President of Argentina when the bank was established in 1891.

Brazil—In the regular series just issued are 18 denominations ranging from the 10-reis to the 100,000-reis values. In the higher brackets the portrait of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, former President and soldier, appears on the 5,000r., blue; the portrait of Count of Porto Alegre, a military leader, on the 10,000r., carmine, and a portrait of Joaquim Maurity, a former chief of staff of the navy, on the 20,000r., brown.

China—Some 124 Chinese stamps have been overprinted for use in the six North China Provinces now under Japanese control. The names of the provinces are overprinted on the various stamps of the 1932-34 and 1940 "Martyrs" series as well as stamps of the "Dr. Sun Yat-sen" series. The provinces for which the stamps were overprinted include Shantung, 28 varieties; Shansi, 20 varieties; Su-pei, 19 varieties; Hopei, 25 varieties; Honan, 19 varieties; and Mengchiang, 13 varieties.

Mexico—A 10-centavos stamp in green color has been issued as an announcement of the athletic games to be held in the National Stadium in Mexico City this month. The stamp pictures a javeline thrower and in the background a stadium tower and banners.

Turkey—Five stamps issued for National Defense have been released. The design pictures an armed soldier in silhouette against a background showing the star and crescent and an outline map of Turkey. The inscription at the bottom of the stamps, "Milli Mudafaa Pulu," means "Stamps for National Defense" and the stamps are for use in addition to regular postage stamps. The values include the 1-kurus, violet color; 2k., blue; 3k., brown; 5k., red, and 10k., dull blue.

United States Stamp News

The Post Office Department announces the itinerary of the Philatelic Truck for the month of November as follows: Nov. 1 the truck will visit Taylor, Texas; the 3d., Austin; the 4th, Giddings and Brenham; the 5th to 7th, Houston; the 8th, Galveston; the 12th, Columbus; the 13th, Luling; the 14th to 17th, San Antonio; the 18th, Uvalde; the 19th, Del Rio; the 21st, Sanderson; the 22d., Fort Stockton; the 24th, Van Horn; the 25th and 26th, El Paso; the 27th, Las Cruses and Deming, New Mexico; the 28th, Lordsburg, New Mexico, and the 29th, Benson, Arizona.

STAMPS
On Approval at 50% Discount
Against your want list
70,000 varieties U. S. and Foreign
TREMONT STAMP COMPANY
88 Tremont Street, Boston

A Verse for Today . . .

Thou drewest near in the day that I called upon thee: thou saidst, Fear not.—LAM. 3:57.

Daily Anecdote

Magnanimous Washington

A Virginia planter, Reuben Rouzy, owed George Washington one thousand pounds, and while the General was away in Philadelphia serving as our first President one of his agents caused Rouzy to be committed to prison for the debt. A friend of the imprisoned man intimated that he did not believe Washington knew anything about the proceedings and suggested that Rouzy inform his illustrious creditor of his incarceration. This Rouzy did, whereupon Washington dispatched a message by return post to his agent demanding the immediate release of the debtor and agreeing to full cancellation of the debt.

Restored to the bosom of his family, Rouzy diligently set to work to acquire the money to discharge his obligation, and in a few years enjoyed the great satisfaction of paying the full sum, together with interest, before his magnanimous creditor.

"But you know," protested Washington, "that the debt has already been canceled."

"Oh, that cannot be," said Rouzy. "The obligation I and my family owe to you, sir, can never be canceled."

In order to avoid the pressing importunities of the grateful man, Washington finally accepted the money, but immediately divided it among Rouzy's children.

Where Would You Find—

1. The first District Air Raid Warning and Air Warden Report Center in the United States?
2. A Kalmuck?
3. The coldest of the Great Lakes?
4. The chief river of Australia?
5. The largest quartz mine in the world?
6. The country to which William Dawson is Ambassador?
7. Santonica?
8. The Temple?
9. The Manzano Range?
10. The island of which Rexford G. Tugwell is Governor?

(Answers appear on this page)

Wide World Photos

Entertainers All—Can You Identify Them?

He started in vaudeville in 1911, in pictures in 1929, and in radio in 1932. Three times voted most popular radio comedian in America. The lady in the picture plays an important part in his programs. Millions know them as . . . Jack Benny and Mary Livingstone.

A film star featured in fast-action roles. Born in Ireland, his father is a professor of zoology at Queens University, Belfast. Was a prospector in New Guinea, where he served as patrol officer for the government. Started on the English stage, first appeared in American pictures in 1935. Yes, it's the popular . . . Errol Leslie Flynn.

Success in three dramatic fields, stage, radio, and screen, is most outstanding achievement in the life of this son of Wisconsin. Has a reputation for excellent diction. Born Dominic Felix Ameche, best known as . . . Don Ameche.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Some Snails Can Go Years Without Food or Water?

Some snails can hermetically seal the entrance to their shell homes and remain dormant for long periods of drought, reviving later, apparently none the worse for the experience. A remarkable instance of this was seen when a desert snail from Egypt was mounted on a tablet in the British Museum in 1846. In 1850, lacking only 18 days of being four full years later, the museum attendant was given the surprise of his life when he discovered that the snail had suddenly awakened from its long nap and was wandering about on its display card. After being removed from the glass case, the snail took up a normal and active existence.

What the Difference Is Between Flotsam and Jetsam?

Flotsam has the meaning of something floating or drifting about on the surface of a body of water—specifically, wreckage of a ship or its cargo found floating on the sea. Jetsam, on the other hand, refers to goods cast overboard to lighten a storm-tossed ship—specifically, such goods when washed ashore.

If Banana Oil Is Made From Bananas?

Bananas are not a juicy fruit and yield no commercial oils. Banana oil has nothing to do with bananas (excepting its penetrating fruity odor which gives it its name), the ingredients involved in its preparation being amyl alcohol, acetic acid, and sulphuric acid.

Why the Word Debt Has the Letter b In It?

The word debt comes from the French **dette** and the Latin **debita.** The letter b was inserted in the English form to make it correspond more closely with the Latin original.

W. P. Keasbey

For Poultry Profit

An agricultural college says that only the good-producing poultry flocks yield profit, becaues it takes about the first 100 eggs per hen to pay expenses.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. It was opened on Sept. 15 in Newton, Massachusetts; based on English system.
2. One of the western Mongols, a race inhabiting the region from western China to the valley of the Volga River.
3. Lake Superior. Its temperature is rarely much higher than 40 degrees.
4. The Murray, which empties into Encounter Bay, 39 miles southeast of Adelaide.
5. Juneau, Alaska.
6. He is the first United States Ambassador to Uruguay.
7. An Oriental plant of the aster family.
8. This famous old building is the heart of the legal profession in London.
9. Mountains in central New Mexico.
10. He became Governor of Puerto Rico on Sept. 19, 1941.

Daily Quotation

OUR whole social life is in essence but a long, slow striving for the victory of justice over force.—JOHN GALSWORTHY.

In Lighter Vein

Maybe

Wife (inspecting new home): "How many closets are there, dear?"

Husband: "I've counted five."

"That isn't enough. You'll want one for your things, won't you?"

Not so Tactful

Bride: "My husband admires my taste in hats so much he never likes to have me discard one."

Mrs. Longwood: "My husband also wants me to keep on wearing my old hats, but he isn't clever enough to think up as nice an excuse as that."—Grit.

About Face

"Is this Joe?"

"Yes, this is Joe."

"Doesn't sound like Joe."

"It's me, all right."

"Can you lend me $10, Joe?"

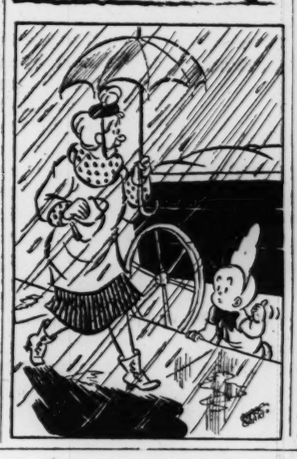
"I'll ask him as soon as he comes in."—Atlanta Two-Bells.

She Knew

She had been introduced to a radio newscaster. In parting, he advised her to be sure to listen to his radio program at breakfast time if she wanted to know what's behind the headlines.

"I know what's behind the headlines at breakfast time," she said. "My husband."

Little Chauncey



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

His Job

Johannesburg, South Africa

At a busy corner of this city, a genial individual takes his position each morning. For twenty-one years he has sold newspapers at this particular point. Through the blasts of winter and the heat of summer, through storm and sunshine he is ever at his post. His time is occupied not only with this work, for the newspaper vendor is an institution in himself. There are many calls on his kindness and intelligence, for he is a veritable encyclopedia to the passing crowd. There is yet another role he has chosen to play. Much traffic passes this section of the street and, in various directions leading from it, are many schools. Hundreds of children, therefore, cross to and fro, but not a pair of little feet goes by without the vigilant eye of the news vendor upon them. One hears a "Wait!" "Come back!" "Run on now!" even while he is attending to his customers; and often the sale of a paper if of secondary consideration when it is necessary to run to the aid of a child.

A spectator watched the scene one day with interest and admiration. "You are very kind to do this work," she said to him. His face lit up with that joy that service to mankind brings and he answered that to him it was just "his job."

Home Guard Advice

British Home Guards, taught to camouflage themselves, are warned not to try to look like a tree if you will have to move—best thing is to look like "nothing special" and fade into shapes and shadows of environment.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*For "Squash" Pie*

By LE PELLEY

DID YOU EVER SEE SUCH A BIG PUMPKIN? I'M GOING TO SEE IF IT'S GOOD FOR PIE!
LOOKS A BIT SOFT...
WELL.. IT MAY BE IN SPOTS! THE GROCER GAVE IT TO ME ..
WHOOPS
?
TUBBY— DID YOU SAY PUMPKIN PIE ?
NO, SQUASH!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*By the Way, Have You Bought Your Dog One?*

By RODGERS

By this morning most of the Gloom Chasers had a Barkers for Britain medal!
And boy! Were we a proud and handsome group of dogs!
That is all but the few who didn't have medals—
They felt pretty blue- but it wasn't their fault-
They just happen to have masters who are "put-it-off-ers"!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Faldi Never Forgets a Face*

By THE HAGERS

"NOW, WADDLES," FALDI RALDI SAID, "MY FAVORS HERE I WISH TO SPREAD.
SO THIS IS WHAT I'VE PLANNED FOR YOU— -YOUR PORTRAIT I INTEND TO DO."
"HOW MANY SITTINGS WILL IT TAKE? YOU'RE KIND, BUT I'M A BUSY DRAKE."
"MY METHOD IS QUITE NEW," SAID HE. "I DO THEM ALL FROM MEMORY."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Failure of Force

Savagery boomerangs. Information leaking out of France discloses that wholesale killing of hostages by the Nazis had to be suspended because it was building up instead of breaking down resistance. Admiral Darlan is reported to have informed the Germans that continuance of the 100-to-1 reprisals would make the "collaboration" policy impossible and might destroy the Pétain regime. Apparently popular revulsion against the butchery was ready to explode.

The French people as a whole must have doubts about the business of assassinating German officers acting under orders. Yet they are manifestly protecting the men who do the shooting. If the people do not make heroes of them, they at least regard these men as flaming symbols of the national will to be free. The Nazi attempt to label all resisters as Communists has not fooled the people. Charles Maurras, monarchist and friend of Marshal Pétain, has remarked that the result is that "Communism and patriotism will tend to be looked upon as identical."

The evidence accumulates to show that the reprisal policy has failed. It is two weeks since the Germans threatened to kill a second 100 hostages unless the Nantes and Bordeaux killers were given up or caught within a few hours. Suspension of this order is likely to become permanent. This failure typifies the failure of the whole Nazi philosophy of force and terrorism. Even applied to beasts the method fails. And in dealing with men to whom ultimately freedom and justice count more than life, it can never win in the end. Naziism is fighting the true nature of man.

Rail Recommendations

The railroad brotherhoods will do well to treat the recommendations of the President's fact-finding board with more respect than their officials display in the first comments published on the heels of the board's report.

Americans have come widely to regard the railroad brotherhoods as the most mature and responsible in American labor, and to expect a high caliber of leadership from them. It is understandable that these unions of operating employees — engineers, firemen, conductors, and trainmen—should be disgruntled at the board's recommending increases of 7½ per cent for them while proposing increases of 13½ per cent for the non-operating employees—machinists, electricians, boilermakers, carmen, oilers, track workers and so forth. Yet this recommendation accords with the greater needs of the lower paid employees.

The board has acceded to the union position against any immediate change of working rules which railroad managements aver permit "featherbedding" and collection of pay for time not worked, though these are recommended for study and negotiation. If these rules were reformed, the operating employees would be in better position to request higher wage rates, and greater justice would be done among individual employees.

Union spokesmen take exception to the proposal of the fact-finding board that the wage increases be temporary, in the nature of a bonus, rather than increases in the basic rates of pay. This is one of the soundest recommendations the board could have made. For while the expansion of defense and other business has materially increased the earnings of the railroads in recent months, the continuance of that prosperity after the emergency is highly problematical. About the only improvement that could be made on this point would be to provide that the extension or adjustment of the increases should hinge on an index of living costs and railway net earnings instead of renewed negotiations and possible haggling at the end of 1942.

The public will recognize that some increase of railway pay levels, particularly in the lower-paid brackets of workers, is appropriate at this time. It has assumed, fairly, that the members of the commission chosen by President Roosevelt are mainly men of liberal inclinations disposed to give a friendly hearing to labor. The layman knows that these five experts have had opportunity to make much more close examination of the merits of the case than he can make.

For these reasons and in view of recent polls on labor questions, it is to be expected that public sentiment will strongly support the findings and recommendations of the board if union leadership should challenge these by persisting in plans for a strike. We believe the brotherhoods would make a mistake if they should set their judgment and their demands against the sentiment of the country and the conclusions of the presidentially-appointed fact finding committee.

Japan Thinks Again

It is not out of keeping with the ironic tenor of these times that the man who signed Japan onto the Axis should now be dispatched to Washington on the urgent business of peacemaking with the United States.

Saburo Kurusu was Japanese Ambassador in Berlin when Tokyo chose to align itself formally with the enemies of that world system on which American security rests. It was not his part to reason why; his job was to sign an agreement which Mr. Matsuoka had engineered. Mr. Kurusu is described as pro-American rather than pro-German. He has an American wife. He is also said to have been opposed to Japan's partnership with the Axis gang.

In Washington his assignment will be to assist Ambassador Nomura in a task that the extremists in Tokyo, supported and doubtless goaded by Nazi pressures, have so far made difficult to the point of impossibility. That Mr. Kurusu should have been sent to Washington at all is a sign that the Emperor of Japan and his advisers are now awake to the dangers to which some Japanese leaders have exposed their country while pursuing policies more likely to benefit the Third Reich than Japan.

Mr. Kurusu's presence, however, will not guarantee the success of negotiations if the Japanese aim is to press for any such terms as have recently been put forward by semi-official Japanese newspapers. Japan is in no position to exact a reversal of American policy in the Far East. In fact, the vulnerability of Japan is one of the most obvious points in the entire Pacific picture. Japan can ill afford to get deeper into war than she is already. There are now signs that economic pressures are bearing heavily on Japan and these can be increased by long-range blockade.

The only big bargaining point in Japan's favor at this moment is the United States' desire to keep out of war in the Pacific while engaged in the Battle of the Atlantic. But the United States cannot place much hope in Japanese assurances on this question while Japan remains in a role that requires her to play the Axis game.

They Go Where the Work Is

America has always had its share of nomads. They have helped make the history of the country. Never before, however, have they presented — or faced—exactly the problems they symbolize in the United States today, problems to which attention is drawn by the report of a special House of Representatives committee.

Our varying attitudes toward these people, and the varying qualities apparent in them, are indicated in the range of names by which from time to time we have described them—transients, drifters, pioneers, ne'er-do-wells, adventurers, tramps, hobos, itinerant workers, trailer folk, migratory labor. They include the people who in large part have dug our canals, laid our railroads, felled our forests, harvested our grain, picked our oranges, apples, and cranberries, built our emergency ships, dug our mines, and—yes—"mined" our farms.

The glory of America has been its homes, and the warmest of its traditions center round the belief that "home-keeping hearts are happiest." Yet life in the coziest dwellings and most deep-rooted families would not be what it is without the services of other families and individuals who have the faculty in some degree of taking "home" with them wherever they go, and the disposition to go wherever they think, or hear—or hope—there is employment.

Mr. Tolan's committee estimates that 3,000,000 workers have left their homes for jobs in industries contributing to the present defense program, and that others losing employment in non-defense industries may swell the migratory total in the United States to 5,000,000. This nomadic trend raises questions of housing, rent control, schooling, loss of local residence rights, transference of social security benefits, contacts with employment agencies, and decentralization of industry.

These are not subjects lending themselves to snap solutions. But communities and State governments should endeavor to help meet the problems of the migratory workers sympathetically, constructively, and with consideration for their self-respect. For these people are part of America.

Britain Turns the Sod

Few Americans comprehend what a remarkable effort Great Britain is making in growing her own food. Because of the stored-up fertility of her famous grasslands, Britain has been able to increase her production of food 50 per cent. If food will win the war, as David Lloyd George says it won the last one, history may be repeated.

Despite the world's familiarity with British textiles, steel products, and other manufactured articles, agriculture is still the "tight little isle's" chief industry. Of the 37 million acres in England and Wales, 30 millions are devoted to farms—370,000 of them producing in ordinary times enough food for half the population. Britain, it may be claimed, is doing a better job in feeding her 45 million people than either New York State, with its 30 million acres and 13 million people, or New England with its 39 million acres and eight million people.

Four million acres of British grasslands have been plowed up since the war began, and this is by no means confined to farms. Playing fields, recreational areas, and even London's Hyde Park have been brought under cultivation. England's grasslands, having had careful attention for generations, have enabled the island to supply its people with 49 per cent of their meat and 100 per cent of their milk, a writer in Country Gentleman reveals. For nearly half a century grassland topsoil has been built up by good grazing management and fertilizer treatment. This has been made possible through a liberal land-owning policy which allows tenants credit for improving the soil—in sharp contrast with the American system under which millions of tenants extract all they can from the land with no inducement to put anything back.

Great Britain's experience with grasslands before the war indicates what various communities in the Eastern and Northeastern United States industrial sections might do with marginal or sub-marginal lands which ordinarily are considered fit only for reforestation. Established in good grass, they might produce meat animals and reduce a strain on transportation whose principal task must be to carry defense materials.

So heating pipes are to be laid in plastic floors in homes of the future? How shall we reach them with the heel of a slipper to tap an urgent message for the janitor?

Napoleon was small, too—but did you ever notice the amount of noise and confusion that one 25-pound infant can make when he sets up a howl for something?

His Masters' Voices

Madeira

A brilliant green island lifts out of a blue sea, white wool pack clouds cling to the black tops of mountains and deep purple ravines, hazy in the heat, cut back into the land. You are coming about Brazen Nose to enter the harbor of Funchal. As you come in the translucent water shows the white sand bottom, you see fishes of sorts swimming below you as in a great aquarium, and when your ship comes to anchor scores of green and blue yellow boats, filled with bare-skinned, brown-bodied lads, are about the ship. They dive for coins, and bumboats laden with delicious fruits cluster about the gangway. The aroma of the vineyards blows down from the hills, you think of ripe grapes. You see gem-like villas, white and red roofed, with windows flashing fire, set in the emerald foliage. Madeira—there is nothing else quite like it in the seas.

Steamers on the way from and to South Africa stop there, cross-Atlantic craft, Eastern United States to and from the Mediterranean, swing in or out of harbor, and ancient sailing craft, schooners and barkentines, ply about the island, to the Canaries, and to Portugal and Spain.

When the launch takes you ashore you pass the high walls of Loo Castle, and make your landing at the long flight of stone water steps, the swell coming into the bay rippling up and down as if deft fingers were being drawn across the keyboard of a vast piano. Then there is the chattering of parrots, and the trill of the canary birds offered for sale. The scene is a change from the colder and less mercurial ports of the north. A man, his face wrinkled, his neck in leathery folds like those of a venerable tortoise, will sell you silver rings, magic circles carrying the signs of the ancient zodiac. These are a traditional souvenir of Funchal.

Little ox-drawn sleds run over the smooth black cobblestones; they have no use for wheels in Funchal, and a long steep trail, or a funicular railroad, carries you high to Do Monte. Then trusting your future to sleds, you fly down again into the crowded streets of Funchal, slipping by and through the vineyards, catching glimpses of the Atlantic, and the tiny harbor, your ship seeming a mere miniature set in a solid lake of blue.

If you go horseback riding, runners accompany you to see that you do not abuse the nags. If you are boisterous, gendarmes arrest you and release you for a modest unofficial fee. If you are tired of toil and are fed up with the bickerings of life, and have saved something from the disasters of commerce, stop over as long as you can at Reid's Palace Hotel. You may never leave this place once you have absorbed its beauty.

When the time comes to steam away, Madeira will cling in your memory, an ideal island, not too warm, never too cool, always the perfect port, to dream about.

FELIX RIESENBERG

Unlabored Musings

The Four Freedoms: Freedom of Speech

Since we have got into the way of taking all our blessings too much for granted, it is right that we should take ourselves to task for past neglect lest we forget the immense sacrifices made by our forebears to secure the Christian civilization that we now realize is our most priceless inheritance. Not to recognize and feel grateful for the sacrifices made and the privileges thus won is to be in danger of losing those privileges through sheer neglect. Who could ever approve the policy of waiting until it is too late and then sending up a cry "Give us of your oil; for our lamps are gone out."

At any rate the alarm has now been raised and the watchword has been given—"the four freedoms." The democracies have, at last, begun to realize what they are in danger of losing.

* * *

"Freedom of Speech and Expression," you say, "who can deprive us of that? It's our birthright, and no man today living in this country can be hindered from thinking whatever he chooses and speaking it or writing it, provided that it is not treasonable, wherever he can find an audience or a reader!" How foolish to imagine that such immunity can be taken for granted, just because it is not challenged. The city of Athens was a democratic community and the Greeks were the originators of liberty of thought and discussion.

Yet Socrates, who asserted the supremacy of the individual conscience over all coercion by authority and insisted on the public value of free discussion, himself faced death rather than conceal his thoughts. So even in those days and in a democratic community it was possible to go too far. When certain elements in that community would not tolerate opinions that they were unready to accept, Socrates accepted the challenge and made the supreme sacrifice for that which he considered to be more valuable than life itself—the right of free speech. And who says that it is unchallenged today? The challenge is written right across the pages of recent history.

There is a system in the world that goes by the evil name of Kultur. It is transmitted by systematic education and in its own particular realm permeates all branches of the community in its country of origin. It is not like culture, which we have come to regard as a matter of miscellaneous private attainments, and refined tastes, but it stands for the attainment of a national purpose. Those who accept this domination are probably unaware that they are participating in a plain invasion of individual human liberty, but they nevertheless become consenting parties to a form of mental aggression that ultimates in the use of force.

The aim is to coerce fellow beings, whom they regard as their inferiors, into a similar acceptance of domination as the prerogative of the State. Thus freedom of speech and expression are prohibited and stamped on. Here is a state of things which reason must inevitably challenge and ultimately dispel, but in the meantime the democracies have had to learn that apathy and self-indulgence have given away the initiative to the aggressor and the first stage of the conflict is of necessity taking place in the realm of force.

With the sacrifices of material things that have been and are being made we shall ere long see the initiative pass over to the side of freedom and truth, and then we shall see the fulfillment of Mary Baker Eddy's prophecy: "Spiritual rationality and free thought accompany approaching Science, and cannot be put down. They will emancipate humanity, and supplant unscientific means and so-called laws" (Science and Health, 223:21). Other systems with like coercive tendencies may put up their heads, but after this experience, their threat of domination should be short-lived.

* * *

Only when the last of these has been finally stamped out will freedom of speech and expression become man's second nature, and his new courage in the defense of his true birthright will have gained for him full title to those benefits. Wordsworth's "Ode to Duty" contains some lines very appropriate to the present hour:

I, loving freedom, and untried;
No sport of every random gust,
Yet being to myself a guide,
Too blindly have reposed my trust:
And oft, when in my heart was heard
Thy timely mandate, I deferred
The task, in smoother walks to stray;
But thee I now would serve more strictly,
if I may.

The fact is, one cannot even consider the loss of the first of the "four freedoms" without being deeply stirred—and no doubt rightly so, for all human happiness depends upon it. But never mind; our peace does always return to us when the stand taken is right and in the end we know that we have been the gainers.

CENTURION

The Wide Horizon

An Address to Airmen

By Maj. Gen. Frank P. Lahm

(To a graduating class at Kelly Field, Texas)

One who has seen the Army Air Corps grow from infancy can feel proud of this class. . . . You have not found the last thirty weeks easy. No one—you least of all—expected them to be. You were not drafted or coerced. You came of your own choosing, as free men with a job to do. Neither wealth nor influence nor special privilege had the slightest bearing on the wings you received today. You spring from all the richly-woven fabric of our democracy, because you have proved yourselves natural leaders. There was no other reason. The trust we place in you is as important as America itself. Let this trust keep you humble and dedicated to the best you can give. Like your training course, your days ahead require sober thinking.

Today, in the kind of world we live in, recklessness is not only inexcusable—it courts disaster for you and me and every other citizen. If you regard yourselves as men set apart, it is because more is expected of you. Wings and a commission mark a man for leadership and self-denial. They give him no right to drive fast cars as if they were P-40's, or live beyond his income, or become a snob who misinterprets the first meaning of military discipline. Allow me to caution you against the jaunty desperation that the movies seem to have fastened upon the military aviator. Clear heads are more to the point than melodrama. And down-to-earth advice is the least I can give you now.

* * *

My responsibility to you and to the Nation, gentlemen, is to remind you that we are in the midst of war. This is not a phony war. It was not a phony war even in the winter doldrums of 1939-40. And we, here in America, are in the midst of it today. Only wishful thinkers imagine we can remain on the periphery of events.

Each newspaper headline and radio bulletin confirms the trend of things. When Adolf Hitler seized Germany, that trend was to engulf our time. Before most of you had finished college, the German Reich was at war in spirit, if not in fact—and arming for the war with all the resources that a highly mechanized people could command. . . .

Britain and France suddenly were confronted with a German war machine stripped and ready for action. Thoroughly aroused, these self-contented peoples had to gain time—had to stall off the inevitable until they, too, could trade butter for guns and prepare for disaster. . . . Time was growing short. Three thousand miles westward we, too, were waking up. In May, 1939—two months after Czechoslovakia fell—the Air Corps announced its first expansion. By July 1, 1941, America was to have 5,500 military planes and enough pilots to man them. In view of our high-quality, low-quantity Air Force, this was a tremendous increase. Remember, gentlemen, that May, 1939, was fifteen weeks before World War II began. . . .

The Second World War began at dawn on September 1, 1939, when Hitler's armies invaded Poland. It would not have begun if France and Britain had rearmed fast enough to show real air power against the Reich. . . .

* * *

Thank God the United States will not be caught. We are on a war basis at this moment. America has no reason to think it can get by with appeasement, and it is not doing so. We are preparing now for a long and difficult World War. We are bending all our economic and industrial energies toward that end. . . .

By December, 1940, Washington was ready to announce an Air Corps training program of 12,000 pilots a year. What we call the third expansion had barely got under way when your superiors were ordered to train 30,000 pilots a year. This was on April 3, 1941, and began the current program. Could anything but war triple and again triple the Air Corps within two years?

No, we shall not appease. We are preparing for war with all the resources of the mightiest industrial nation on earth. We are building air power by expanding the quality training that has marked the Air Corps since the First World War. Let those who will speak only of defense, and shut their eyes and minds. The best defense is a strong offense, as you know, and the best offense is from the air. Aviation is an offensive weapon, used to strike boldly at an enemy, not to be held at home until invasion invites defeat. . . .

You are marked men, hand-picked, if you will, to be the spearhead of freedom. Your careers, perhaps your lives, are dedicated to preserving that freedom. In every age the few have sacrificed that the many might live. Here in America, also, the many will owe much to the few. . . . The strong and wise among you—the men with vision—will help to save America.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men.
To use books rightly—Ruskin.

For all the People of the World

I remember all accounts of the battlefields and struggles for the liberties of the country; and you all know, for you have all been boys, how these early impressions last longer than any others. I recollect thinking then, boy even though I was, that there must have been something more than common that these men struggled for . . . that something even more than national independence; that something that held out a great promise to all the people of the world for all time to come.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN at Trenton, N. J., Feb. 21, 1861.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ... $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months ... $6.00 — One month ... $1.00
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Berlin W8, Behrenstr. 55.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York ... 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago ... Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit ... 3-101 General Motors Building
Miami ... 1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis ... 611 Olive Street
Kansas City ... 1002 Walnut Street
San Francisco ... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles ... 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ... 1326 Fifth Avenue
London ... Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1
Paris ... 56 Faubourg St. Honoré
Geneva ... 16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.